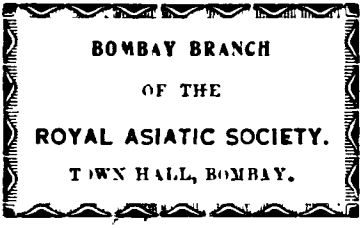
NOT TO BE ISSUED
OUT OF THE LIBRARY.



Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 30 January, 2020

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. XXIII.—New Series.

SKETCHES OF THE NATIVE STATES UNDER THE POLITICAL AGENCY IN THE REWA KANTA.

Prepared by Major R. WALLACE, Political Agent.

THE REWA KANTA TRIBUTARIES; AND THE FORTIFIED PLACES IN THAT PROVINCE.

Report on the Hill-Fort of Powagur; Lists of the Towns and Villages in the Rewa Kanta; their estimated Revenues, &c.

GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL NOTES ON PORTIONS OF THE REWA KANTA DISTRICTS, AND DESCRIPTION OF THE IRON ORES OF THAT PROVINCE.

By the late Major G. FULLJAMES.

HISTORICAL SKETCH, &c. OF THE PETTY STATE OF BARIA.

By Mr. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident at Baroda, &c.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NAIKRA COUNTRY, EFFECTED IN THE YEAR 1838.

By Mr. A. MALET.

104355

CLAIM OF THE BABEE OF BALASINOR TO EXERCISE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE SATOOMBA TALOOKA.

MEMOIR ON THE RAJPEEPLA STATE.

By Mr. J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

Routes in, and Reports &c. on the Rajpeepla and adjoining Districts, surveyed during the Years 1852 to 1855.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE DISPUTED SUCCESSION TO THE GADEE OF RAJPEEPLA.

By Mr. J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

REPORTS BY MR J. P. WILLOUGHBY ON THE RESOURCES, &c. OF RAJPEEPLA, AND VARIOUS PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THAT STATE.

SETTLEMENT, BASED ON A SYSTEM OF CONCILIATION, EFFECTED BY MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, DURING THE YEARS 1822 TO 1826, FOR THE RECLAMATION, &c. OF THE TURBULENT BHEELS, NAIKRAS, AND MEHWASEES RESIDING IN THE RAJPEEPLA AND OTHER DISTRICTS.

Extracts from Reports by Major Wallace on the Punchmahal Districts.

COMPILED & EDITED BY R. HUGHES THOMAS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay:

PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

1856.

00104355

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

PAGES

REWA KANTA.—Historical sketch of the Native States under the control of the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, prepared in the year 1854, by Major R. Wallace, Political Agent in that Province .. .. 1—12

DITTO.—Brief notes relative to the Native States in the Rewa Kanta, by Major R. Wallace, Political Agent in that Province, 1854.. .. 13—21

REWA KANTA TRIBUTARIES.—Statement showing the names of the Rewa Kanta tributaries, the estimated amount of their revenues, and the sums they are respectively bound annually to pay as tribute to the States of which they are dependents; accompanied by a Map, showing the boundaries of the territory belonging to each tributary in the Rewa Kanta; prepared by Mr. T. Ogilvy, Political Agent, 1849.. .. .. 23—27

FORTIFIED PLACES.—Statement containing information relative to the whole of the fortified places within the limits of the Rewa Kanta, prepared in the year 1845, by Mr. T. Ogilvy, Acting First Assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.. .. .. 29—34

POWAGUR.—Report on the Hill-fort of Powagur, in the Rewa Kanta, prepared in June 1838, by Assistant Surgeon S. F. Arnott, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment .. .. 35—38

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—Statement containing information relative to the names of the towns and villages in the Province of the Rewa Kanta, their estimated annual revenues, and the names of their respective owners, by Mr. A. Remington, First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, in charge of the Rewa Kanta, 1841 .. .. 39—92

GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL NOTES.—Geological and Statistical Notes on portions of the Rewa Kanta districts, from the Camp of Baroda to Chota Oodepoor east, to Nandod and Lanreea Bhurr on the Nerbudda river south-west, including the extreme western spurs of the Rajpeepla range of hills running nearly east and west through the Rajpeepla districts; accompanied by a description of the Iron ores of those districts; by the late Major Fulljames, Political Agent Rewa Kanta, August 1852 .. .. 93—114

PAGES

BARIA.—Brief historical sketch of the petty State of Baria in the Rewa Kanta, prepared in 1819, by Captain A. Macdonald, First Assistant to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, on special duty .. .. 115—123

DITTO.—Historical sketch of the petty State of Baria, in the Rewa Kanta; accompanied by information relative to the mineral and vegetable productions and the general features of the country; with notices of the various tribes inhabiting it, &c.; by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent in Rajpeepla and the Powagur Punchmahals; with Appendices A to G .. .. 125—188

NAIKRAS.—Settlement of the Naikra Country situated in the Rewa Kanta, effected in the year 1838, by Mr. A. Malet, First Assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat in charge of the Rewa Kanta.. 189—224

BALASINOR.—Proceedings connected with the claim advanced by the Babee of Balasinor (under the Rewa Kanta Agency) to exercise sovereignty over the Satoomba Talooka in the Mahee Kanta, 1839 to 1847.. 225—260

RAJPEEPLA, MEMOIR ON.—Memoir on the Rajpeepla State, prepared in April 1821, by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda; with Appendices Nos. I. to VIII. .. .. .. 261—296

DITTO, REPORT ON.—Report on the Rajpeepla and adjoining districts, surveyed during the years 1852 to 1855, by Lieutenant J. J. Pollexfen, Assistant Quarter Master General Northern Division of the Army.. 297—323

DITTO, STATISTICAL RETURN.—Statistical Return of the Rajpeepla districts, prepared by Lieutenant J. J. Pollexfen, 15th Regt. Bombay N. I., Assistant Quarter Master General N. D. A.. .. .. 325—363

DITTO, ROUTES.—Routes within the Rajpeepla territory, and between that territory and the adjoining districts, by Lieutenant J. J. Pollexfen, January 1855 .. .. 365—387

DITTO, SUCCESSION TO.—Proceedings of the Bombay Government in 1815—1821, connected with the disputed succession to the Gadee of Rajpeepla; inclusive of the report (dated 20th February 1821) by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident at Baroda, of his final investigation into the rival claims .. .. 389—511

DITTO, RESOURCES.—Report on the resources, &c. of the Rajpeepla State, by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, dated 19th January 1822; and correspondence connected therewith .. .. 513—583

DITTO, FARM OF DISTRICTS.—Proceedings connected with the farming, through the intervention of Mr. J. P. Willoughby, under the British guarantee, from June 1822 to August 1829, of the seven principal districts of the Rajpeepla State .. .. 585—605

DITTO, GAEKWAR TRIBUTE.—Engagements entered into, through the agency of Mr. J. P. Willoughby, by the Raja of Rajpeepla, in the

PAGES

year 1823, for the payment to His Highness the Gaekwar of an annual tribute of Rs. 65,001, and for the grant of a provision for the support of Soorujkoorbaee and her alleged son Purtaub Sing; also, a general agreement, concluded by Mr. Willoughby with the Raja, during the same year, with the view of ensuring that Chief's future good behaviour .. .. 607—617

RAJPEEPLA, GAEKWAR DEBT.—Arrangement effected by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, in the year 1823, for the liquidation, by instalments, of the debt due by the Rajpeepla State to His Highness the Gaekwar .. 619—630

DITTO, FINANCIAL CONDITION.—Report by Mr. J. P. Willoughby on the financial condition and prospects of the Rajpeepla State, during the years 1825-26 and 1827-28; and the final adjustment, by that gentleman, of every pecuniary demand preferred by His Highness the Gaekwar on that petty Principality .. .. .. 631—653

DITTO, VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS.—Violation by the Raja of Rajpeepla of the conditions on which his Estate had been entrusted to his management; and measures adopted, in the years 1848 to 1850, for extricating the Rajpeepla State from the disorders into which it had fallen through that Chief's mismanagement .. .. .. 655—698

BHEEL SETTLEMENTS, &C.—Settlements, based on a system of conciliation, effected by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, during the years 1822 to 1826, for the reclamation, future good conduct, and better treatment of the previously turbulent Bheels, Naikras, and Mehwasees residing in the Rajpeepla, Tullukwara, Wusravee, Punchmahal, and other districts; and for the redress of any grievances under which they may have been suffering under Native rule .. .. .. 699—831

Extracts from Despatches addressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, reviewing the proceedings of Mr. J. P. Willoughby, detailed at pages 389 to 653 and 699 to 831 of this Selection .. .. 833—844

Transfer to the Superintendence of the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, for the period of ten years (from the 30th July 1853), of the districts composing the Godra Punchmahals, in Guzerat, belonging to His Highness Sindia; and Reports on those districts, from that period to the close of the year 1855, by Major R. Wallace, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.. .. .. 845—861

DETAILED LIST OF CONTENTS.

REWA KANTA.

PAGE

Historical Sketch of the Native States in the Rewa Kanta, by Major R. Wallace, Political Agent.. 1
Rajpeepla 3
Boundaries of the Rajpeepla State .. .. ib.
Character of the inhabitants .. .. ib.
Account of the origin of the reigning family.. .. .. ib.
Origin of the word "Rajpeepla" .. .. ib.
Tribute imposed on the State 4
Succession of Ajebsing to the Gadee, and impoverishment of the State .. ib.
Management of the country vested in the Gaekwar .. .. ib.
Internal dissensions in the State, owing to rival claims to the Gadee .. ib.
Narsing recognized as the lawful Ruler, and his son Verisaljee proclaimed Raja ib.
Revenue of the State 5
Principal productions .. .. ib.
Principal routes .. .. ib.
The climate .. .. ib.
The age of the present Raja, and that of his son .. .. ib.
Baria .. .. ib.
Boundaries of the Baria State.. .. .. ib.
Notice of the Chiefs of Baria .. .. ib.
Account of Purtaub Sing, the Chief of the Chowans, and his two sons, Prithiraj and Doongursee 6
Descendants of Doongursee .. .. ib.
First connexion between the Raja of Baria and the British Government .. ib.
Tribute payable by the State .. .. ib.
Notice of the class of Bheels called Naikras .. .. ib.
Their habits, numbers, and locations .. .. ib.
The revenue of Baria 7
Amount of the force maintained .. .. ib.
The principal route and principal produce .. .. ib.
The present Chief .. .. ib.

PAGE

Chota Oodepoor or Mohun 7
Boundaries of Chota Oodepoor .. .. ib.
The founder of the family .. .. ib.
Amount of tribute, character of the country, its productions, and amount of the force maintained .. .. ib.
The present Raja .. .. ib.
Loonawara.. .. .. ib.
Boundaries of the Loonawara State .. .. ib.
The Chief of Loonawara, and his descent 8
The tribute .. .. ib.
The revenue of Loonawara, and amount of force maintained .. .. ib.
The principal route through Loonawara .. .. ib.
Produce of the country .. .. ib.
The present Chief .. .. ib.
Soanth .. .. ib.
Boundaries of Soanth .. .. ib.
Origin of the reigning family .. .. ib.
The tribute 9
The present Chief .. .. ib.
Character of the country and its population .. .. ib.
Mehwasees .. .. ib.
Origin of the term .. .. ib.
Character of the country in which the Mehwasee villages are situated .. ib.
The political control over these Chiefs vested in the British Government .. ib.
List of the Mehwasee Chiefs residing on the banks of the Nerbudda, and amount of tribute paid by each .. .. ib.
Balasinor 11
Reason for its transfer from Kaira to the Rewa Kanta .. .. .. ib.
Boundaries of Balasinor .. .. ib.
Descent of the reigning family.. .. .. ib.
Character of the country 12
Principal route through the country .. .. ib.
The present Chief .. .. ib.
The Seebundy, revenue, and tribute .. .. ib.
Note regarding the political relations of the foregoing States .. .. .. ib.

Brief notes on the Native States in the Rewa Kanta, by Major R. Wallace .. 13
List of points containing information connected with the Native States .. 14
Rajpeepla.. 15
Chota Oodepoor 16
Baria 17

PAGE

Loonawara 18
Balasinor 19
Soanth 21

REWA KANTA TRIBUTARIES.

Statement showing the names of the Rewa Kanta tributaries, the estimated amount of their revenues, and the tribute they are bound to pay to the States holding superiority over them; by Mr. T. Ogilvy, Political Agent. 24—27

FORTIFIED PLACES.

Statement exhibiting the different fortified places within the districts of the Rewa Kanta Agency, as existing in March 1845, by Mr. T. Ogilvy, Acting First Assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat .. 31—34

POWAGUR.

Report on the Hill-fort of Powagur in the Rewa Kanta, by Assistant Surgeon F. S. Arnott, M.D. 37

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Statement containing information relative to the names of the towns and villages in the province of the Rewa Kanta, their estimated annual revenues, and the names of their respective owners; by Mr. A. Remington, First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat in charge of the Rewa Kanta, November 1841 .. .. 41—92

GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL NOTES.

Geological and Statistical notes on portions of the Rewa Kanta districts, by the late Major G. Fulljames, Political Agent in that Province .. 93—112
Pahlunpoor ore 112
Narakot ore 113
Rewa Doongur ore 114

BARIA.

Brief historical sketch of the petty State of Baria, in the Rewa Kanta, by Captain A. Macdonald, 1st Assistant to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, on special duty 115
Situation and boundaries of Baria 117
Provinces and revenues .. .. ib.

PAGE

Notice of the Chiefs 117
Notice of the incursions by the Murathas 119
Character of Raja Gunga Doss .. .. ib.
His wives and their adopted sons 121
Value of the land produce .. .. ib.
Revenues of the State 122
Character of the Raja .. .. ib.
Debts of the State 123

Historical Sketch of the petty State of Baria in the Rewa Kanta, accompanied by information relative to the mineral and vegetable productions, and the general features of the country; with notices of the various tribes inhabiting it; by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent in Rajpeepla and the Powagur Punchmahals 125
Letter from the Resident at Baroda submitting the above sketch 127
Introductory remarks on the sketch 130
The sketch or report divided into two branches .. .. ib.
Notice of the Raja (in 1826) 131
The Karbaree or Minister, Jeejee Bhaee .. .. ib.
His successor, Nuthoo Bhaee .. .. ib.
Character of the Karbaree .. .. ib.
Resources and expenses of Baria 132
Receipts and disbursements for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) 133
Debts of the Baria State .. .. ib.
Mission of Captain Ambrose 134
Agreements drawn up by Captain MacDonald .. .. ib.
Narrative of the connection existing between the British Government and the Baria State 135
Relations of Baria with the Government of Dowlut Rao Sindia 136
Arrangements adopted by the Political Agent for restoring tranquillity to Baria 138
Remarks on the Chiefs of the Naikra tribe .. .. ib.
Circumstances which render it difficult to maintain complete tranquillity .. 139
Disbursements of the Baria State for the year 1825-26 140
Resources for the same year 141
Arrangements made with the guaranteed creditors of the State .. .. .. ib.
Establishment of a Government Potdaree 142
Enumeration of the terms of the Potdaree agreement 143
Conclusion 144
APPENDIX A to the foregoing report 145
The latitude and longitude of Baria .. .. ib.
Descent of the reigning family from Puthaee Rawul, Raja of Champaneer .. ib.

PAGE

Overthrow of Puthaee's dynasty by Mehmood Beghura 146
Genealogical table of the Baria branch after the conquest of Champaneer .. 147
Derivation of the name "Baria" 148
Tradition connected with the name "Deoghur" .. .. ib.
Division of Baria into districts 151
Population and climate of Baria 152
Its principal rivers .. .. ib.
Forests and forest trees 153
The town of Deoghur Baria 155
Resources of the Baria State .. .. ib.
Ghoree-Veera collection 156
Jumma .. .. ib.
Chouth .. .. ib.
Minor sources of revenue 157
Exports and imports by the great road through Baria .. .. ib.
Keerana, Dhatoo, &c. .. .. ib.

APPENDIX B, Nos. 1 to 5 :

Correspondence relative to the Baria State 158
Agreement between the British Government and the Raja of Baria 165

APPENDIX C :

Statement exhibiting the resources and disbursements of the State of Baria for the year 1825-26 168
Abstract of the above 170

APPENDIX D :

Statement exhibiting the principal Mehwasee villages of the Baria State, the names of their Chiefs, &c. 172

APPENDIX E :

Statement exhibiting the actual resources and disbursements of the Baria State for A. D. 1825-26 176
Abstract of the above 178

APPENDIX F :

Statement of the creditors of the Baria State, their names, &c. 179

APPENDIX G :

Proposed Potdaree contract 180
Correspondence relative to the Baria State .. .. 181—188
Extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors on the affairs of Baria 189

NAIKRAS.

Settlement of the Naikra country, in the Rewa Kanta, by Mr. A. Malet .. 190
Letter from the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, dated 19th September 1838 191

PAGE

Letter from Mr. Malet, First Assistant to the Commissioner, dated 31st August 1838, reporting his proceedings and arrangements with the Naikras .. 194
Appendix to the Report 207
Correspondence between Government and the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, relative to the Naikras .. .. 214—224

BALASINOR.

Proceedings connected with the claim of the Babee of Balasinor to exercise sovereignty over the Satoomba Talooka 225
Minute of Government on the case 227
Arguments of Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland placed in juxta-position .. 230
Continuation of the Minute 233
Correspondence regarding the case 243
Statement of collections of Jumabundee and other items paid by Satoomba to Balasinor 249
Memorandum of fines levied by the Satoomba Thakoor from his own Ryuts for various offences 250
Statement of fines imposed by the Thakoor after the attachment on Balasinor. 251
Replies of Desaee Purboodas Kewuljee of Veerpoor to certain queries 254
Letter from Government to the Political Authorities in Kaira and the Mahee Kanta, conveying its decision in the case 256
Substance of a letter from the Babee of Balasinor to the address of Government 257
Correspondence relative thereto 258
Extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors 259

RAJPEEPLA.

Memoir on the Rajpeepla State, prepared in April 1821, by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with Appendices Nos. 1 to 8 .. 261
Situation and Boundaries of Rajpeepla 263
Chokharana, the first Chief in Rajpeepla .. .. ib.
Origin of the name "Rajpeepla" 264
Tribute established upon Rajpeepla by King Akbar 265
Pillajee Rao Gaekwar and Damajee Rao Gaekwar in Guzerat .. .. .. ib.
Account of the tribute paid by Rajpeepla to the Gaekwar .. .. .. ib.
Establishment of "Ghansdana" 266
Tribute increased by Govind Rao Gaekwar .. .. ib.
The tribute called "Daita" established 267
Geeras right established by Bajee Daimen of Tullukwara .. .. .. ib.
Climate and soil of Rajpeepla 268
Customs formerly levied 269

PAGE

The cornelian mines, and the mode of preparing the cornelians 269
Revenue of the cornelian mines 270
Suggestions regarding the future administration of Rajpeepla .. .. .. ib.
The debts of the State 271
The three classes of creditors of the State 272
1. The Gaekwar Government .. .. ib.
2. Individuals holding the British Bhundaree 273
3. Individuals who have no security.. .. .. ib.
Suggestions relative to the arrangement of the above debts 274
Notice of the Police and general state of the country .. .. ib.
Comparison of the former with the present revenue of the State 276
Notice of the miserable condition of the inhabitants .. .. ib.
Observations deduced from the above condition.. 277
Suggestions with regard to the amelioration of the condition of the people, for the consideration of Government .. .. ib.
Notice of the collections alluded to in the Appendices 279
Observations as to the real cause of the decline in the revenues 280
Concluding remarks 281
Appendix No. 1 282
Appendix No. 2 (Genealogical Table) 283
Appendix No. 3 285
Appendix No. 4 288
Appendix No. 5 290
Appendix No. 6 292
Appendix No. 7 294
Appendix No. 8 296

Report on the Rajpeepla and adjoining districts, surveyed during the years 1852 to 1855, by Lieutenant J. J. Pollexfen, Assistant Quarter Master General N. D. A. 297
Geographical position and extent 299
Boundaries and divisions .. .. ib.
Description of the Rajpeepla Purgunas 300
Nandod, Kantal, Paneitha, and Ruttunpoor 301
Loona 302
Waree Zilla, comprising the Purgunas of Neytrung, Wurkota, Rooda, Thowa, Bargauma, and Kookurda .. .. ib.
Hill Purgunas .. .. ib.
The Gaekwar's territories 303
The British territories .. .. ib.
Aspect of the country .. .. ib.
Superficial configuration 304

PAGE

The hills 304
Forests and jungles 305
The climate 306
Roads and passes.. 307
Water 309
Kirjun river .. .. ib.
Mohun, Tiroo, and Doman rivers 310
Muhdumutee, Boondwa, and Kaveree rivers .. .. ib.
Amurawutee and Kim rivers .. .. ib.
Waree, Ajana, and Doodan rivers 311
Pukka wells .. .. ib.
Soil and productions .. .. ib.
Modes of cultivation 312
Modes and rates of assessment .. .. ib.
Towns, &c. 313
Nandod and Aveeda .. .. ib.
Paneitha, Bhalod, Jugreea, &c. 314
Villages, &c. .. .. ib.
Forts 315
Mandvee Zilla .. .. ib.
Temples, Mosques, &c. .. .. ib.
Thanas, Chowkees, and Zukats 316
Commerce .. .. ib.
Manufactures 318
Geology .. .. ib.
Population .. .. ib.
Analysis of population 319
Castes 320
Habits and customs .. .. ib.
Physical and bodily condition.. .. .. lb.
Superstition and religion 321
Improvements .. .. ib.
Sakhbara .. .. ib.
Antiquities 322
Conclusion 323

RAJPEEPLA STATISTICS.

Statistical Return of the Rajpeepla districts, prepared by Lieutenant J. J. Pollexfen, 15th Regt. Bombay N. I., Assistant Quarter Master General N. D. A.. 325

RAJPEEPLA SUCCESSION.

PAGE

Proceedings of the Bombay Government in 1815 to 1821, connected with the disputed succession to the Gadee of Rajpeepla; inclusive of the report (dated 20th February 1821) by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident at Baroda, of his final investigation into the rival claims .. 389

Brief analysis, by the Editor, of the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the disputed succession to the Gadee of Rajpeepla, 1815 to 1821 391

Correspondence between the Resident at Baroda and Government, containing the Assistant Resident's (Mr. J. P. Willoughby) first report on the rival claims to the Gadee of Rajpeepla .. .. 395—409

Further correspondence between the Resident at Baroda and Government, containing Mr. J. P. Willoughby's report of his final investigation into the rival claims to the Gadee .. .. 409—468

Appendix F to Mr. Willoughby's second report, Nos. 1 to 57 .. .. 468—491

Further correspondence, between the Resident at Baroda and Government, connected with the question of the Rajpeepla succession .. .. 492—511

RAJPEEPLA RESOURCES.

Report on the resources, &c. of the Rajpeepla State, by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, dated the 19th January 1822, and correspondence connected therewith 513

Correspondence between Government and the Resident at Baroda .. 515

Letter of instructions from the Resident to his Assistant Mr. J. P. Willoughby 518

Correspondence regarding the expenses necessary for the present administration of the State 525

Statement of proposed Nemnook 530

Mr. J. P. Willoughby's report on the resources of the Rajpeepla State .. 531

Statement of Tora Geeras 548

Enclosures to Mr. J. P. Willoughby's letter, Nos. 1 to 4 .. .. 551—555

Enclosures A No. 1 to N No. 1 .. .. 556—579

Continuation of correspondence between Government and the Resident at Baroda on the foregoing letter with enclosures .. .. 580—583

RAJPEEPLA, FARM OF DISTRICTS.

Proceedings connected with the farming of the seven principal districts of Rajpeepla, through the intervention of Mr. J. P. Willoughby .. 585

PAGES

Correspondence between Government and their authorities at Baroda, regarding the farming of the principal districts of Rajpeepla .. .. 587—605

RAJPEEPLA, GAEKWAR TRIBUTE.

Engagements entered into, through Mr. J. P. Willoughby, by the Raja of Rajpeepla, for the payment of the Gaekwar tribute, &c. 607

Correspondence between the Resident at Baroda and Government, regarding the foregoing arrangements .. .. 609—617

RAJPEEPLA, GAEKWAR DEBT.

Arrangement effected by Mr. J. P. Willoughby for the liquidation of the debt due by the Rajpeepla State to His Highness the Gaekwar .. 619

Correspondence between Government and the First Assistant Resident at Baroda, regarding the foregoing arrangement .. .. 621—630

RAJPEEPLA, FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Report by Mr. J. P. Willoughby on the financial condition and prospects of the Rajpeepla State, during the years 1825-26 and 1827-28, &c. .. 631

Correspondence between Government and the Resident at Baroda, on the subject of the above report .. .. 633—653

RAJPEEPLA, VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS.

Violation by the Raja of Rajpeepla of the conditions on which his Estate had been entrusted to his management, and measures adopted in the years 1848 to 1850 for extricating the Rajpeepla State from the disorders into which it had fallen through that Chief's mismanagement 655

Correspondence between Government and the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, on the foregoing subject .. .. 657—698

Statement of the farm of the Rajpeepla districts, forwarded by the Raja to Mr. Seton Karr, Acting Political Agent Rewa Kanta, in the year 1846.. 664, 665

Statements showing the amounts of septennial and decennial leases .. 666—669

Financial Statements of the Rajpeepla State from A. D. 1821-22 to A. D. 1848-49 .. .. 684—687

Measures adopted consequent on the receipt by Government of the foregoing report .. .. 688—698

PAGE

BHEEL SETTLEMENTS.

Settlements, based on a system of conciliation, effected by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, during the years 1822 to 1826, for the reclamation, future good conduct, and better treatment of the previously turbulent Bheels, Naikras, and Mehwasees residing in the Rajpeepla, Tullukwara, Wusravee, Punchmahal, and other districts; and for the redress of any grievances under which they may have been suffering under Native rule. 699

Settlements effected by Mr. Willoughby, in the years 1823 and 1824, with the turbulent Bheel Chiefs residing in the Rajpeepla districts . . . . 703—758

BHEEL, NAIKRA, AND MEHWASEE SETTLEMENTS.

Settlements effected by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, in the years 1823 to 1826, with the Bheels, Naikras, and Mehwasees of the Wusravee, Tullukwara, Punchmahal, and other districts . . . . . 759—787

Mr. Willoughby's settlements with the Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara, &c. . 788—831

RAJPEEPLA.

Extracts from despatches addressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, reviewing the proceedings of Mr. J. P. Willoughby, detailed at pages 389 to 653 and 699 to 831 of this Selection . . . . . 833—844

GODRA PUNCHMAHALS.

Transfer to the superintendence of the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, for the period of ten years, of the Godra Punchmahals, in Guzerat, belonging to His Highness Sindia; with reports on those districts, by Major R. Wallace. 835

Correspondence on the above subject . . . . . 837—861

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

A

PAGE

Ajana, river 311
Akbar, King 265
Ambrose, Captain 134
Amurawutee, river 310
Arnott, Dr. 37
Aveeda 313

B

Bajee Daimen 267
Balasinor.. .. .. 11, 19, 225
Bargauma 302
Baria .. 5, 6, 17, 115, 125, 148
Bhalod 314
Bheels 6, 699, 703, 759
Boondwa, river 310

C

Champaneer 145
Chokharana 263
Chouth 156
Cornelian mines 269
Cornelians 269

D

Daita 267
Damajee Rao Gaekwar 265
Deoghur 148
Deoghur Baria 155
Desaee Purboodas 254

PAGE

Directors, Court of 833
Doman 310
Doodan, river 311
Doongursee 6

F

Fortified places 31
Fulljames, Major.. 93

G

Geological Notes.. 93
Ghansdana 266
Ghoree Veera 156
Govind Rao Gaekwar 266
Gunga Doss, Raja 119

J

Jeejee Baee 131
Jugreea 314
Jumma 156

K

Kaira 256
Kantal 301
Karr, Mr. Seton.. 664
Kaveree 310
Kim, river 310
Kirjun, river 309
Kirkland, Mr. 230
Kookurda 302

L

PAGE

Lang, Captain 230
Loona 302
Loonawara 7

M

Macdonald, Captain .. 115, 134
Malet, Mr. A. 189
Mandvee Zilla 315
Mehwasees .. 9, 699, 759, 788
Mines, Cornelian 269
Mohun 7
Mohun, river 310
Muhdumutee, river 310

N

Naikras .. 6, 138, 189, 699, 759
Nandod 301, 313
Narsing 4
Neytrung 302

O

Ogilvy, Mr. T. 24, 31
Oodepoor, Chota 7, 16
Ore, Narookot 113
—— Pahlunpoor 112
—— Rewa Doongur 114

P

Paneitha 301, 314
Pillajee Rao Gaekwar 265
Pollexfen, Lieutenant .. 297, 325
Potdaree 142, 143
Powagur, Hill-fort 37
Prithiraj 6
Punchmahals .. 699, 759, 835
Puthaee Rawul 145

R

Rajpeepla .. 3, 4, 5, 15, 261, 264, 297, 303, 311, 325, 389, 585, 607, 631, 655, 699
Remington, Mr. A. 41
Rooda 302
Ruttonpoor 301

S

Sakbara 321
Satoomba 225
Sindia 136
Soanth 8, 21

T

Thowa 302
Tiroo 310
Tora Geeras 548
Towns 41
Tributaries 24
Tullukwara .. 267, 699, 759, 788

V

Verisaljee 4
Villages 41

W

Wallace, Major 1, 13
Waree, river 311
Waree, Zilla 302
Willoughby, Mr. J. P. .. 125, 261, 389, 585, 607, 631, 655, 699, 788
Warkota 302
Wusravee 699, 759

LIST OF MAPS.

PAGE

I.—Map of the Rewa Kanta, on the scale of eight miles to an inch, reduced from the original Survey in 1838 by Lieutenant H. Giberne, of the Bombay Artillery 1

II.—Map showing the boundaries of the Territory belonging to each Tributary in the Rewa Kanta..... 23

III.—Map of the Naikra Country 199

IV.—Map of the Rajpeepla District, Mandvee Zilla, and the Territories of His Highness the Gaekwar between the Nerbudda and Taptee Rivers, surveyed, during the years 1852 to 1855, by Lieutenant J. J. Pollexfen, Assistant Quarter Master General, Northern Division of the Army. 299

Map
of the
REWA KANTA
Reduced from the Original Survey
by
Lieut H Giborne Bombay Artillery
in 1838
Scale 8 Miles to an Inch
References
ALANAWARRA
ODEA
BARODA
CHOTA OODEEPOOR
Amkoe

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

NATIVE STATES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE POLITICAL AGENT IN THE REWA KANTA;

PREPARED, IN THE YEAR 1854,

BY

MAJOR R. WALLACE,

18TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.,

POLITICAL AGENT IN THAT PROVINCE.

Submitted to Government on the 11*th April* 1854.

NATIVE STATES IN THE REWA KANTA.

RAJPEEPLA.

The Rajpeepla State is bounded on the North by the river Nerbudda ; on the East by the petty State of Akransee, which adjoins the Rajpeepla territory at the village of Peepulkoonta, situated about thirty-two koss from Nandod; on the West by the Collectorate of Broach ; and on the South by that of Khandesh, the Gaekwar's district of Wusraee, and the petty State of Mandvee, now incorporated with the Surat Collectorate. Its extreme length is about ninety miles, its breadth about fifty. It is watered by the river Kurjun, on which the capital is situated, and by numerous mountain streams, which are mostly dry in the hot season.

Most parts of the State are inhabited by wild races of degenerated Rajpoots and Bheels; but the low-lands contain a large population of Koonbees, whose villages indicate, from their flourishing condition, the industry characteristic of that class. The country is almost entirely mountainous and covered with jungle. The climate, during a considerable part of the year, is of the most unhealthy character.

The following account is given of the origin of the reigning family. A Rajpoot of the Purmar tribe, named Chokrana, having quarrelled with his father, Sydomut, Raja of Oojein, retired to this country, and fixed his residence in Peepla, situated on the top of a lofty hill (now styled Old Rajpeepla, to distinguish it from the modern village of that name). Having made this spot the seat of his abode, its name was altered into Rajpeepla, now the general appellation of the whole Purguna. The place is almost inaccessible, and quite so for carts, or any kind of carriage. It was, however, a safe retreat for the Raja, whenever his country was invaded by a powerful enemy ; and into these wilds was driven the King of Guzerat, Muzuffer, by the forces of Akbar under Mirza Khan, in A. D. 1548. In modern times the same mountains enabled a pretender, Nhar Sing, to hold out long against the superior force sent against him by the Gaekwar Government.

Chokrana had an only daughter, whom he married to Mukroojee, a Gohil Rajpoot, who resided in the island of Perim, in the Gulf of Cambay. This

person had two sons; one named Sumersee, and the other Humeer. The former succeeded Chokrana in the government of Rajpeepla, where his descendants continued to reign for several generations. Notwithstanding a Mahomedan army was sent against Rajpeepla, the Raja was never subdued, nor any tribute imposed upon him, until the time of the Emperor Akbar; it was then fixed at Rupees 35,556, and was paid as long as the Imperial authority continued firm in the country: but on its decline, the payment became irregular, till Damajee Gaekwar re-imposed it; and from A. D. 1764 to A. D. 1780 Rupees 40,000 per annum were realized. Under Futteh Sing Gaekwar it was raised to Rupees 49,000; and this continued in force until Sumvut 1842, A. D. 1785, when Ajeeb Sing, an imbecile Prince, succeeded to the Gadee. Profitting by the change, the Gaekwar Government increased its exactions.

The subsequent years exhibited the steady encroachments of the Gaekwar power and the gradual impoverishment of the Rajpeepla State, till the year 1813, when the entire management of the country became vested in the Gaekwar, and the revenue was collected and paid into the treasury by his own officers. Owing to their cruelty, rapacity, and extortion, the revenue fell off, and the prosperity of the State materially declined.

For several years before this, the State had also been a prey to internal dissensions, owing to the claims set up by rival candidates to the Gadee. The first disturbance took place in the time of Ajeeb Sing, who, acting under the entire guidance of his wife Ruttonbaee, attempted to set aside his elder son by another wife, Ram Sing, to make room for her son, Nhar Sing. In this attempt they did not succeed, and, on Ajeeb's death, the troops placed Ram Sing on the Gadee, and confined Ruttonbaee. Ram Sing becoming unfit to conduct the Government, the guarantee of the Honorable Company was given to an arrangement by which his son, Purtab, assumed the management of Rajpeepla in the name of his disqualified parent. The legitimacy of Purtab was disputed by his uncle Nhar Sing, who denounced him as a spurious child, and laid claim to succeed as rightful heir. This allegation Nhar Sing established; but being incapable of undertaking the administration in his own person, owing to blindness, a suitable provision was made for his support, and his eldest son, the present Prince Vereesaljee, was proclaimed Raja by the British and Gaekwar Governments. In consequence, in the year 1821, the tribute was fixed at the reduced sum of Rupees 65,001, and a receiver of the revenues appointed under British guarantee. A balance, however, of Rupees 3,23,973 was found to be due to the Gaekwar, which was to be gradually liquidated.

Vereesaljee being only thirteen or fourteen years of age when Nhar Sing was recognized as lawful ruler, by desire of the father a Karbaree of the name of Purbhoodass was appointed Regent. On Vereesaljee's attaining his majority in A. D. 1837, the administration was formally entrusted to him, and the

Karbaree, who had fallen under his displeasure, was dismissed from all further interference in his affairs. By this time nearly the whole of the debt guaranteed by the British Government had been paid off; but the office and functions of receiver of the revenue under British guarantee did not expire for some years, and a certain supervision was exercised by the Political Agent till April 1850, when the uncontrolled management of his affairs was resigned to the Raja.

The revenue of Rajpeepla, when the State was finally resigned to the Raja, was about two and a quarter lakhs ostensibly; but it is believed that the Raja collected a considerable amount unknown to the guarantee receiver: the revenue is now estimated at Rupees 2,75,000. The force maintained by Rajpeepla for the purpose of police and state, comprises 1,002 Seebundies, entirely undisciplined.

In 1852 an arrangement was completed, under the mediation of the Political Agent, by which some long-pending disputes between Rajpeepla and the Gaekwar were closed by the transfer of certain villages; and the right to collect certain customs was made to Rajpeepla on payment of an annual sum of Rupees 13,351.

The principal production of Rajpeepla is teak, in timber and rafters. In felling and storing this for sale, the principal employment of the people consists. There are also cornelian mines in one part of the country, which are worked.

The principal routes through the country are a cart track between Khandesh and Guzerat, and a direct route from Surat to Malwa, which crosses the Nerbudda at Tilluckwara. A part of the district is accessible by means of the navigation of the Nerbudda, which opens to it the port of Broach.

The climate of the greater part of the country is extremely unhealthy.

The present Raja is now (April 1854) about forty-six years of age. His only son, Gumbeer Sing, is about seven and a half years of age.

BARIA.

The territory of the Baria State is bounded on the North by the States of Loonawara and Soanth; on the East by the Purgunas of Thallod and Dahod, belonging to Sindia; on the West by those of Godra, Kallole, and Hallole, belonging to the same Government; and on the South by the States of Allee and Chota Oodepoor. It is about forty miles from North to South, and the same from East to West.

The Chiefs of Baria are Chowan Rajpoots, who are stated to have left their original seat in consequence of the victories of the great Mahomedan invader Shabudin. Arriving in Guzerat, they expelled from Champaneer the dynasty

that reigned there about A. D. 1244, and remained themselves in possession about 240 years.

In A. D. 1484, Mahmood Beghura, the renowned King of Guzerat, obtained possession of Champaneer (which became for a short time the capital of his kingdom) and expelled the Chowans. The Chief of that tribe was named Purtab Sing; and his two grandsons, Prithiraj and Doongursee, fell back on the possessions of the family in the forests and hills to the eastward of the city. The former is the ancestor of the Chota Oodepoor, the latter that of the Baria family.

Baria itself either receives its name from or gives it to a large tribe of Kolees, who are widely scattered over the country on the left bank of the Mahee River, and they have some possessions on the right bank.

The descendants of Doongursee reigned for twelve generations at Baria, and appear to have consolidated their power by the subjection of other Chiefs around, while they themselves were protected from external foes by the strength of the country, a series of low hills densely obstructed by jungle.

The connexion between the Raja of Baria and the British Government commenced in A. D. 1803, when Sindia's districts in Guzerat were taken possession of by a British force under Colonel Murray. In that campaign the friendship of the Baria Chief was actively displayed, and called forth the warm acknowledgments of the Commanding officer.

In A. D. 1824, in pursuance of arrangements by the British Government for the pacification and settlement of the petty States of Malwa and the borders of Guzerat, (at that time the Raja of Baria was an infant, and considerable disturbance prevailed among those families which had been subjected by his predecessors), the Raja's mother applied to Captain Macdonald for aid, which was given, and an agreement was entered into for the payment to the British Government of a tribute of Rupees 12,000 in lieu of its protection, liable to a future increase in case of improvement in the resources of the State. In consequence of this agreement, the Raja was not called upon to defray the cost of a detachment which marched into his country about fifteen years ago to suppress some disturbances among the Bheels of his district. The tribute, moreover, is understood to be available for the advantage and defence of the Baria Country generally.

The territories of Baria and Chota Oodepoor are infested by a class of Bheels named Naikras, of peculiarly savage and predatory habits. Their numbers are not great, but as they inhabit generally the most remote and impervious jungles, it is not easy to form even an approximate estimate of them. In 1838 their depredations had become so daring, that a force was sent against them, since which time they have been more orderly. The district of Sagtalla, the head quarters of the tribe, having been placed under the direct charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency, has had a good effect in restraining them.

The revenue of Baria amounts to about Rupees 70,000. The amount of force kept up is as follows :—

Horse..	83
Foot	158

The principal route through the Baria Country is that which leads from Rutlam to the coast at Tunkaria Bunder.

The principal produce of the country is timber, rafters, bamboos, and Mowra berries. The soil is generally rich in the vallies, but the climate and the water are pre-eminently noxious, owing to the dense vegetation.

The capital town is Baria, called also Deogur Baria.

The present Chief is now (April 1854) about forty years of age: he has no son.

CHOTA OODEPOOR, OR MOHUN.

The Estate of Chota Oodepoor is bounded on the North by Baria; on the East by Allee Mohun; on the West by the districts of Narookot; and on the South by Sunkhera and several petty States under the protection of the British Government. It is about sixty-six miles in length from North to South, and fifty-four miles from East to West.

As stated in the preceding page, the founder of this family was Prithiraj, the grandson of the last Rajpoot Prince of Champaneer.

It is a tributary of His Highness the Gaekwar, and the political control over it was transferred to the British Government by the Gaekwar in A. D. 1822. The tribute amounts to Rupees 10,500, and the revenue to nearly one lakh, the greater part of which is derived from transit duties, the main route from Malwa to the sea passing through it. The country is of the same character as that of Baria, and the climate as unhealthy. The productions also are timber and rafters, bamboos, and Mowra berries. The force kept up is as follows :—

Horse..	67
Foot	213

The capital town is Oodepoor.

The late Raja, Gooman Sing, left no male offspring. He was succeeded by his nephew (brother's son) Jeytsingjee, who is at present in his twenty-second year : he had a son who died lately.

LOONAWARA.

The Loonawara State is bounded on the North by the territory of Doongurpoor; on the East by Soanth ; on the West by Balasinor; and on the South by the Purguna of Godra. It is fifty-four miles from North to South, and thirty-four from East to West.

The Chief of Loonawara is a Solunkee Rajpoot : he is descended from the dynasty that ruled at Anhulwara Puttun. It is said that his ancestors established themselves at Veerpoor about A. D. 1151 ; in A. D. 1434 the family removed to Loonawara, having in all probability been driven across the Mahee by the increasing power of the Mahomedan Kings of Guzerat.

Loonawara was tributary both to the Gaekwar and Sindia; to the former it paid Rupees 6,000, and to the latter Rupees 12,000. The rights of Sindia were transferred to the British Government in A. D. 1819, and the claims of the Gaekwar were finally entrusted to the British Government in A. D. 1822.

When Sir John Malcolm came to settle the affairs of Central India, he found the Loonawara State suffering from internal dissension. Futteh Sing, who was on the Gadee, was the younger son (by a few months) of the preceding Raja; his brother Sheo Sing was in the hands of one Nana Mehta, who had enlisted mercenaries to support his cause. Sheo Sing referred his case to Sir John Malcolm, and was informed that the British Government had decided, as a general rule, to support the parties in possession, as the only mode of reducing to order the numerous disturbed Principalities in Central India. This appears to have effectually discouraged all further agitation.

The Loonawara territory is well watered, the Mahee being the principal river, and fertile. The revenue amounts to Rupees 42,000. The force kept up is as follows :—

Horse..	43
Foot	162

A well-frequented route between Guzerat and Central India passes through Loonawara, and it is in all parts accessible to carts.

The produce of the country consists principally of grain, of which gram is the most common.

The late Chief, Dulputsingjee, died without heirs, in 1852, and was succeeded by an heir adopted under the sanction of the British Government. He is now (April 1854) about thirty years of age, and has two daughters.

The name of the capital is Loonawara.

SOANTH.

The Soanth Estate is bounded on the North by Doongurpoor; on the East by Banswara; on the South by the Purguna of Thallod, and by part of the Baria territory; and on the West by Loonawara. It is about thirty-four miles from North to South, and thirty-two miles from East to West.

The Soanth family is said to have come from Dhar in Malwa, when that Principality was overturned by the Mahomedans. The State was tributary

to Sindia, but the control over it was transferred to the British Government in 1819, at the same time as that of Loonawara. It pays a tribute of Rupees 7,000 out of a revenue of about 21,000, and maintains a force of 20 horse and 67 foot.

The present Chief, (April 1854) Bhuwansingjee, is twenty-two years of age: he has no son.

The country is fertile, but the population consists principally of Bheels, and the States to the North and East are peopled by the same race.

The name of the capital is Soanth.

MEHWASSEES.

The foregoing description of the different States in the Rewa Kanta would be incomplete without some mention of the Mehwassee Chiefs, subject to the jurisdiction and political superintendence of the Rewa Kanta Agency. The petty Chiefs residing on the banks of the Nerbudda are styled Mehwassee, as are also those living in the vicinity of the Mahee. The term Mehwas refers to the place they have chosen for their residence, signifying a stronghold or fastness. The country in which their villages are situated is as wild and intricate as can well be imagined, consisting of hills, deep nullas, and rugged ravines covered with the thickest jungle. It affords facilities for opposing or escaping a regular force in pursuit of any object. The whole of these petty Chiefs possess from one to twelve villages each, and are generally designated Thakoors.

The political control and superintendence over these Chiefs became vested in the British Government in A. D. 1822; the supremacy of the Gaekwar over them ceased; and thus was abandoned the right of a ruinous interference in their affairs which was so long cherished as the source of large, though indirect, emolument to the superior State and its officers. This was a great step towards reformation; and the mutual rights of the Gaekwar and its tributary being defined, some degree of order was preserved among that class of people.

The following are the names of the Chiefs residing on the banks of the Nerbudda:—

1. Motabawa Sahebkhan, Rathore of Wujeeria, pays tribute to His Highness the Gaekwar, of .. ..Rs. 5,007
2. Daima Jeetabawa Badhurbawa, of Oochad, pays 883
3. Goomansing Samutsing, Thakoor of Pullasnee, pays.. .. 2,131
4. Raeesingjee Bheemsingjee, Rana of Mandwa, pays 2,215

5. Nharsing Oomed and Kooberbawa Rambawa, Chowras of Bhilloria, pay .. ..Rs. 2,426
6. Nanba Motabawa, Rathore of Nungaum, pays 1,294
7. Kuslabawa Somsing, Rana of Shunore, pays 1,578
8. Daima Jeetabawa and Khooshalbawa, of Wasun, pay .. 356
9. Kalloobawa Dadabawa, Rathore of Wasun and Shewarra, pays 1,151
10. Veerum Bapoo and Nanba, Gorees of Chooreshwur, pay .. 311
11. Khooshalbawa and Rahimbhaee, Daima of Rehgun, pay .. 461
12. Pahad Khan and Umeercheeta, and other Gorees, of Kamsolee Motee, pay 129
13. Jorabawa and Hetum, and other Gorees, of Kamsolee Nanee, pay 127
14. Hetum Arub, Goree of Jeeral, pays 77
15. Sirdarkhan Nuseerkhan, Chowan of Alwah, pays 67
16. Kalloobawa Sirdarkhan, Agehwan of Veerumpoora, pays .. 103
17. Dullel Jaffer, Goree of Nullia, pays 37
18. Sirdarkhan Kaemkhan, Chowan of Neemulpoor, pays .. 76
19. Sirdarkhan Kaemkhan, Chowan of Agur, pays 186
20. Bheemsing Jeetsing, Thakoor of Nuswaree, pays 1,691
21. Kaloobawa Jeysingbawa, Rathore of Orah, pays 852
22. Kalloobawa Dajeebawa, Chowan of Dhumaseea, pays .. 133
23. Oomedkhan Sirdarkhan, Chowan of Seemullia, pays.. .. 57
24. Oomedbawa Doolabawa, Rathore of Doodpoor, pays .. 35
25. Jugta Umursing Baria, of Narookot, pays 41
26. Ramsing Motabawa, Rawul of Choorangla, pays 95
27. Jeetabawa Wujoobawa, Rathore of Beeborah, pays 51
28. Hemta and others, Patels of Gurole, pay 30
29. Jorabawa Nuthoobhaee, and other Chowras of Rampurra, pay 1,422

The following are the names of the Chiefs residing in the Saolee Purguna:—

1. Sirdarsing Purtabsing, Rana of Bhadurwa and Wankaneer, pays .. ..Rs. 19,076
2. Nharsing Purtabsing, Thakoor of Seehora, pays 4,801
3. Nharsing Gemulsing, Rawul of Chalior, pays.. 3,401
4. Chubunkhan and Nunnookhan, &c., Khan Jadas of Pandoo, pay 4,501
5. Rayejee Jalum and Khooma Waria, &c., Patels of Mewlee, pay 1,501
6. Kesursing Jussabhaee, &c., Barias of Kunnora, pay 1,601
7. Goolabsing and Bawajee, &c., Ranas of Poeecha, pay .. 1,501

8.	Lalbhaee Purtabsing, &c., Rathores of Itwar, pay	Rs.	601
9.	Nathoojee Bapoojee, &c., Rawuls of Dhurree, pay		951
10.	Gurbur Uwa, Pugee of Kulloloo Mokanoo, pays		125
11.	Jutbhaee Jeebhaee and Narunjee, &c., Barias of Umrapoor, pay		201
12.	Poonja Kassoo and Futteh Jeewun, Syeds of Leeturgotra, pay		201
13.	Rutna Gulla, Pugee of Jessur, pays		151
14.	Purbut Kusla, Pugee of Kulloloo Kuslana, pays		65
15.	Putheebhoy Futtehbhaee, &c., Rathores of Vurnolee Motee, pay		101
16.	Kusunba Thukranee, of Rajpoor, pays..		51
17.	Hemutsing Ujjoobhaee, &c., Barias of Vurnolee Mall, pay ..		85
18.	Boyjee Gemulsing and Futtehbhoy, Putadars of Nahanee Vurnolee, pay		25
19.	Behechursing, Sahebsing, &c., Barias of Joomka, pay ..		51
20.	Oomedbhaee, &c., Rawuls of Wuktapoor, pay		151
21.	Oodhar Oomed, &c., Patels of Goturdee, pay		425
22.	Sahebsing Odharsing, Baria of Nahara, pays		25
23.	Bhadursing Jeytsing,* Thakoor of Oometa, pays tribute ..		5,000

Making a total of Rupees 67,613, paid on their account, as tribute, through the Rewa Kanta Agency, to His Highness the Gaekwar.

BALASINOR.

The Balasinor Estate was, until last year, under the superintendence of the Collector of Kaira. In order to give it the advantage of being superintended on the system in force among other States in Guzerat similarly situated, it has been transferred to the Rewa Kanta Agency.

It is bounded on the North by the States of the Mahee Kanta; on the East by the River Mahee, Loonawara, and part of the Purguna of Godra; and on the West and South by the Kaira Collectorate: it is about thirty miles in length and ten or twelve in breadth.

The Balasinor family claims its descent from a distinguished officer in the Imperial service, Oosman Khan, the fifth in descent from whom, Soolabut Khan, received the Jageer and Foujdaree of Balasinor and Veerpoor. The fourth in descent from Soolabut Khan, viz. Bhader Khan, obtained possession of the Principality of Joonagur in Katteewar. His eldest son did not succeed

* This Thakoor is subject to the jurisdiction of the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

to this far more valuable possession (which fell into the hands of his younger brother), but remained at Balasinor.

Balasinor became tributary to both the Peshwa and Gaekwar Governments, and when the British Government succeeded to the rights of the former, it assumed the political superintendence of Balasinor.

The northern part of the Balasinor territories is somewhat hilly, though the hills have no great elevation: the southern portion presents the usual features of Guzerat.

A main route from Guzerat to Malwa passes through the State at Veerpoor. The produce consists almost exclusively of grain. There are no rivers of any note, except the Mahee.

Jorawur Khan Babee, the present Chief, (April 1854) is about thirty-four years of age: he has one son, aged about ten.

The Seebundy of this Estate consists of 24 horse and 100 foot.

The revenue amounts to about Rupees 40,000, and it pays tribute of Rupees 14,680-7-11 to the British, and of Rupees 4,000 to the Gaekwar Government.

The relations of these petty States to each other, and to the British Government, are alike in all cases. The Chiefs who are powerful enough to maintain their own authority are independent within their own territories; but they are expected to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent in all cases where the general tranquillity or the realization of the tribute may be concerned. All disputes between each other are decided by the Political Agent, who awards compensation, and exacts it of his own immediate authority. In the very small States, consisting of one or a few villages, the interference of the Political Agent is necessarily more frequently exercised.

BRIEF NOTES

RELATIVE TO THE

NATIVE STATES IN THE REWA KANTÁ,

BY

MAJOR R. WALLACE,

POLITICAL AGENT IN THAT PROVINCE.

Submitted to Government on the 23*rd May* 1854.

Brief Notes by Major R. WALLACE, *Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, containing information on the following points connected with that Province:—*

I. Names, titles, and ages of the Chiefs in the Rewa Kanta.
II. Their usual place of residence.
III. Names and ages of legitimate male issue, and of the principal persons at the Courts of the Chiefs.
IV. Whether tributary or not; if so, to whom, and annual amount of tribute.
V. Estimated gross annual revenues of the Chief.
VI. The boundaries of their territories, and estimated area in square miles.
VII. Prevailing nature of the soil, usual means of irrigation, and general features of the country.
VIII. Natural and industrial resources.
IX. Routes, approaches, and means of communication by land and water.
X. Climate, and average range of thermometer.
XI. Average annual fall of rain.
XII. Estimated population.
XIII. Religion, language, tribes, and castes.
XIV. Brief notice of the mode in which civil and criminal justice are administered.
XV. Nature of punishments awarded for criminal offences.
XVI. Educational measures.
XVII. Progress of vaccination.
XVIII. Prevalent diseases.

NATIVE STATES IN THE REWA KANTA.

RAJPEEPLA.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Vereesaljee, Maharana, aged forty-six.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Nandod.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue, and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. One son, named Gumbeer Sing, seven and a half years of age: no other near relations.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Pays tribute to the Gaekwar, Rupees 65,001.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rupees 2,75,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Bounded on the North by the river Nerbudda; on the East by the petty State of Akransee; on the West by the Collectorate of Broach, and on the South by a part of Khandesh and a part of the Surat Collectorate. Area in square miles about 4,500.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The country is generally hilly, with the exception of the banks of the Nerbudda, where it is deep rich alluvium. Irrigation from wells. General features, hills covered with forest.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Natural resources quite undeveloped. The principal occupation of the people, besides agriculture, is cutting and carting timber.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. There is one route a good deal frequented through the country, which unites Surat with Khandesh, and another between Guzerat and Khandesh. A small part of the district is in water contact with the coast by means of the Nerbudda river.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate generally very unhealthy. Range of thermometer not known.

Average Annual fall of Rain.

XI. Average fall of rain not known.

Estimated Population.

XII. Population scanty for the area, but no census has ever been taken.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion Hindoo, but many Bheels of no caste.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal jurisdiction administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharana.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments for crimes—fines, imprisonment, and death by blowing from a gun, are the usual modes.

Educational Measures.

XVI. Education almost unknown.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. A vaccinator is kept up by the Maharana.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Diseases, fever and dysentery.

CHOTA OODEPOOR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Jeyt Sing, Maharawul, aged twenty-two.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Oodepoor.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue, and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. No son: no person of consequence about the Court.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Tributary of the Gaekwar Government, Rupees 10,500.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Bounded on the North by Baria; on the East by Allee Rajpoor; on the West by the district of Narookot; on the South by petty States under this Agency. Area about 3,000 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The country is hilly, very much covered with jungle and forest. Irrigation from wells.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Natural resources little developed. After agriculture, the industry of the people is shown in cutting and transporting timber for sale.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A frequented route from Malwa to the sea passes through the district. Communication in many parts carried on by means of carts.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Range of thermometer unknown. Climate unhealthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Average fall of rain unknown.

Estimated Population.

XII. Population unknown, but scanty.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion Hindoo. Tribes of Kolees and Naikra Bheels.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal justice is administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharawul.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments—fine, imprisonment, and death by blowing from a gun.

Educational Measures.

XVI. Education altogether neglected.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccination never attempted.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Prevalent diseases, fever and dysentery.

BARIA.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Prithiraj, Maharawul, aged forty.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Deogur Baria.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue, and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. The Maharawul has no son, and no very near relative.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Pays a tribute to the British Government, of Rupees 12,000.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Annual revenue about Rupees 70,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Baria is bounded on the North by the States of Soanth and Loonawara; on the East by the Purgunas of Jhallode and Dahode, belonging to Sindia; on the West by the Purgunas of Godra, Kallole, and Hallole, belonging to Sindia; and on the South by the States of Allee Rajpoor and Chota Oodepoor. Area 1,600 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The district consists of low ranges of hills. The soil in the vallies is good, but there is a dense forest over the greater part of it. Irrigation from wells.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Natural resources very undeveloped. The principal industry is the felling of timber and bamboos for sale.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A principal route from Malwa to the coast lies through the district; carts can traverse most parts of it.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate very hot in summer, very damp in the rains, and very cold in the winter; and very unhealthy. Range of thermometer not known.

Average Annual fall of Rain.

XI. Average annual fall of rain not known.

Estimated Population.

XII. Population unknown, but very scanty.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Hindoo religion. Language Guzerattee. Tribes of Baria Kolees and Naikra Bheels the principal inhabitants.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal jurisdiction is administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharawul.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments for crime—fine, imprisonment, and death.

Educational Measures.

XVI. Education almost unknown.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccination not commenced.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Prevalent diseases, fever and dysentery.

LOONAWARA.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Dulel Sing, Maharana, thirty years of age.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Loonawara.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue, and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. The Chief has no male issue; nor are there any persons of consequence about the Court.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute

IV. Tributary both to the Gaekwar and to Sindia; Rupees 6,000 to the former, and Rupees 12,000 to the latter.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Revenue, Rupees 42,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Loonawara is bounded on the North by the territory of Doongurpoor; on the East by that of Soanth and Kuddana; on the West by the State of Balasinor; and on the South by the Purguna of Godra, belonging to Sindia. Area in square miles about 1,736.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The soil is generally stony; low hills, not so much covered with jungle as in the country further South. Irrigation principally from wells, though there are many tanks.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Natural resources but little known; the people are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A well-frequented route between Guzerat and Malwa passes through Loonawara; and carts travel over most parts of the district.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X. Range of thermometer not known. Climate similar to that of Guzerat, but perhaps rather cooler.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Average fall of rain not known.

Estimated Population.

XII. Population not known, but scanty.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion principally Hindoo. Tribes of Baria Kolees and Bheels.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal justice administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharana.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments—fine, imprisonment, and death.

Educational Measures.

XVI. Education hardly thought of.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccination not practised.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Prevalent diseases, fever and dysentery.

BALASINOR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Jorawur Khan Babee, Nuwab, thirty-four years of age.

Usual place of Residence.

II. Balasinor.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. One son, ten years of age.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Tributary to the British Government, Rupees 14,680-7-11, and to the Gaekwar Rupees 4,000.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Revenue, Rupees 40,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Balasinor is bounded on the North by the States of the Mahee Kanta; on the East by Loonawara; on the West and South by the Kaira Zilla. Area about 400 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The State is rather hilly at its northern part, but flat otherwise. The soil is fertile throughout. Irrigation from wells.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The principal occupation is agriculture.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A route from Guzerat to Malwa passes through the district, which is open for carts in all parts.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X. The climate is the same as that of the Kaira Zilla. Range of thermometer not known.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Average annual fall of rain not known.

Estimated Population.

XII. Population unknown.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion Hindoo principally; there are, however, a good many Mahomedans both at Balasinor and Veerpoor.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal justice is administered by the Nuwab, much on the principle of the Regulations.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments—fine, imprisonment, and death.

Educational Measures.

XVI. Education little thought of.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. A vaccinator occasionally comes from the Kaira districts.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Diseases, fever and dysentery.

SOANTH.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Bowan Sing, Maharana, twenty-two years of age.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Soanth.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. No son; no near relation.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Tributary to Sindia, Rupees 7,000.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Revenue, Rupees 22,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. Soanth is bounded on the North by Doongurpoor; on the South by the Purguna of Jhallode and by part of the Baria territory; on the West by Loonawara; and on the East by the State of Banswara. Area about 900 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil stony, but fertile. Irrigation from wells and tanks. General features of the country rugged, bare hills with vallies between.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Agriculture sole occupation of the mass of the people.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A route between Guzerat and Malwa passes through the district; carts circulate partially throughout it.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate not very good. Range of thermometer not known.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Average fall of rain unknown.

Estimated Population.

XII. Population unknown, but scanty.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion Hindoo, or none. Great preponderance of Bheels in the population.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal justice administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharana.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments—fine, imprisonment, or death.

Educational Measures.

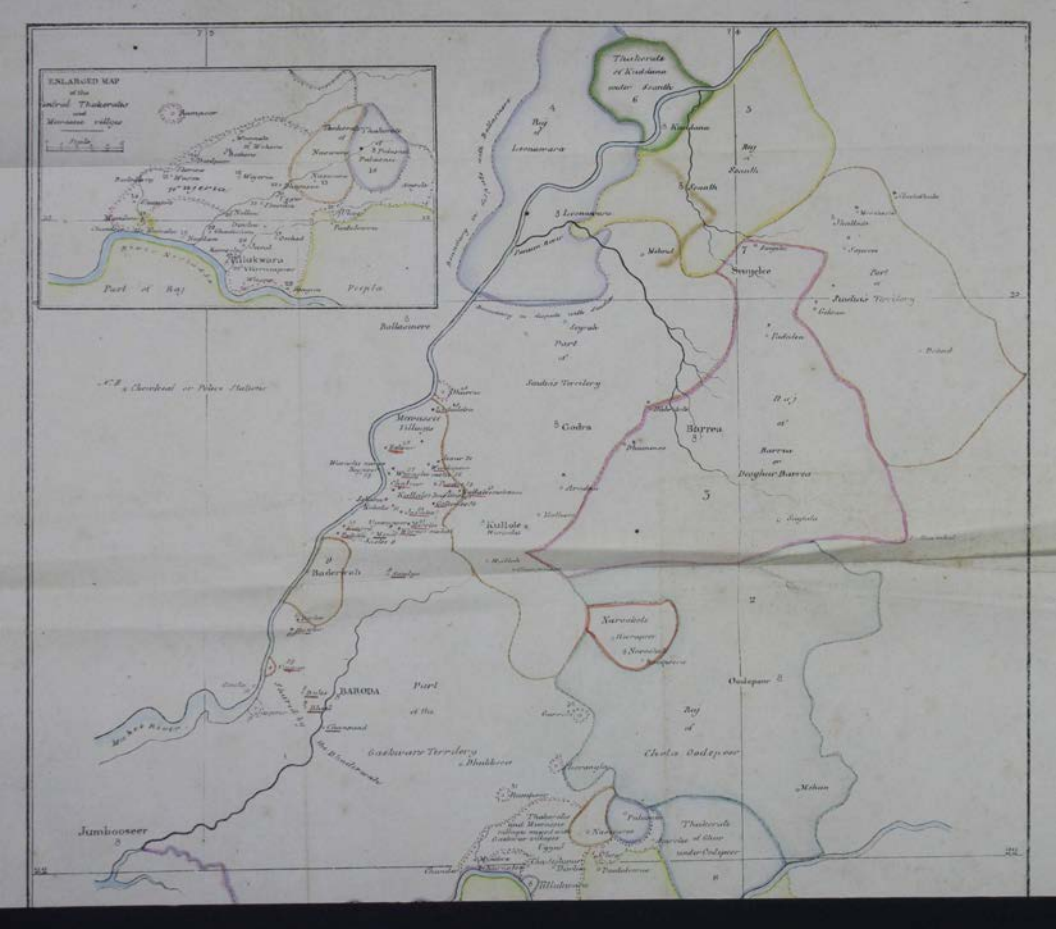
XVI. Education hardly thought of.

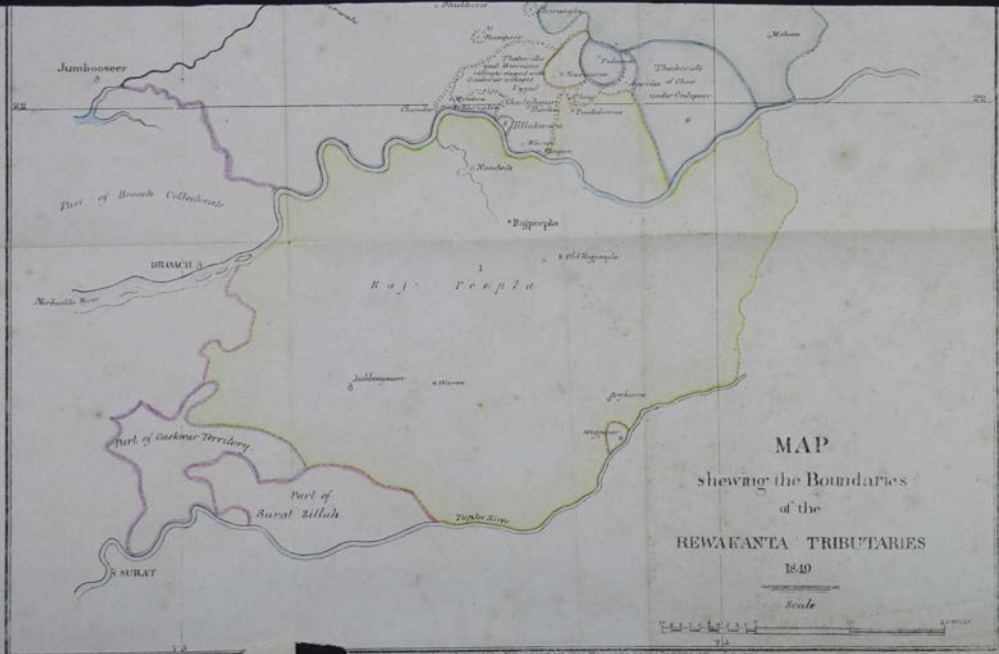
Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccination unknown.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Diseases, fever and dysentery.


ENLARGED MAP
Thakorate of Kuddana under Seanth
Leonawara
Kuddana
Seanth
Sungeee
Part of Sindhis Territory
Godra
Barrea
Kullole
Baderwah
BARODA
Part of the Gaekwar Territory
Narookoli
Oodepoor
Chota Oodepoor
Jumbooseer
Thakorate of Ghor under Oodepoor
Part of Raj Peepla
Chowkeal or Police Station


MAP
shewing the Boundaries
of the
REWAKANTA TRIBUTARIES
1849
Scale
Jumbooseer
Part of Broach Collectorate
BROACH
Narbuddy River
Raj Peepla
Rajpeepla
Jubbeeyaum
Part of Gaekwar Territory
Part of Surat Zillah
Tuptee River
SURAT
Mohun
Thakurdi
Nandeli
Chandor
Wagra
Wagpore
Jhalwara
Chaudra
Bhuthera
Nandeli
Old Rajpeepla
Wasee
Jubbeeyaum
Wagpore
Chaudra
Bhuthera
Nandeli
Wagra
Jhalwara
Thakurdi
Mohun

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE REWA KANTA TRIBUTARIES; THE ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF THEIR REVENUES; AND THE SUMS THEY ARE RESPECTIVELY BOUND ANNUALLY TO PAY AS TRIBUTE, TO THE STATES OF WHICH THEY ARE DEPENDENTS;

ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP,

SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TERRITORY BELONGING TO EACH TRIBUTARY IN THE REWA KANTA.

PREPARED BY

MR. T. OGILVY,

POLITICAL AGENT.

Submitted to Government on the 13*th April* 1849.

Statement showing the Names of the Rewa Kanta Tributaries; the estimated holding superiority

Number.	Names of the Estates.	Names of the Chiefs.	Number of Subordinate Villages.	Amount of Estimated Revenue.
				Rs.
1	Rajpeepla	Maharana Verisaljee	683	2,50,000
2	Oodepoor	Maharawul Goomansingjee	456	80,000
3	Deogur Baria	Maharawul Prithirajee	429	65,000
4	Loonawara	Maharana Futtehsingjee	253	45,000
5	Soanth	Rana Bhowansingjee	331	25,000
6	Kuddana	Thakoor Purvutsingjee	81	2,500
7	Sunjelee	Jugutsing	12	1,400
8	Ghur	Bhowansingjee	10	2,000
9	Bhadurwa	Rana Surdarsingjee	10	27,000
10	Oometa	Baria Bahadursing	12	30,000
11	Narookot	Baria Jugta Ummursing	50	3,500
	Rewa Kanta Tributaries.			
12	Wujeeria	Rathore Motabawa Saibkhan	22	10,000
13	Mandwah	Rana Raysingjee Bhimsingjee	9	9,000
14	Sianore	Rana Kuslabawa Sombawa	9	8,000
15	Nuswaree	Thakoor Jitsing Bhimsing	24	3,700
16	Pullasnee	Thakoor Goomansing Samutsing ..	11	2,500
17	Bhilpeah	Chowra Narsing and Koobarbawa ..	8	5,000
18	Oochad	Daema Badurbawa Futtehbhaee	22	2,300
19	Nungaum	Rathore Hamudkhan Motabawa ..	3	1,600
20	Wassun	Daema Jeetabawa Bajeebhaee	2	1,000
21	Wassun and Savara ..	Rathore Kaloobawa Dadabawa	7	3,600
22	Chooresur	Goree Veerum Bapoo and Nanbhaee ..	2	600
23	Raigun	Daema Khoosalbawa and Rahembhaee.	1	800
24	Kamsolee Motee	Goree Paharkhan and Hummuncheeta.	1	150
25	Kamsolee Nanee	Goree Jorabawa and Haitum	1	150
26	Jeerall	Goree Hetum Arub	4	100
27	Ulwah	Chowan Surdarkhan Noorkhan	9	300
28	Veerumpoora	Kaloobawa Surdarkhan	2	300
29	Nullia	Goree Dullale Jafur	1	100
30	Uggur	Chowan Kaemkhan	27	2,600
31	Wonah	Jeysingbawa Motabawa	3	1,500
32	Dhamassia	Chowan Dajeebawa Khoosalbawa ..	7	300
33	Seemullia	Chowan Oomedkhan Surdarkhan ..	4	100
34	Dhoodpoor	Rathore Doolabawa Nuthoobawa ..	1	250
35	Choneanglah	Rathore Motabawa Bhowsing	9	200
36	Beehorah	Rathore Jeitabawa Vuzoobhaee	1	150
37	Rampoorah	Chaora Jorabawa Nuthoobhaee	9	1,800

Amount of their Revenues; and the Tribute they are bound to pay to the States over them.

Amount of Tribute payable.	Troops. Foot.	Troops. Horse.	To whom Tribute is paid.	Remarks.
Rs.				
65,001	286	98	Gaekwar Government.	This is more than the accounts exhibit, but it is the revenue supposed to be actually realized.
10,500	368	70	Do.	
12,000	358	58	British Government.	
20,301	100	100	Sindia and Gaekwar Governments and the Balasinor Estate.	To Sindia Rs. 12,000, to Gaekwar Rs. 6,000, and to Balasinor Rs. 2,300.
7,000	100	90	Sindia's Government.	
..	..	..	.. ..	This is a feudatory of Soanth, and pays no tribute.
..	..	..	.. ..	This is a feudatory of Baria, and pays no tribute.
..	..	..	Raja of Oodepoor ..	This is a feudatory of Oodepoor, and pays tribute of Rs. 500 direct to Oodepoor.
19,076	..	..	Gaekwar Government.	
5,000	..	..	Do. ..	This State is situated within the jurisdiction of the Honorable Company in the Kaira Collectorate.
41	..	..	Gaekwar and British Governments.	This small district is under the direct management of the Political Agent; and Government receive a half share of the net revenues after paying the Gaekwar tribute.
5,007	..	..	Gaekwar Government.	
2,215	..	..	Do.	
1,578	..	..	Do.	
1,691	..	..	Do.	
2,131	..	..	Do.	
2,426	..	..	Do.	
883	..	..	Do.	
1,294	..	..	Do.	
356	..	..	Do.	
1,151	..	..	Do.	
311	..	..	Do.	
461	..	..	Do.	
129	..	..	Do.	
127	..	..	Do.	
77	..	..	Do.	
67	..	..	Do.	
103	..	..	Do.	
37	..	..	Do.	
262	..	..	Do.	
852	..	..	Do.	
133	..	..	Do.	
57	..	..	Do.	
35	..	..	Do.	
95	..	..	Do.	
51	..	..	Do.	
1,422	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of the Estates.	Names of the Chiefs.	Number of Subordinate Villages.	Amount of Estimated Revenues.
				Rs.
[illegible]	Gurrol	Patel Himta..	1	30
[illegible]	Pandoo	Khanzada Nunnokhan, &c..	15	4,000
40	Chalior	Rawul Nharsingjee Gemulsing	19	4,000
41	Shehora	Baria Nharsing Purtapsing..	20	8,500
42	Mewlee	Patel Jalum Nuthoo, &c.	3	1,500
43	Kunnora	Baria Jussabhaee Vujaising, &c	5	1,700
44	Poeecha..	Rana Pahrsing, &c.	6	1,600
45	Etwad	Rathore Lalbhaee Purtapsing	6	900
46	Dhurree	Rawul Bapoojee Bawajee, &c.	4	1,000
47	Kullaloo Moka Pugunoo.	Pugee Gurbur Awah	1	150
48	Umrapoor	Baria Jeebhaee, &c.	1	300
49	Lithergotra	Syud Pooja Kalloo, &c.	1	300
50	Jessur	Pugee Ghella Chootha	1	200
51	Kullcloo Kussla Noo ..	Pugee Purbut Kusla	1	75
52	Vernolee Motee	Rathore Futtehbhaee Gunnabhaee ..	1	150
53	Rajpoor..	Rawul Kulliansing Vuktabhaee	1	65
54	Vernolee Mall	Baria Unoobhaee, &c...	1	200
55	Joomkha	Baria Sahibsing	1	100
56	Vuktapoor	Rawul Oomedbhaee	1	200
57	Nahra	Baria Rutunsing Bhoodurjee	2	100
58	Goturdee	Pugee Odhar Oomed, &c.	1	500
59	Ungur	Bawabhaee Suddabhaee, &c.	1	1,900
60	Rajka	Goolabsing Hurreesing, &c.	1	1,200
61	Durka	Patel Kaleedas Munnore, &c.	1	2,000
62	Pantulownee..	Nathkhan, &c. &c.	9	3,000

N. B.—The number of horse and foot entertained by the petty Mehwassee Chiefs is
Chiefs, on the tenure

Amount of Tribute payable.	Troops.		To whom Tribute is paid.	Remarks.
	Foot.	Horse.		
Rs.				
30	..	..	Gaekwar Government.	
4,501	..	..	Do.	
3,401	..	..	Do.	
4,801	..	..	Do.	
1,501	..	..	Do.	
1,601	..	..	Do.	
1,501	..	..	Do.	
626	..	..	Do.	
951	..	..	Do.	
125	..	..	Do.	
201	..	..	Do.	
201	..	..	Do.	
151	..	..	Do.	
65	..	..	Do.	
101	..	..	Do.	
51	..	..	Do.	
85	..	..	Do.	
51	..	..	Do.	
151	..	..	Do.	
25	..	..	Do.	
425	..	..	Do.	
1,754½	..	..	Do.	
1,186½	..	..	Do.	
not fixed	..	..	Do.	
..	..	..	Do. ..	This Chief is a feudatory of the Rajpeepla Raja, to whom he pays Rs. 200 direct.

not ascertained. The Funtayees, or blood relations, hold their portions from the of military service.

STATEMENT

CONTAINING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE WHOLE OF THE FORTIFIED PLACES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE REWA KANTA;

PREPARED, IN THE YEAR 1845,

BY

MR. T. OGILVY,

ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZERAT.

Submitted to Government on the 2nd April 1845.

Statement exhibiting the different Fortified Places within the Districts of the Rewa Kanta Agency, as existing in March 1845.

Number.	Names of Districts in which situated.	Whether on Plains or Hills.	Whether Pukka or Kutcha built.	Distance from Baroda.	Direction.	Whether Complete or Decayed.	Remarks.
				Miles.			
1	Rajpeepla.	Hill-fort.	Pukka.	45	South.	Decayed.	This fort is situated on the Rajpeepla Hill, 18 miles to the south of the Nerbudda. The ascent is said to be three-quarters of a mile from the base. The walls are 10 feet high, enclosing an area of 15 beegas. They are in a ruinous state on the north and south sides. There are two gates, one on the east and the other on the west. There is an old well, out of repair and without water. There are 7 guns, and 10 Sepoys garrison the place. The fort is at present untenable, but could easily be made a place of considerable strength, requiring artillery to take it. The Rajpeepla Country is very hilly and full of ravines and jungles, where the advance of troops might be impeded by an enemy.
2	Oodepoor.	On plain.	Pukka.	60	East..	Complete.	The walls are about 10 feet high and a mile in circumference. There are no bastions and no guns. There is a gate on the east and another on the west. There is a well with water. The Raja's palace is within the fort. One hundred and fifty horsemen and 200 foot Seebundies garrison the place. Probably it could be carried by escalade. There is an old fort on the Nerbudda to the south of Oodepoor, called Haph, now ruinous, but on a place of natural strength, having the Nerbudda on the south and hills and ravines on other sides. Mohun, about 16 miles to the south-south-east of Oodepoor, is a ruinous hill-fort with two bastions. There are the appearances of several other old forts quite in ruins. All the five Purgunas comprising the territory of Chota Oodepoor is full of hills, forests, and ravines; and therefore difficult for the operations of troops.
3	Baria	Half on hills and half on the plains.	Pukka.	60	East..	Decayed.	This fort is partly on hills and partly on the plains. The walls are about 10 feet high on the lower parts and 6 feet on the "Devee Doongur" Hill, on which

Number.	Names of Districts in which situated.	Whether on Plains or Hills.	Whether Pukka or Kutcha built.	Distance from Baroda.	Direction.	Whether Complete or Decayed.	Remarks.
				Miles.			is a temple and small tank. It is about 2¼ miles in circumference. There are no bastions and no guns. On the south, within the fort, is the Raja's palace, and immediately behind it rises a hill about ¾ of a mile in ascent. The walls are not carried over this hill, as it is considered inaccessible. There are four wells within the fort, in which water is always found. There is a gate in a ruinous state on the east side, one in repair on the south, and another on the north out of order. There is a sally-port on the west. The walls are ruinous on all sides. There is a large tank near the fort on the outside. There are many ravines near, but they are insufficient to prevent the approach of troops. Deogur Baria is at present untenable, and even in repair might probably be carried by escalade. All the Baria Country is hilly, and full of ravines and jungle.
4	Loonawara.	Half on hills and half on the plains.	Pukka.	66	North.	Decayed.	The hill on which the fort is partly situated is about 1¼ miles in ascent. The walls are from 10½ to 8 feet high and about 2¼ miles in circumference. There are four gates on the north, south, east, and west. There are 10 or 12 bastions in a ruinous state. There are 4 guns. 40 horsemen and 100 foot Seebundies garrison the place. There are three wells with water in them. The Panum river flows past the place. The Raja's palace is in the fort. In its present state it is probably not tenable, but in repair would require artillery to take it. The four Purgunas comprising the Loonawara territory are partly hilly, partly level, but generally well cultivated.
5	Kuddana .	Hill-fort.	Of stones and bricks.	84	North.	Complete.	On a hill about half a mile in ascent. The walls are about 10 feet high and three-quarters of a mile in circumference. There are three small guns, but no bastions. There are five foot Seebundies in the place. Water is only obtained from the Mahee, which flows past. There is a gate on the west and a sallyport on the east. Artillery would doubtless be required to

Number.	Names of Districts in which situated.	Whether on Plains or Hills.	Whether Pukka or Kutcha built.	Distance from Baroda.	Direction.	Whether Complete or Decayed.	Remarks.
				Miles.			take this fort if properly defended. This part of the country is full of hills, jungles, and ravines.
6	Soanth ..	Half on the plains and half on the hills.	Pukka.	84	North.	Complete.	Partly on a hill about three-quarters of a mile in ascent and partly on a plain. The walls are in repair, and from 10 to 4 feet high and 1¼ miles in circumference. There are no bastions, but 5 small guns are in the plain. There is a gate on the west and a sallyport on the east. There is a well with water. 20 Suwars and 10 foot Seebundies garrison the place. It would probably require artillery to take it if properly defended. The Soanth territory is hilly, with ravines and jungles.
7	Powagur..	Hill-fort.	Pukka.	27	East..	Complete.	The hill of Powagur is about 4½ miles in ascent. About two miles from the base is a fort on the east face of the hill, in which the Killadar resides with 100 Seebundies. It is about 40 yards in circumference, surrounded by walls 15 feet high, without bastions. It has two small guns. The path leading up is extremely rugged. About two miles further up the hill is a gate on the east side, leading into the main fort on a table land about an acre in extent. On the east side the wall is about 15 feet high; on the west and north there is no wall, as the rocks are precipitous: on the south the hill rises up to a peak, abruptly, about ¼ of a mile, on which are Hindoo and Mahomedan temples. There are 10 guns, large and small. There are two tanks filled with rain water at all seasons. There is a third tank, in which water is not always found. There is also a spring of good water. The fort is in repair, and is a place of great strength, requiring artillery to take it. There are heights to the north, on which guns and mortars can be placed against the fortress. At the foot of the hill is the ancient and now deserted City of Champaneer. It is surrounded by walls about 15 feet high and 1½ mile in circumference. There are no bastions, or guns, or Seebundies. There are several wells with

Number.	Names of Districts in which situated.	Whether on Plains or Hills.	Distance from Baroda.	Whether Pukka or Kutcha built.	Direction.	Whether Complete or Decayed.	Remarks.
			Miles.				water. The place might, though defended, be taken by escalade. Godra is about 37 miles to the north-east of Baroda. It is situated on the plains, and is about a quarter of a mile in circumference. The walls are about 12 feet high. They have 9 bastions and 15 guns, large and small. 150 horsemen and 200 foot Seebundies garrison the place. There are 2 wells with water in them in the fort, which is in repair. The Mheswa river flows past, but is dry at most seasons but the rains. Dahode, Jhalode, Kallole, and Vezulpoor are Ghurrees, or small forts, about ¼ of a mile in circumference, without bastions, but with a few guns and Seebundies. They would probably quickly fall before regular troops. The territory composing the Godra Punch Mahals, or five districts, has in many places hills, jungles, and ravines, that would place impediments in the way of advancing troops.

REPORT

ON THE

HILL-FORT OF POWAGUR, IN THE REWA KANTA;

PREPARED, IN JUNE 1838,

BY

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. S. ARNOTT, M.D.,
BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Submitted to Government on the 26th June 1838.

HILL-FORT OF POWAGUR.

The hill-fort of Powagur is situated to the eastward of Baroda, and is distant from it about twenty-eight miles, and about seventy miles from the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It is an isolated hill, surrounded by extensive plains, from which it rises abruptly to the height of about 2,400 feet, and is about 2,800 above the level of the sea. To the eastward lie the vast Baria jungles, and it seems to form the boundary between them and the clear open country stretching westward to Tunkaria Bunder.

There is a cart-road from Baroda, which leads in many places through a beautiful and interesting country, winding along the base of the hill, to the ancient and once magnificent, but now nearly deserted, City of Champaneer, which lies on its eastern side. Here the cart-road terminates, and the ascent commences by a foot-path, rugged, stony, and irregular, but which might very easily be much improved. The ascent is long and circuitous, but in very few places steep, so that a palanquin, even in the present state of the road, can be carried up without much difficulty.

The top of the hill is of an irregular oblong shape, running north and south, about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide. Its northern extremity is covered with a thin loose soil, apparently covering in many places ancient ruins, tanks, &c.; and is at this season devoid of vegetation, though the grass seems to spring up luxuriantly in the rains.. On the east side of this part of the hill are the remains of many beautifully executed ancient (Jain) temples; and on the west side, overlooking a tremendous precipice, are some other Musulman buildings of more modern date, and supposed to have been used as granaries. The space between is uneven, and in many places covered with large blocks of basalt.

The southern extremity is more uneven, and from its centre rises an immense peak of solid rock, about 250 feet above the level of the hill. The ascent to the top of this is by a flight of stone steps, and on its summit are Hindoo and Mahomedan temples. On the table land round the bottom of this peak are two or three Banyan trees, with a number of prickly pear and Corinda bushes; and thousands of immense blocks of rock lie scattered everywhere. At the bottom of the steps there is an excavated tank, containing at the time of our visit a pretty considerable quantity of muddy but not ill-tasted water.

To the north are two other built-up tanks, also containing water, of perhaps a better description when more regularly drawn. But the best and purest water is found at a spring about half way down the hill, near the lower fort.

We took up our quarters in the granaries, which form a range of buildings that might easily be converted into pretty comfortable habitations, having walls of immense thickness, with domes also very thick. Each room is about 21 feet square, and of proportionate height. There is one small doorway in the east front of each, with a small vent in the dome above it. The walls are without plaster; the floors are worn and broken; and there is no door to any of them. We were fortunately in these during the hottest days of the last hot weather; and throughout the whole time the temperature was moderate, as the highest point at which the thermometer stood on the warmest day was 87°, it being about the same time in the camp at Baroda 105°. We had no tatties, and used no means to cool the rooms; and the average maximum temperature during our stay may be stated at 83°. The thermometer in the open air was less accurately observed, but it never rose above 97°, and the average maximum height was probably about 94°. To what it fell in the night I did not ascertain.

My visit was so short, that I had little time to prove the correctness of my thermometrical observations; and I may mention that the late Doctor Stuart, in a visit to the fort at the same season of the year in 1836, states the thermometer never to have risen above 82°; but taking the most unfavourable observations as the most correct, it will be evident that, as a convalescent station, it possesses advantages well worthy of consideration. With a temperature from fifteen to twenty degrees below that of the plain, its pure air, constant light breeze from the south-west, wholesome water, cool and bracing nights, magnificent scenery, and accommodation that might at a small expense be rendered very comfortable, I consider it well adapted as a place of resort for those suffering from the debilitating climate and diseases of Guzerat; and feel convinced that it may be safely recommended, and would be often resorted to in cases of constitutional debility or slow recovery from disease, when a longer trip promising no greater advantages might be inconvenient or impracticable. To the inhabitants of Baroda it appears to me to possess incalculable advantages, from its extreme convenience and proximity to that station; and though I will not enter into comparisons between it and the sea coast, I may add that there are many forms of disease for which it is equally adapted.

Earlier in the season than the month of February it would not be advisable to resort to it, as the exhalations from the Baria jungle, carried along by the east winds that at that season prevail, might, in sweeping over it, produce deleterious effects; however, up to the time mentioned, the heat in the plain is sufficiently tolerable to render an earlier change unnecessary.

STATEMENT

CONTAINING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE REWA KANTA; THEIR ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUES; AND THE NAMES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OWNERS.

BY

MR. A. REMINGTON,

FIRST ASSISTANT POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZERAT,

IN CHARGE OF THE REWA KANTA.

Submitted to Government on the 5th November 1841.

REWA KANTA.

Names of the Towns and Villages in the Rewa Kanta, their estimated Annual Revenues, and the Names of their respective Owners.

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Tilluckwara.	Wujerea ..	1	Sahibpurroo	Rathore Sahibkhan Ryhimkhan.	10,000	5,007
		2	Alliaghorah			
		3	Gorud Kooal			
		4	Chandpurroo			
		5	Orah..			
		6	Zunegamoee			
		7	Naveegumoee			
		8	Mukunpurroo			
		9	Morah			
		10	Futtehpoor			
		11	Vootavullee			
		12	Lunpurree			
		13	Mungoo			
		14	Karallee			
		15	Jullodroo..			
		16	Sujunpurroo			
		17	Chumarwaro			
		18	Gudwo			
		19	Veerumpurroo			
		20	Bore Tullow			
		21	Patel Ghora			
		22	Purtabpurra			
	Pullasunee ..	1	Mopudloo	Thakoor Goomansing Samulsing.	1,800	2,131
		2	Sodhaleo			
		3	Hurripurroo			
		4	Kukurwana			
		5	Toolpurroo			
		6	Moredwoo			
		7	Watturdoo			
		8	Bhagulwoo			
		9	Damolee			
		10	Sugpullivoo			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
TILLUCKWARA.	Oochad.. ..	1	Katkoe	Thakoor Bhadurbawa Futtehbhace.	2,300	883
		2	Duburd			
		3	Soorwah			
		4	Koolee			
		5	Badurwah			
		6	Koowulee..			
		7	Kuthurpurra			
		8	Ghamkond			
		9	Marsun			
		10	Wadivoo			
		11	Dholiakote			
		12	Jaitpoor			
		13	Dawulla			
		14	Choremowdee			
		15	Hurripurra			
		16	Ferekoowah			
		17	Wadhur			
	Bhillodia ..	1	Hunnuvoo	Chowan Nharsing Koooberbawa.	5,000	2,426
		2	Purroo			
		3	Sooruj Ghorah.. ..			
		4	Dhurumpoor			
		5	Assolra			
		6	Asgole			
		7	Nagdole			
	Nargaum ..	1	Moriah	Rathore Ahmed Khan.	1,600	1,294
		2	Nuvoopurvo			
	Wassum ..	1	Veerpoor	Daimah Jeetabawa	1,000	356
	Chooreswur ..	1	Gunsyed	Goree Hettum..	600	311
	Rehgun ..	..	.....	Daimah Khooshalbawa	800	461
	Kamsolee ..	1	Motee	Goree Parkhan..	150	129
	Kamsolee ..	1	Nanee	Do. ..	50	127
	Ulwa	1	Jespuro	ChowanSirdarkhan Noorkhan.	300	67
		2	Inderwarnoo			
		3	Wankole			
		4	Wajnitare..			
		5	Jettpoor			
		6	Bhickadeevoo			
		7	Suragaum			
		8	Sowlee			
	Veerumpurra..	1	Waddivoo..	Angawan Kaloobawa Sirdarkhan.	300	103
	Nulliah.. ..	..	.....	Goree Dullel Jaffur	100	37
	Jeeral	1	Chutra Khadee ..	Goree Hettum Arrab.	100	77
		2	Hupuspurroo			
		3	Golah Tullowdee ..			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Sunkhera.	Nuswaree ..	1	Peeplas	Thakoor Jeetsing Ramsing.	3,700	1,691
		2	Kundvoo			
		3	Tarkachlo			
		4	Ruttonpurroo			
		5	Kollumb			
		6	Teemboo			
		7	Fuzwoo			
		8	Warria			
		9	Kellemia			
		10	Nanoopurroo			
		11	Walpurroo			
		12	Jeetpurroo			
		13	Hurripurra			
		14	Anundpurra			
		15	Rampurra			
		16	Ghanee Mowra ..			
		17	Kukunvullee			
		18	Sookapurra			
		19	Nuvoopurra			
		20	Wellalee			
		21	Akoloo			
		22	Sodth			
		23	Sindio Koowah ..			
	Orah	1	Kookdellee	Rathore Jeytsing Mohtabawa.	1,500	852
		2	Kassipurra			
	Wassun.. ..	1	Jodepur	Rathore Kattoobawa Mohtabawa.	2,100	1,151
		2	Munikpoor			
Tillukwara.	Sewarra.. ..	1	Bhuglapurra			
		2	Oodye Mundna ..			
		3	Oodameoo			
	Memulpoor ..	1	Humudpurroo	Chowan Kahimkhan Dadabawa.		
Sunkhera.	Kesurpurra ..	1	Wagailye			
		2	Jugpurroo			
		3	Oomedpurra			
		4	Khurkon..			
		5	Navoogaum			
	Aggur	1	Mugrio Dhurro ..			
		2	Soorjepurra			
		3	Kutsej			
		4	Peecheepurroo.. ..			
		5	Mownghora			
		6	Leemghora			
		7	Dullelpurroo			
		8	Khala Assodra.. ..			
		9	Saolee			
		10	Ruttodupurroo.. ..			
		11	Oolkuch			
		12	Neemdeoo..			
		13	Rajpurroo..			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
SUNKHERA.	Aggur	14	Bhikoopurroo	Chowan Kahimkhan Dadabawa.	2,500	186
		15	Pundole			
		16	Nunnoopurroo			
		17	Peeplioo			
		18	Numarrioo			
		19	Kookraj			
		20	Godud Kora			
		21	Jeetpurra			
		22	Kukrio			
		23	Veerah Jhol			
		24	Gayakoee			
	Seesun . ..	..	.....			
	Dhamusia ..	1	Sockoru	Chowan Dajeebawa Kooshalbawa.	300	133
		2	Wummalla			
		3	Chamattah			
		4	Sagpurroo			
		5	Khotee			
		6	Nuvoopurroo			
	Seemullia ..	1	Puthepurroo	Chowan Oomid Khan.	100	57
		2	Buldey			
		3	Scindeapurra			
	Doodpoor ..	..	.....	Doolabawa Nuthoobawa ..	250	35
	Chorangla ..	1	Derolee	Rawul Mohtabawa Bhowsing.	200	95
		2	Teembia			
		3	Amboolee			
		4	Ghelpoor			
		5	Sewjeepurroo			
		6	Khedivoo			
		7	Seerseedoo			
		8	Wudduluoo			
	Behora	..	.....	Rathore Jettabawa Vujjoobawa.	150	51
	Garole	..	.....	Patel Hemta and Nannah.	30	30
DUBOLE.	Rampurra ..	1	Ankudevoo	Chowan Jorabawa & Nuthoobawa.	1,800	1,422
		2	Kudwa Kovee			
		3	Dewaleepurroo			
		4	Mobeevoo			
	Wunnyadno Wanta ..	..	.....	Rana Soorsing Kooleerbawa.	8,000	1,578
TILLEKWARA.	Paragaum ..	1	Bhoomsia			
		2	Jaisingpurroo			
		3	Somepurra			
		4	Rampurra			
SEHORE.	Shunore ..	1	Rajpurra			
		2	Goomanpurra			

Purgna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Chandode.	Chandode....	1	Bhimpurra	Rana Raeesing Bhimsing.	9,000	2,215
		2	Jitpurra			
		3	Mandwah..			
		4	Goolwarree			
		5	Neeman			
		6	Wurujna Wanta ..			
		7	Seemulliano Wanta ..			
	Jeeyatullowree..	1	Umbas			
			Rajpeepla.			
Rajpeepla.	Nandode	1	Rampurroo	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		2	Gopalpurroo..			
		3	Kunootoo			
		4	Waoree			
		5	Wuddevoo			
		6	Jeet Nuggur			
		7	Soonderpurroo			
		8	Jeetghur			
		9	Leemdeward			
		10	Wughettah			
		11	Nanoopurroo			
		12	Neeklee			
		13	Teembee			
		14	Wagorioo			
		15	Bechurwarra			
		16	Hujurpurra			
		17	Heelumbee			
		18	Bhoochad			
		19	Tornah			
		20	Dhamnasoo			
		21	Wurkhud			
		22	Oolee			
		23	Dharpoor			
		24	Nanoopatoree			
		25	Mohtoopatnoo			
		26	Sehodrah			
		27	Nurkhurree..			
		28	Chitrawarree			
		29	Budaham			
		30	Jesulpoor			
		31	Russellah			
		32	Ponha			
		33	Toombree			
		34	Wandurria			
		35	Serao			
		36	Gowar			
		37	Maugrol			
		38	Lachmo			

Purgunna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Rajpeepla.	Nandode ..	39	Tunkara	Maharana Vercesaljee.		
		40	Thullee			
	Kuntahole ..	1	Khamur			
		2	Sujvoo			
		3	Wughenee			
		4	Dhoolar			
		5	Veerpoor			
		6	Motoo Wudvoo			
		7	Nanoo Wudvoo			
		8	Chitrol			
		9	Meyashee			
		10	Sundreh			
		11	Chutwarroo			
		12	Ghanteh			
		13	Wullah			
		14	Kesurvoo			
		15	Soee			
		16	Kakudwah			
		17	Medgaum			
		18	Khojulwah			
		19	Ghankora			
		20	Purtab Nugur			
		21	Tawadee			
		22	Ukoowadoo			
		23	Veersingpurroo			
		24	Lodhur			
		25	Umberpurroo			
		26	Khakurpurroo			
		27	Kurumpurroo			
		28	Purtabpurroo			
		29	Tropa			
		30	Dholeewas			
	Panetah ..	1	Ussah			
		2	Wurachoo			
		3	Nasroo			
		4	Kandly			
		5	Rellah			
		6	Bhoodellee			
		7	Rajpurroo			
		8	Muolud			
		9	Rajoowadeoo			
		10	Woomurvoo			
		11	Bamloo			
		12	Oomloo			
		13	Moowarroo			
		14	Waghpurroo			
		15	Uchulleeah			
		16	Hurrupurra			
		17	Ootchub			

Purgna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Rajpeepla.	Panetah ..	18	Ransingpurra	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		19	Feechwarrah..			
		20	Raneepurra			
		21	Roomalpurra			
		22	Oomedra			
		23	Peepodra			
		24	Sunjeelee			
		25	Vulloogaum			
		26	Jumboee			
		27	Kukulpoor			
		28	Sursand			
		29	Purvattoo			
		30	Motee Indow			
		31	Nanee Indow			
		32	Wasnoo Nanoo			
		33	Wasnoo Motoo			
	Bhalodra ..	1	Roond			
		2	Kursunpurra			
		3	Wudwanoo			
		4	Kateendra			
		5	Wunakpoor			
		6	Pardee			
		7	Sarsah			
		8	Khudolee			
		9	Prakud			
		10	Jursaud			
		11	Aveedah			
		12	Sumeedia			
		13	Pore			
		14	Kurrad			
		15	Troteedra			
		16	Tursalee			
		17	Puttur			
		18	Vohur			
	Inghurea ..	1	Waghpurroo			
		2	Sultanpurroo			
		3	Kupul Suddie			
		4	Thoolwarree..			
		5	Rameepurra..			
		6	Leemodra			
	Gowalee ..	1	Oochorduo			
		2	Sanglah			
		3	Moolud..			
		4	Navoogaum			
		5	Gowaleno Bett			
	Ruttonpoor ..	1	Bhempoor			
		2	Madeopurra..			
		3	Ahmode			
		4	Bhooria			

Purgunna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
RAJPEEPLA.	Ruttonpoor ..	5	Pandwanioo	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		6	Rampoor			
		7	Jesspur			
		8	Umuljur			
		9	Goradevoo			
		10	Morun			
		11	Godeehoo			
		12	Chowkee			
		13	Jhajpoor			
		14	Dubhelye			
		15	Khareewooch			
		16	Wunthewall			
		17	Bhillode			
		18	Wazhurkhode			
		19	Peetore			
		20	Etkallo			
		21	Dowlutpoor			
		22	Dillee			
		23	Oomergaum			
		24	Dholukoowa			
		25	Puddal			
		26	Rajpur			
		27	Barbhan			
		28	Sellode			
		29	Tallodroo			
		30	Dholgaum			
		31	Wallio			
		32	Dunsolee			
		33	Toonah			
		34	Solegaum			
		35	Rajghur			
		36	Koombasana .. .. —			
		37	Wankosang			
		38	Nuvoogaum			
		39	Bereedrevoo			
		40	Khurchee			
		41	Wasnoo			
		42	Sadchee			
		43	Bojpur			
		44	Annadra			
		45	Leemet			
		46	Heerapoor			
		47	Nuldhurree			
		48	Dongree			
		49	Mhla			
		50	Kond			
		51	Wutturia			
		52	Woontwo			
		53	Dudhedoo			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
RAJPEEPLA.	Ruttonpoor ..	54	Runnedre	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		55	Motha Sajah			
	Lonah	1	Kursode			
		2	Shunadoo			
		3	Deshad..			
		4	Jubboogaum..			
		5	Kessurgaum..			
		6	Goodevoo			
		7	Wittul			
		8	Bummudevoo			
		9	Nikolee..			
		10	Gurredoo			
		11	Pundolee			
		12	Ghandhoo			
		13	Kurrah..			
		14	Sillodee..			
		15	Gorah			
		16	Doodevadoo			
	Gurdeshwur..	1	Amdia			
		2	Khudgudah..			
		3	Dhumudra			
		4	Madurvoo			
		5	Sandevo			
		6	Satgaum			
		7	Bhoolalevo			
		8	Sujanpurroo..			
		9	Oondwah			
		10	Warree			
		11	Oondwah			
		12	Wagloo..			
		13	Leemdee			
		14	Katkhode			
		15	Runchola			
		16	Goodwanee			
		17	Goonethoo			
		18	Ukteshwur			
		19	Cheediapurroo			
		20	Sooka			
		21	Zurrioo..			
		22	Balwanee			
		23	Kottee			
	Gorah	1	Waodevoo			
		2	Shengba			
		3	Khuddee			
		4	Soolpanee			
		5	Oomurwa			
		6	Beelwussee			
		7	Shakvoo			
		8	Mota Ambah			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
RAJPEEPLA.	Gorah . .	9	Summoree	Maharana Vercesaljee.		
		10	Joonputt			
		11	Velchudeoo			
		12	Boreevo..			
		13	Wansaleeoo			
		14	Nanee Sawul			
		15	Motee Sawul			
		16	Indrawanoo			
		17	Bhanudroo			
		18	Foolwadu			
		19	Nana Joonda			
		20	Mota Joonda			
		21	Soorujwa			
	Hill Purgunas. Wudkhoota.	1	Wudkhoota			
		2	Wakul			
		3	Rajalwarre			
		4	Mujamah			
		5	Moonas			
		6	Dhelo Ambo..			
		7	Kuntole..			
		8	Jambolee			
		9	Kullak			
		10	Anjolee..			
		11	Ramkotrena..			
		12	Dubhar			
		13	Oochub			
		14	Pore			
		15	Ropuneeo			
		16	Salwoo			
		17	Kuppart			
		18	Belwado			
		19	Dholee			
		20	Boredroo			
		21	Kaloopahad			
		22	Kudwallee			
	Netrung ..	1	Netrung			
		2	Heerjepurr			
		3	Chundreoo			
		4	Sheer			
		5	Pullor			
		6	Panchwoo			
		7	Jeeoonoo			
		8	Chasured			
		9	Atkode..			
		10	Buldvoo			
		11	Barreea			
		12	Foguddee			
		13	Kanteewadoo			
		14	Malpoor			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
RAJPEEPLA.	Netrung ..	15	Oonchvoo	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		16	Dehpoor			
		17	Jod Kooa			
		18	Usname			
		19	Seengwan			
		20	Kamthioo			
		21	Chundurwan			
		22	Mokaree			
		23	Bhenkhetur			
		24	Mooreena			
	Thoowah ..	1	Thoowah			
		2	Foolwadee			
		3	Urreetha			
		4	Jamboodo			
		5	Khurdee			
		6	Sooko Ambo			
		7	Nano Sooko Ambo ..			
		8	Pochlawadoo			
		9	Jhakla			
		10	Umlawadee			
		11	Sumurpadoo			
		12	Jhulnah			
		13	Ghantee			
		14	Kooproo			
		15	Soonteapadoo			
		16	Rookal			
		17	Khaburpoochoo			
		18	Jubwun			
		19	Khapur			
		20	Bubdoo			
		21	Khoordoo			
		22	Gurrabarroo			
		23	Chokwas			
		24	Nehgode			
		25	Wurkhudee			
		26	Wahalpur			
		27	Roopwud			
		28	Soonthlee			
		29	Bulladoo			
		30	Jagurdoo			
		31	Kalee Kamdee			
		32	Katurdee			
		33	Koop			
		34	Turroowad			
		35	Poorka			
		36	Koonbar			
		37	Panadoo			
		38	Peegnoo			
		39	Amba Devee			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Rajpeepla.	Thoowah ..	40	Pudewallee	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		41	Boreeduroo			
		42	Wellone			
		43	Poodka			
		44	Kurrolee			
		45	Oodhalee			
		46	Ferwadda			
		47	Neegnoo			
		48	Ujua Koordha			
		49	Surapadoo			
		50	Foktee			
		51	Teemloee			
		52	Khorakhadee			
		53	Guddee..			
		54	Nalleelaroo			
		55	Mulalee			
		56	Bhalun..			
		57	Ghoskhadee..			
		58	Barekha			
		59	Seehanah			
		60	Deedvadoo			
		61	Neegwoo			
		62	Mohokhoont..			
		63	Pannoo			
		64	Kuppulsadee			
		65	Sagwoo			
		66	Chooreeanoo..			
		67	Sunkaee			
		68	Sookwoo			
	Kookurda ..	1	Kookurda			
		2	Kurrolee			
		3	Koomkhadee			
		4	Soorsut..			
		5	Lote Amba			
		6	Wudwadoo			
		7	Kullum Kooa			
		8	Dudwaddoo			
		9	Kaleekhel			
		10	Kooree..			
		11	Kuntiapadoo			
		12	Sumunvadoo			
		13	Kheewan			
		14	Sherwan			
		15	Deneepadoo..			
		16	Nad Khadee			
		17	Kheradee			
		18	Umeeyur			
		19	Joobooras			
		20	Dokhalee			

Purgna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
RAJPEEPLA.	Kookurda ..	21	Pudkoop	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		22	Bhuredoo			
		23	Waghvaee			
		24	Khato Ambo			
		25	Juboovan			
		26	Ambawarree.			
		27	Jamnee.			
		28	Amba Khadee			
		29	Marjee Jamnee			
		30	Koodeea Khoo			
		31	Ghajook			
		32	Sagkhoont			
		33	Populchaee			
		34	Summurwadoo			
		35	Khedwan			
		36	Veerukhoo			
		37	Oont Amba			
		38	Boree Mahl			
		39	Kakudwadoo			
		40	Nalkhudee			
		41	Jhenor			
		42	Kurnode			
		43	Oomrana			
		44	Jhuragaum			
		45	Cheemurdah			
		46	Kacho Duwao			
		47	Summerpadoo			
		48	Marlendee			
		49	Seegudoo			
		50	Purdee			
		51	Tant Khadee			
	Navoogaum ..	1	Khatmur			
		2	Kusmeer			
		3	Baresunoo			
		4	Khoordee			
		5	Sakmoo			
		6	Navoogaum			
		7	Bare			
		8	Dandiapadoo			
		9	Ghanaket			
		10	Ruldoo			
		11	Peeploo			
		12	Khoblo Oomur			
		13	Burkoss			
		14	Kumkaloo			
		15	Khotum			
		16	Juggelo			
		17	Borekuneh			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Rajpeepla.	Jajungotah ..	1	Zampo	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		2	Kanesree			
		3	Chiklee Motee			
		4	Chiklee Nanee			
		5	Moahnah			
		6	Dubherree			
		7	Gooj Nahuee			
		8	Kolle Wadoo			
		9	Ramburvoo			
		10	Janjung Otah			
		11	Veesul Khadee			
		12	Beetadoo			
		13	Peepulchee			
		14	Guddeen			
		15	Padagaum			
		16	Solee			
		17	Ghantatolee			
		18	Borchoo			
		19	Beembroyo			
		20	Moonee			
		21	Yaul			
		22	Kudoo			
		23	Kukood			
		24	Nanee Moorne			
		25	Feechwada			
		26	Ghunode			
		27	Deolas			
		28	Wadurvellee			
		29	Wagher			
		30	Amblee			
		31	Katelapad			
	Sagbarrah ..	1	Khampada			
		2	Jhurwan			
		3	Boora Amlee			
		4	Moorna			
		5	Kolkhadee			
		6	Tellee			
		7	Koodawadee			
		8	Gonee Ambo			
		9	Retheevoo			
		10	Oomtheevoo			
		11	Vellanee			
		12	Purvuttee			
		13	Khervoo			
		14	Treewadoo			
		15	Ghode Khadee			
		16	Khodekul			
		17	Beerakooa			
		18	Bochurwadoo			
		19	Koyaloo			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
RAJPEEPLA.	Sagbarrah ..	20	Bhurodoo	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		21	Ruswadoo			
		22	Dewurwullee			
		23	Gorechoo			
		24	Guttal			
		25	Punch Peeplee			
		26	Khatkee			
		27	Kheddee			
		28	Oomurgah			
		29	Peepleewadee			
		30	Bulhadee			
		31	Jaolee			
		32	Teelurghaut			
		33	Leembadee			
		34	Dakah Ambo			
		35	Dewsatee			
		36	Khoodnee			
		37	Soorlah			
		38	Seemee			
		39	Bhogh			
		40	Seedeewadoo			
		41	Jurroo			
		42	Mudoovee			
		43	Kooedah			
		44	Nolecharra			
		45	Morseewowdee			
		46	Jhurnah			
		47	Pant			
		48	Cheerward			
		49	Khalancighman			
		50	Doochalee			
		51	Bhuttanoo			
		52	Poptupadoo			
		53	Cherudwadee			
		54	Jamopully			
		55	Terne			
		56	Nurval			
		57	Oomu Ambo			
		58	Ruvio Ambo			
		59	Motupand			
		60	Sagbarrah			
		61	Paunkhulloo			
		62	Sumkhadee			
	Ghowallee ..	1	Bucturwoo			
		2	Mowkhal			
		3	Dhuniakhoo			
		4	Nagchoodu			
		5	Ookulsand			
		6	Bhoyurroo			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
RAJPEEPLA.	Ghowallee ..	7	Lalpurroo	Maharma Veeesaljee.		
		8	Wajpoor			
		9	Kotepadoo			
		10	Nuwoogaum..			
		11	Goomuchee			
		12	Gharkoodah..			
		13	Poldoo			
		14	Pechrudo			
		15	Juwoo Guwoo			
		16	Mundarah			
		17	Paldee			
		18	Ghodagaum..			
		19	Ambabur			
		20	Bhoomurwao..			
		21	Kankrakhar..			
		22	Purroolah			
		23	Bawee			
		24	Bigode			
		25	Seedwananee			
		26	Newud..			
		27	Kakudeo Ambo			
		28	Kadlee..			
		29	Morvan			
		30	Nurwud			
		31	Koombdee			
		32	Adole			
		33	Khurung			
		34	Janchkote			
		35	Seedurwan			
		36	Mathakoot			
		37	Rampura			
		38	Bheedewalla			
		39	Kol Ambo			
		40	Tunnah			
		41	Baragaum			
		42	Koodiapa			
		43	Kullumdee			
		44	Kanawadee			
		45	Kowlabare			
		46	Wudkootta			
		47	Jambdee			
		48	Ghowallee			
		49	Raesingpurroo			
		50	Chore Ambo..			
		51	Joonawur			
		52	Matha Ambo			
		53	Dodkee..			
		54	Kolwan			
		55	Furdo Ambo			

Purgna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Rajpeepla.	Ghowallee ..	56	Runojkoond..	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		57	Oomarkoond			
	Chore Zadee..	1	Sakole..			
		2	Ghuwadee			
		3	Desmore			
		4	Khumsee			
		5	Chore Zadee			
		6	Namghore			
		7	Mosuddoo			
		8	Bhole Doongree			
		9	Chombole			
		10	Sigtolee			
		11	Chowkee			
		12	Kurtad..			
		13	Bhilwadoo			
		14	Nanee Keesoombdee ..			
		15	Gut Peepul			
		16	Kanto			
		17	Oopwallee			
		18	Mosdoo Nanoo			
		19	Nanapoor			
		20	Main Ambo..			
		21	Kole Seesoo..			
		22	Tajook..			
		23	Mhodnawoo..			
		24	Nanee Magur			
		25	Morelue			
		26	Attakhodee			
		27	Nernee..			
		28	Zambo..			
		29	Oolum Ghuntda			
		30	Pokhutee			
		31	Oodwapadoo			
		32	Kudurwoo			
		33	Koodo Ambo			
		34	Koelwao			
		35	Mohtee Kojunt			
		36	Barr			
		37	Tannoo			
		38	Pandee..			
		39	Pantee..			
		40	Bhayurroo			
		41	Raezudee			
		42	Kajee			
		43	Nurwad..			
		44	Oomerkooa			
		45	Koombhee			
		46	Oomer Nakoondee ..			
		47	Putwallee			

Purgna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Rajpeepla.	Chore Zadee..	48	Wudchoo	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		49	Urdee			
		50	Padee Samur			
		51	Narne Sugalee			
		52	Ambo			
		53	Punch Oombur			
		54	Korn Andearoo			
	Doomkhul ..	1	Doomkhul			
		2	Enar			
		3	Pankulloo			
		4	Chunaee			
		5	Samorah			
		6	Dubkah			
		7	Matha Wolee			
		8	Suttur Pullee			
		9	Khant Tulloo			
		10	Kunnalee			
		11	Khokree Oomur			
		12	Terapadoo			
		13	Wandree			
		14	Peeplode			
		15	Nunee Chapud			
		16	Seegulwudar..			
		17	Kerdoo..			
		18	Rumna Ambo			
		19	Pankuloo Nanoo			
		20	Seesah			
		21	Padee Mohtee			
		22	Mauh			
		23	Bar			
	Foolsurree....	1	Foolsurree			
		2	Sadoo			
		3	Dubheree Motee			
		4	Khakur..			
		5	Ludwah..			
		6	Jhudolee			
		7	Gulwadoo			
		8	Bhamree			
		9	Ooknur..			
		10	Behuj			
	Chopudee Zurwanee..	1	Zurwanee			
		2	Chopudee			
		3	Veer			
		4	Bebar			
		5	Was			
		6	Kaleewat			
		7	Mattasur			
	Roondah ..	1	Roondah			
		2	Oomurjur			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	*Rs.*	
RAJPEEPLA.	Roondah ..	3	Rajpurroo	Maharana Vereesaljee.			
		4	Makhdee				
		5	Merapoor				
		6	Kamleoo				
		7	Majwao..				
		8	Kuvechevo				
		9	Rajwaddee				
		10	Shurrewarmah				
		11	Chatuldah				
		12	Bullalpur				
		13	Mundunpooleo				
		14	Waddee..				
		15	Nurpore				
		16	Peegote..				
		17	Samose..				
	Kurnallee						
	Peeplevo						
	Wuddevo						
				Rupees	2,21,714	65,001	
			Narrokot.				
NARROKOT.	Narrokot ..	1	Jambooghora	Baria Jugtap Umbersing.	2,400	41	Resources improving. Half of the revenue is shared by the British Government.
		2	Banpoona				
		3	Kurrah..				
		4	Khurdevas				
		5	Khakurreeah				
		6	Peepeeah				
		7	Khodsur				
		8	Kandewas				
		9	Mussabar				
		10	Doomah				
		11	Havellee				
		12	Dhola Sadra..				
		13	Kalkoee				
		14	Paniaroo				
		15	Kewah..				
		16	Dhunpooree..				
		17	Kulliawas				
		18	Jhotwar				
		19	Heerapoor				
		20	Oondiwan				
		21	Wazpoor				
		22	Wadeeah				
		23	Zabwarree				
		24	Rajpurroo				
		25	Kerwah				
		26	Luphnee				

Purgna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Narrokot.	Narrokot ..	27	Oochode	Baria Jugtap Umbersing.		
		28	Pudee Deree..			
		29	Goondevenure			
		30	Kolwah			
		31	Tuncheea			
		32	Bhil Doongur			
		33	Nuthpooree			
		34	Manikpoor			
		35	Jubwanee			
		36	Mulbore			
		37	Mondevo			
		38	Wuddek			
		39	Bore Kutchta			
		40	Was			
		41	Chalwar			
		42	Goondrah			
		43	Neezrun..			
		44	Dandiapurra..			
		45	Pooleeah			
		46	Gurmaloo			
		47	Bhanpooree			
		48	Rampurra			
		49	Foolpoory			
			Deogur Baria.			
Deogur Baria.	Deogur.. ..	1	Dangunioo	Maharawul Prithirajjee.		
		2	Khodurrioo			
		3	Qondhalvoo			
		4	Bhimpoor			
		5	Roowabaree			
		6	Khujoori Nanee			
		7	Khujoori Motee			
		8	Pawaloo..			
		9	Mowarree			
		10	Bhoolur			
		11	Bedha			
		12	Nuktee..			
		13	Chore Barrioo			
		14	Agharoo			
		15	Aublo			
		16	Raee			
		17	Barr			
		18	Mandwoo			
		19	Mandlee			
		20	Koondlee			
		21	Ambvoo			
		22	Cheelvoo			
		23	Nansullee			

Purguns.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Deogur Baria.	Deogur.. ..	24	Khakurrioo	Maharawul Prithirajjee.		
		25	Kumbon			
		26	Koondah			
		27	Deodoo..			
		28	Oomurrioo			
		29	Danlioo..			
		30	Bhodifode			
		31	Dabdoo			
		32	Kalleeawud			
		33	Oondah..			
		34	Mownulla			
		35	Kunjur..			
		36	Borah			
		37	Mundow			
		38	Rooparee			
		39	Wussulgha			
		40	Kuntollah			
		41	Beerkaee			
		42	Mungal Mowadee ..			
		43	Ugurwadoo			
		44	Dangegur			
		45	Leemdee..			
		46	Wullodee			
		47	Palee Samur..			
		48	Cheelakotoo..			
		49	Gowallee			
		50	Pahadpoor			
		51	Dookhullee			
		52	Degawadoo			
		53	Jabevo			
		54	Khenoo..			
		55	Redhanoo			
		56	Kooa			
		57	Seemlakshees			
		58	Zaul			
		59	Dhokurvoo			
		60	Jumboosair			
		61	Kellevoo..			
		62	Khakra..			
		63	Nugowas			
		64	Wedh			
		65	Komdawadoo			
		66	Rumpoor			
		67	Wandur			
		68	Guddah			
		69	Teemlkaj			
		70	Dongurpoor..			
		71	Lucknah			
		72	Rogevo..			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Deogur Barta.	Deogur.. ..	73	Wulwel	Maharawul Prithirajjee.		
		74	Undharee			
		75	Foolpooree			
		76	Purwuttoo			
		77	Bogurvoo			
		78	Pavoo			
		79	Nulloo			
		80	Peepodroo			
		81	Dubvoo..			
		82	Uzulwadoo			
		83	Ghodajur			
		84	Sewameeah			
		85	Dedehboo			
		86	Singlojee			
		87	Suddra			
		88	Leemkhedoo			
		89	Dood Amlee..			
		90	Bourevoo			
		91	Wakasevoo			
		92	Sunjoee..			
		93	Charee			
		94	Mojaree..			
		95	Limdevoo			
		96	Ghoontivoo			
		97	Putwan..			
		98	Dubvoo			
		99	Bhoowal			
		100	Tuktukee			
		101	Bumbrolee			
		102	Veerol			
		103	Lohareevo			
		104	Mugoee Nanee			
		105	Mugoee Motee			
		106	Gondee..			
		107	Sat Koonda..			
		108	Shengedee			
		109	Seeghore			
		110	Joona Barreea			
		111	Agharas Mowarroo ..			
		112	Doodivoo			
		113	Wahas..			
		114	Wao			
		115	Gujapoor			
		116	Bhootpugla			
		117	Kalee Dongree			
		118	Oochurn			
		119	Raniapurroo..			
		120	Mehrub			
		121	Bhootiah			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Deogur Baria.	Deogur.. ..	122	Bhurutwarroo	Maharawul Prithirajjee.		
		123	Koreedal			
		124	Ruleedevo			
		125	Bhudbah			
		126	Sursas			
		127	Wangurvoo			
		128	Khillodee			
		129	Suguramoo			
		130	Gollao			
		131	Chattah			
		132	Sajorah			
		133	Wao			
		134	Dumavow			
		135	Ablode			
		136	Mehgah Mowaree ..			
		137	Killunpoor			
		138	Ramoo			
		139	Nathoodee			
		140	Dhyekote			
		141	Belwoo			
		142	Bhamevoo			
		143	Bore			
		144	Chathee			
		145	Pudedee			
		146	Koondee			
		147	Jorapur			
		148	Suneearoo			
		149	Reechwanee			
		150	Khanpalvoo			
		151	Seemullia			
		152	Raneepoor			
		153	Foolpurroo			
		154	Zurree Nanee			
		155	Kulein Kote			
		156	Rubarree			
		157	Sulleah			
		158	Goowanah			
		159	Assardee			
		160	Torenee			
		161	Wedloo			
		162	Bandeeba Nanee			
		163	Lookhawadee			
		164	Wullah			
		165	Pussaitoo			
		166	Huthidur			
		167	Lumkhedoo			
		168	Pullah			
		169	Wudodur			
		170	Zurree Motee			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Deogur Baria.	Deogur.. ..	171	Indolwoo	Maharawul Prithirajjee.		
		172	Peeplode			
		173	Punchuloo			
		174	Zamodroo			
		175	Purtaubpoor..			
		176	Paneevoo			
		177	Deghawadoo..			
		178	Lookhawadoo			
		179	Bundiba Motee			
		180	Munchlaee			
		181	Palee			
		182	Jaitpoor			
		183	Hateedra Nana			
		184	Wuttedoo			
		185	Puttungdee			
		186	Nuvoogaum			
		187	Doobka..			
		188	Kessurpoor			
		189	Koowur			
		190	Arrolah..			
	Sagtalla ..	1	Sachnah			
		2	Barrah..			
		3	Temboorwah			
		4	Sagtalla			
		5	Fungeea			
		6	Ghorah..			
		7	Mandow			
		8	Amklee			
		9	Waskhode			
		10	Dubalwoo			
		11	Nudatode			
		12	Ghugaun Mowadee ..			
		13	Rutwaree Mowadee ..			
		14	Panee Wassun			
		15	Beddee..			
		16	Khandunia			
		17	Khudpah			
		18	Nuwagaum			
		19	Zainbrin			
		20	Singlajoo			
		21	Kelkooa			
		22	Devee			
		23	Zajra			
		24	Diveoo..			
		25	Ragin Maul			
		26	Kosh			
		27	Pacheeasut			
		28	Doongurpoor			
		29	Pandudah			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Deogur Baria.	Sagtalla ..	30	Rampoor	Maharawul Prithirajjee.		
		31	Khandewas			
		32	Nowa Sucheeah			
		33	Oontraroje			
		34	Koondulwoo..			
	Dhanpoor ..	1	Peepur Koobernee ..			
		2	Peepurchowtheanee ..			
		3	Sungah Wallee			
		4	Meheapoor			
		5	Amblee..			
		6	Kotumbee			
		7	Wacheea			
		8	Bhundore			
		9	Bhanpoor			
		10	Poonakotoo			
		11	Khurundah			
		12	Kullukhoot			
		13	Kakudkhellah			
		14	Peepur Ambram			
		15	Dhanpoor			
		16	Rachwoo			
		17	Khujoom			
		18	Akudvoo			
		19	Khulla			
		20	Oolkadur			
		21	Mulloo Motee			
		22	Mulloo Nanee			
		23	Wakotoo			
		24	Gangudia			
		25	Nowanuggur			
		26	Puteeah..			
		27	Marrahu			
		28	Dhunnah			
		29	Lella Ambo			
		30	Koombaree			
	Rajgur	1	Ghonsia			
		2	Dantole			
		3	Wullikotur			
		4	Bhanpoor			
		5	Bheeloode			
		6	Pali Oomednee			
		7	Ghoyumma			
		8	Dhuneshwur			
		9	Chillawadee			
		10	Furrol			
		11	Note			
		12	Shewapoor			
		13	Raeeni Mowadee			
		14	Khurkhudee			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Deogur Baria.	Rajgur	15	Khoturdee	Maharawul Prithirajjee.		
		16	Poleejourne			
		17	Khurdoo			
		18	Sherpoor			
		19	Nawagaum			
		20	Gumburpoor			
		21	Rajgur			
		22	Wankoloo			
		23	Doodapoor			
		24	Lalpooree			
		25	Palloo			
		26	Jetpoor			
		27	Bhanpoor			
		28	Wurrollee			
		29	Walienath			
		30	Muth			
		31	Mulloo			
		32	Juganee Mowadee ..			
		33	Jarapurroo			
		34	Akulivoo			
		35	Jhoj			
		36	Khakrakoee			
		37	Dewapoor			
		38	Bhatpoor			
		39	Wao			
		40	Kuntowadoo			
		41	Dawadroo			
		42	Buree			
		43	Jeej Ghur			
		44	Oodepoor			
		45	Khedvo			
		46	Jhajrie			
		47	Woondvoo			
		48	Gurmuttoo			
	Doodeeah ..	1	Goomnee			
		2	Doongeo			
		3	Sastah			
		4	Wao			
		5	Uttersoomba			
		6	Mall Motoo			
		7	Mall Nanoo			
		8	Doodiadra			
		9	Oomedpoor			
		10	Andee Fulleeoo			
		11	Suttee Fulleeoo			
		12	Wao Nathanee			
		13	Peeplee			
		14	Jurorah			
		15	Patloee			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Deogur Baria.	Doodeeah ..	16	Barrah	Maharawul Prithirajjee.		
		17	Sengapoor			
		18	Surjoomee			
		19	Dhanpoor			
		20	Noonawanee			
		21	Jhur			
		22	Wuddnah			
		23	Hattiawan			
		24	Wao Kuttianee			
		25	Jholee Wuttoo			
		26	Patudie			
		27	Cheekuldeevoo			
		28	Phapud Sonee			
		29	Bhimpurroo			
	Chuttrisee ..	1	Borekoloo			
		2	Dahoo			
		3	Peesoee			
		4	Julpoor			
		5	Bodrah			
		6	Wagnullee			
		7	Rundepoor			
		8	Dhamurbao			
		9	Punnewulla			
		10	Jurrolah			
		11	Chapuree			
		12	Soveliah			
		13	Soorpoor			
		14	Kurumdee			
		15	Doongurpoor Motoo ..			
		16	Bhoolkhedee			
		17	Handee			
		18	Amullia Nana			
		19	Sajakoor			
		20	Padlah			
		21	Arrodah			
		22	Dusseeoo			
		23	Omedpoor			
		24	Seegwud			
		25	Kherodah			
		26	Peepleenoo			
		27	Tarenee			
		28	Burreelah			
		29	Chapurwud			
		30	Kalliah Kotah			
		31	Kunkoo Thanbla			
		32	Heerapoor			
		33	Kessurpur			
		34	Tannee			
		35	Kalleea Koee			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	*Rs.*	
Deogur Baria.	Chuttrisee ..	36	Mundlo	Maharawul Prithirajjee.			
		37	Amullioo				
		38	Sakarrioo				
		39	Dongurpoor Nanoo ..				
		40	Agaroo..				
		41	Denowadoo				
		42	Amullia Mota				
		43	Bhanpoor				
		44	Khoontah				
		45	Mullekpoor				
		46	Sunjelee Nanee				
		47	Choonuddee..				
		48	Ramepoor				
		49	Pawlee				
		50	Unnoppurroo				
		51	Rajpoor				
				Rupees	58,000	12,000	
			Sunjellee.				
Sunjellee.	Sunjellee ..	1	Sunjellee	Thakoor Juggutsing Bahadursing.			This is an independent Thakoorship, originally wrested from the Petty State of Baria, and the Talooka of Soanth.
		2	Puchodah				
		3	Amikah				
		4	Dongrah				
		5	Surlee				
		6	Kottah..				
		7	Wassah				
		8	Bhemlah				
		9	Thank				
		10	Nijkee				
		11	Dhudia..				
		12	Chambaria				
				Rupees	1,000	..	
			Soanth.				
Soanth.	Soanth.. ..	1	Rampurrah	Rana Bhowansingjee.			
		2	Malunpur				
		3	Nutwoo Nanoo				
		4	Guddah				
		5	Sonpur..				
		6	Babrole..				
		7	Surnayoo				
		8	Neh				
		9	Ruttonpoor				
		10	Kunkasseevo				
		11	Hathode Putelanee ..				

Purgna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
SOANTH.	Soanth	12	Hathode Bariahee ..	Rana Bhowansingjee.		
		13	Nandokun Nanoo.. ..			
		14	Nandokun Motoo ..			
		15	Leemudeoo			
		16	Kurodeeoo			
		17	Wudwah			
		18	Relmohtee			
		19	Rell Nanee			
		20	Surloo			
		21	Nendkoo			
		22	Bulleoo..			
		23	Sursoo			
		24	Bhatnoo Onowadoo ..			
		25	Chikhlee			
		26	Guwa Dongroo			
		27	Guradeoo			
		28	Wazeea Khoout			
		29	Heerapoor			
		30	Neh			
		31	Hulleepoorah			
		32	Kherwoo			
		33	Bendah			
		34	Sheemodee			
		35	Sembhar			
		36	Sheghud			
		37	Godeep..			
		38	Roopakedoo..			
		39	Palleoo..			
		40	Aspur			
		41	Buchkurreoo			
		42	Bhojroo			
		43	Nutwoo Motoo			
		44	Hapwoo			
		45	Kuthagur Onotoo.. ..			
		46	Kuthagur Nanoo.. ..			
		47	Puttee			
		48	Hedoreoo			
		49	Sookhsur			
		50	Sugwadoo			
		51	Dolawadoo			
		52	Ookherlee			
		53	Shemuleoo			
		54	Butukwadoo			
		55	Dongur			
		56	Jhar			
		57	Defur			
		58	Chayah			
		59	Makunkotra..			
		60	Wurreth			

Purgunna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Soanth.	Soanth.. ..	61	Gudrah..	Rana Bhowansingjee.		
		62	Bhunnee Samul			
		63	Surmee..			
		64	Surrad			
		65	Bhana Sumore			
		66	Welbar..			
		67	Khedapur			
		68	Kumureeah			
		69	Nursingpur			
		70	Padudee			
		71	Davapur			
		72	Lulukpur Nanoo.. ..			
		73	Lulukpur Motoo			
		74	Padudee			
		75	Assewadoo			
		76	Sursun Motee			
		77	Sursun Nanee			
		78	Moulapur Nanoo.. ..			
		79	Moulapoor Motoo ..			
		80	Gotheemdoo..			
		81	Pudareoo			
		82	Machode			
		83	Chonthano Mowadoo ..			
		84	Rafaee..			
		85	Barrellah			
		86	Bhownajeenoo Mowadee.			
		87	Nuseerpur			
		88	Khuroree Nanee			
		89	Khuroree Motee			
		90	Khanseeah			
		91	Gudwunee Mowadee ..			
		92	Nupaneeo			
		93	Gamdee			
		94	Gullatuley			
		95	Seeryaul			
		96	Gooneeah			
		97	Oochadeoo			
		98	Botwoo..			
		99	Chayun			
		100	Showghur			
		101	Kareebet			
		102	Kotheeno Mowadoo ..			
		103	Moowassoo			
		104	Ghantawadoo			
		105	Kera Mow			
		106	Samutwadoo..			
		107	Rengeeneeah			
		108	Hedrah..			
		109	Bhootpur			

Purgunas.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
SOANTH.	Soanth	110	Muhopur	Rana Bhowansingjee.		
		111	Macheewad			
		112	Paunkhan			
		113	Malwun			
		114	Wadojampo			
		115	Mowado			
		116	Dodeeah Nanoo			
		117	Dodeeah Motoo			
		118	Gurorah			
		119	Wawo			
		120	Jejevoo			
		121	Kharkureeah			
		122	Lodpur			
		123	Wawo			
		124	Kanjuree			
		125	Shunghuree			
		126	Saleeah			
		127	Paneeah			
		128	Padudee			
		129	Bareekotoo			
		130	Pancho Mowadee			
		131	Kunjuroo			
		132	Surreeah Mowadee ..			
		133	Bhenduroo			
		134	Sagwadeoo			
		135	Tombloo			
		136	Turrudroo			
		137	Pethapur Motee			
		138	Kurjar Motee			
		139	Kurjar Nanee			
		140	Padudee			
		141	Bhundaroo			
		142	Koontoo			
	Futtehghur ..	1	Futtehghur			
		2	Waghur			
		3	Mahdwoo			
		4	Nurtullee			
		5	Wanseeah Kooee			
		6	Dudhellee			
		7	Wurmunoo			
		8	Dadnagolee			
		9	Pepureoo			
		10	Kurmel			
		11	Waodee			
		12	Wullodee			
		13	Wulloda			
		14	Peplaloo			
		15	Chikplee			
		16	Chalur			

Purguns.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Soanth.	Futtehghur...	17	Jugolah	Rana Bhowanisingjee.		
		18	Choorolie Nhanee ..			
		19	Chorolie Mohtee			
		20	Bheh Chore..			
		21	Dongurroo			
		22	Ghogas..			
		23	Vandurevoo			
		24	Ramkumanoo			
		25	Bhoogawadoo			
		26	Churkunee			
		27	Gudhadivo			
		28	Gangur Tullaee			
		29	Jhanjurvoo Mohtoo ..			
		30	Jhanjurvoo Nahnoo ..			
		31	Gumaniroo			
		32	Tembhee			
		33	Fulvoo			
		34	Wulleevo			
		35	Timbrun			
		36	Borckoonda			
		37	Choprah			
		38	Shen Mohtee			
		39	Shen Nahnee			
		40	Hundee..			
		41	Sherve			
		42	Gurrad..			
		43	Monano Doongeer ..			
		44	Dhunderoo			
		45	Khoonto			
	Wankaneer ..	1	Wankaneer			
		2	Wurmunoo			
		3	Ganna Khoot			
		4	Bareetroo			
		5	Kureeoo			
		6	Lukhunpur			
		7	Margur..			
		8	Khuturpur			
		9	Vessee			
		10	Zamb			
		11	Gurrenoo			
	Leemdah ..	1	Purthunpoor			
		2	Ruttonpoor			
		3	Ranmivoo			
		4	Gulla Khodee			
		5	Umberah Mhotee.. ..			
		6	Umberah Nhanee ..			
		7	Jamved			
		8	Bhoogedee Nhanee ..			
		9	Bhoogedee Mhotee ..			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Soanth.	Leemdah ..	10	Pallakhedee	Rana Bhowansingjee.		
		11	Bhotwoo			
		12	Runneroo			
		13	Shokoo Temboo			
		14	Babree			
	Doree	1	Doree			
		2	Gadevoo			
		3	Oomer			
		4	Sheer			
		5	Survoo			
		6	Chitrabaroo			
		7	Lemdee			
		8	Jhalodroo			
		9	Ambo			
		10	Rel Nhanee			
		11	Rel Mhotee			
	Anjunwah ..	1	Angunvoo			
		2	Wankdee			
		3	Fulvoo			
		4	Wandur Wookem			
		5	Khodudvoo			
		6	Kote Wed			
		7	Kosumboo			
		8	Temburvoo			
		9	Churradah			
		10	Ghodur			
		11	Navoogham			
		12	Sooleeah			
	Moor	1	Moor			
		2	Nansurraee			
		3	Gode			
		4	Jhotegvee			
		5	Santh Koondee			
		6	Manady Ballojino ..			
		7	Mowady Mowdee			
		8	Assoreo			
		9	Charree			
		10	Assoodree			
		11	Molee			
		12	Zoonoo Khedvo			
		13	Mowadoo Assodriono ..			
		14	Mowadoo Kooshalno ..			
		15	Borevoo			
				Rupees	20,000	7,000
			Kuddanah.			
Kuddanah.	Kuddanah ..	1	Lembolwoo	Thakoor Purbut-sing.		
		2	Mohunpur			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
KUDDANAH.	Kuddanah. ..	3	Marr	Thakoor Purbutsing.		
		4	Mowadoo Loharno ..			
		5	Golunpoor			
		6	Runjunpurro Mhotoo ..			
		7	Khurawadoo			
		8	Wag Dongry			
		9	Ghodeval			
		10	Mowadoo Jugoono ..			
		11	Bhemapoor			
		12	Andharry Pandrany ..			
		13	Ranna Wadoo			
		14	Chitwoo			
		15	Booghur			
		16	Vuretty Nhanee			
		17	Vuretty Mhotee			
		18	Sugwadivoo			
		19	Kotell			
		20	Sursuddu			
		21	Kurrodivoo			
		22	Ratt Mhotee			
		23	Roheneevoo			
		24	Dhunsorah			
		25	Paniar			
		26	Chandree			
		27	Boochawadoo			
		28	Amthanee			
		29	Gaswadoo			
		30	Murapoor Nhanee ..			
		31	Murapoor Mhotee ..			
		32	Aklivoo			
		33	Bhugullivoo			
		34	Tulwadoo			
		35	Alturwadoo			
		36	Oombarroo			
		37	Deddawadoo			
		38	Buskurioo			
		39	Detwah.			
		40	Jhalla Sang			
		41	Kookudwassoo			
		42	Sirsunvoo			
		43	Peethapoor			
		44	Tatrolee			
		45	Rankakote			
		46	Kuroyee			
		47	Ghodare			
		48	Purradioo			
		49	Nithkoo			
		50	Ambajoo			
		51	Dhondrivoo Mhotoo ..			

Purgun.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	*Rs.*	
KUDDANAH.	Kuddanah ..	52	Dhondrivoo Nhanoo ..	Thakoor Purbutsing.			This is an independent Thakoorship, originally wrested from the Petty State of Soanth.
		53	Demdah				
		54	Ratt Nhanee				
		55	Marwadoo				
		56	Lempore				
		57	Rajeenpuroo Nhanoo ..				
		58	Welonwadoo				
		59	Mowadoo Prithisingno..				
		60	Nagrah Nhanoo				
		61	Rathroo				
		62	Nagra Mhotoo				
		63	Bhanpoor				
		64	Annopepoor..				
		65	Malnimoy				
		66	Mowadoo Khoomabaeeno				
		67	Duddarivoo				
		68	Omurria				
		69	Attullwadoo..				
		70	Andhary				
		71	Barriano Wanto				
		72	Chopul..				
		73	Mowadoo Balojmo ..				
		74	Mowavoo				
		75	Andhary Pandoraun ..				
		76	Ununtivo				
		77	Mowadoo Shamanoo ..				
		78	Mowadee Godhame ..				
		79	Dhongulwadoo				
		80	Ranukpoor				
		81	Jogun				
				Rupees	1,200	..	
			Loonawara.				
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ..	1	Wunruthee	Maharana Futtehsingjee.			
		2	Wudodur Mohtee ..				
		3	Surgeva Mowdee.. ..				
		4	Mowadoo Nanadevino..				
		5	Godriano Mowadoo ..				
		6	More Mowdee				
		7	Goradah Gungsingno ..				
		8	Goradah Shinudrano ..				
		9	Chapora Jewanno ..				
		10	Padudee				
		11	Rampoor				
		12	Wachatino Mowadoo ..				
		13	Chado Mhotee				
		14	Subulpoor				

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ..	15	Shenilet	Maharana Futtehsingjee.		
		16	Kell			
		17	Wantuwushedoo			
		18	Murapoor			
		19	Chogalloo			
		20	Hoonseleah			
		21	Sugradoo			
		22	Boreeavee			
		23	Chooldevoo			
		24	Beddevoo			
		25	Mullia Kallia			
		26	Kunkuchevoo			
		27	Arrode			
		28	Gurrivoo			
		29	Deluch			
		30	Champellee			
		31	Bhulladah			
		32	Charungaum Nhanoo ..			
		33	Oomdra			
		34	Ugurwadoo			
		35	Charungaum Mhotoo ..			
		36	Loomar			
		37	Panch Mowadivoo ..			
		38	Bhamnaward			
		39	Katoomboo			
		40	Kakurivoo			
		41	Joosarah			
		42	Khurole Mowada			
		43	Ruburria			
		44	Thuna Soolee			
		45	Hatiawan			
		46	Kavoochevoo			
		47	Dhamuncoo			
		48	Khaleasuvoo			
		49	Vurjurry			
		50	Veer			
		51	Keedia			
		52	Vukutpoor			
		53	Kuddasalloo			
		54	Jeetpoor			
		55	Ruttonpur			
		56	Bhimpur			
		57	Kullianpur			
		58	Bhoowall			
		59	Oochurpee			
		60	Dhamode			
		61	Saduthpoor			
		62	Mocheewarwoo			
		63	Datoo			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ..	64	Surrolee	Maharana Futtehsingjee.		
		65	Tejpur			
		66	Sarrioo			
		67	Jambodee			
		68	Bhulwakah			
		69	Jowrakhat			
		70	Bakullioo			
		71	Gapoo			
		72	Ukulvoo			
		73	Ranpur			
		74	Nufranioo			
		75	Mudwas			
		76	Bhumro			
		77	Dowlutrioo			
		78	Supurrioo			
		79	Vavoo			
		80	Bullisurroo			
		81	Bhadrole			
		82	Kolumbee			
		83	Rehmon			
		84	Durriapur			
		85	Ghogawara			
		86	Moarno Tullow			
		87	Bhamrodoo			
		88	Khootila			
		89	Padlee			
		90	Kurnoule			
		91	Wudegaum			
		92	Ghantoo			
		93	Nurroodoo			
		94	Doolatah			
		95	Bakole			
		96	Pandurwadoo			
		97	Landun Mowaron ..			
		98	Wustanoo Mowadoo ..			
		99	Loonah			
		100	Kurrodee			
		101	Boreewaee			
		102	Mudapoor			
		103	Jairee			
		104	Doodawatas			
		105	Roojda			
		106	Channee			
		107	Nowagaum			
		108	Kakur Mowdee			
		109	Dhoketee			
		110	Oodawah			
		111	Bhoowabur			
		112	Semolnadah			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ..	113	Detwah	Maharana Futtehsingjee.		
		114	Waokoowah..			
		115	Morekakra			
		116	Massturra			
		117	Babullioo			
		118	Nesrah..			
		119	Chunsur			
		120	Wookurdee Bhet.. ..			
		121	Ram Patell's Mowadee..			
		122	Samna			
		123	Chad Kabilly			
		124	Kotha			
		125	Chowdino Mowadee ..			
		126	Wadina Gorada			
		127	Sonino Mowadoo.. ..			
		128	Wuddulla Mohta.. ..			
		129	Mullikpoor			
		130	Hunwuttio			
		131	Govindpurroo			
		132	Dowlutpurroo			
		133	Urritha			
		134	Poddree			
		135	Mowadoo Wagjeeno ..			
		136	Tuktoo's Mowaseo ..			
		137	Surrivoo			
		138	Panioo			
		139	Hadolee			
		140	Kanisumoee..			
		141	Ghuntialloo			
		142	Suddah			
		143	Hudhano Mowadoo ..			
		144	Semullio			
		145	Wuddulla Nhana.. ..			
		146	Sootadee			
		147	Wuriodur Nhanoo ..			
		148	Goradah			
		149	Choparah			
		150	Chakurria			
		151	Rajghur			
		152	Pallee Nhanee			
		153	Pallee Mhotee			
		154	Chowlee			
		155	Goradah 2nd			
		156	Gungurrioo			
		157	Summorah			
		158	Chakulliah			
		159	Sagano Mowadoo.. ..			
		160	Goradah Nathjeno ..			
		161	Sowdusno Mowadoo ..			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara	162	Sakullioo	Maharana Futtehsingjee.		
		163	Dennawar Nhanee			
		164	Navoogaum			
		165	Denawar Mhotee			
		166	Jaisingpur			
		167	Ghuntal			
		168	Nuvoo Mowadoo			
		169	Chopra			
		170	Mitta Patell's Mowadoo			
		171	Tallawah			
		172	Khoro Ambo			
		173	Dokellah			
		174	Ambee Mowadoo			
		175	Churrul			
		176	Dokevo			
		177	Bhunpur			
		178	Vurumivoo			
		179	Pallow			
		180	Kuntal			
		181	Sobhoo			
		182	Byasur			
		183	Ramwalo			
		184	Cheemario			
		185	Dogvo			
		186	Churrel			
		187	Prumpoor			
		188	Chandpoor			
		189	Deehoo			
		190	Narno Mowadoo			
		191	Ootdee			
		192	Kyelall			
		193	Watto			
		194	Wukutpoor			
		195	Khullaspur			
		196	Tarnochoo			
		197	Ledeval			
		198	Dheshia			
		199	Dulvysowlee			
		200	Bhasawadoo			
		201	Moorye			
		202	Chooree			
		203	Toondadur			
		204	Pramvell			
		205	Katkoowah			
		206	Wuggas			
		207	Rambodoo			
		208	Paradoo			
		209	Hurduspur			
		210	Varamo			

Purgunna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	*Rs.*	
Loonawara.	Loonawara ..	211	Hunmuttioo..	Maharana Futtehsingjee.			
		212	Lalsur				
		213	Lukreepurda				
		214	Dowlut Parda				
		215	Khempur				
		216	Dhennala				
		217	Jodpoor				
		218	Lekhurwadoo				
		219	Barr				
		220	Pallowtuktah				
		221	Chonanoo Mowadoo ..				
		222	Lemodroo				
		223	Degaum				
		224	Wankah				
		225	Mewadah				
		226	Myapur				
		227	Soonara Mohtee				
		228	Pawapoor				
		229	Goolno Mowadoo.. ..				
		230	Wadino Mowadoo ..				
		231	Kannasur				
		232	Runwah Bhunwa.. ..				
		233	Bhewadah				
		234	Mennah				
		235	Lemrioo				
		236	Helodur				
		237	Kartah..				
		238	Khampur				
		239	Kortah..				
		240	Pallow..				
		241	Veerpurra Mowadoo ..				
		242	Beerwullee				
		243	Chapee..				
		244	Sorlah				
		245	Dulwajeeno Mowadoo ..				
		246	Wandurward				
		247	Sumboo				
		248	Bhasawaroo				
		249	Kuchotiano Mowadoo ..				
		250	Moodawullee				
		251	Surthoonoo				
		252	Jallasur				
		253	Dookah				
				Rupees	40,000	18501*	*Also tribute paid to the Babee of Balasinor, Rs. 2,300.
Omettah.	Napar	1	Omettah				
		2	Assurmah				
		3	Amulnula				
		4	Suckheer				
		5	Kuddeapur				

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	*Rs.*	
Omettah.	Pitlad	1	Bilpar	..	30,000	5,000	Succession in abeyance, pending a final decision. These Thakoorships are subordinate to the Kaira Zilla, and pay an annual revenue to the British Government.
		2	Kuddul				
		3	Nowkul				
		4	Jeelud				
		5	Russulpur				
		6	Dhunnawusee ..				
		7	Sullodee Nanee ..				
Badurwa.	Badurwa ..	1	Badurwah	..	15,000	11,876	
		2	Beddra				
		3	Mahapurro				
		4	Mangsee				
		5	Purtaubpoor				
		6	Purtabpurroo ..				
		7	Khandee				
		8	Jassur				
		9	Jalumpurroo ..				
Wankuneer.	Wankuneer ..	1	Wankuneer	Rana Sirdar Sing.	6,700	7,200	
		2	Reypurroo				
		3	Sirdunpurroo ..				
			Saolee Purguna.				
Saolee.	Sehora	1	Sehora	Thakoor Purtabsing Deepsing.	4,200	4,801	
		2	Deppapurra				
		3	Narpurra				
		4	Wesnolee				
		5	Pepuriano Mowadoo				
		6	Gorsunno Mowadoo				
		7	Purtabpurrah ..				
		8	Moar Amlee				
		9	Goculpurroo				
		10	Gunnespurroo ..				
		11	Samutpurra				
		12	Gandiapurroo ..				
		13	Dowlutpurroo ..				
		14	Dongurrypurroo ..				
		15	Kalloopurroo ..				
		16	Luchunpurroo ..				
		17	Ajubpoor				
		18	Meetapoor				
		19	Lehiripoor				
		20	Purtaubpoor ..				
	Chalior	1	Chalior	Thakoor Nharsing Gamulsing.			
		2	Wankunerdoo ..				
		3	Gomulpurroo ..				
		4	Dowlutpurroo ..				
		5	Rajpurroo				
		6	Peepulsatt				
		7	Galwanee Mowadoo				

Purgunna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
SAOLEE.	Chalior.. ..	8	Narpurra..	Thakoor Nharsing Gamulsing.	4,000	3,401
		9	Peepulsutno Mowadoo			
		10	Phunteana Mowadoo.			
		11	Jeetpurroo			
		12	Bhalpurroo			
		13	Kesranee Mowadoo..			
		14	Purtumpoor			
	Pandoo.. ..	1	Pandoo	Khanjadah Chubun Khan, and Jumayet Khan.		
		2	Wassia			
		3	Sappia			
		4	Bhandiapurroo.. ..			
		5	Saddoh			
		6	Lundino Mowadoo ..			
		7	Waono Mowadoo ..			
		8	Indurkia		3,800	4,501
		9	Dobrano Mowadoo ..			
		10	Lalkhano Mowadoo..			
		11	Lutwano Mowadoo ..			
		12	Badurnoo Mowadoo..			
		13	Bhillanee Mowadee..			
		14	Mopekhano Mowadee.			
		15	Wuddia			
	Kunnora ..	1	Kunnora			
		2	Bhowanypurra.. ..	Baria Jeebhaee, and Jussabhaee.	800	1,601
		3	Andawadee			
		4	Ruttonpoor			
		5	Roopunkoee			
	Porchu.. ..	1	Porchu			
		2	Indurkea	Maunbhaee, & Bapoo Veerajee Zariacho.	1,200	1,501
		3	Goolabpoor			
		4	Runsordpurroo ..			
		5	Futtehpurroo			
		6	Kalliapurroo			
	Durree	1	Durree	Rawul Bapoojee, and Narunjee.	1,000	951
		2	Wagano Mowadoo ..			
		3	Kuburrioo			
		4	Kesrano Mowadoo ..			
	Meolee.. ..	1	Meolee	Patel Jalum Nutho, and Khooma Wadia.	1,000	1,501
		2	Jallumo Mowadoo ..			
		3	Ungeriane Mowadoo.			
		1	Itwar	Rathore Purtabsing, and Lalbhaee.	900	601
		2	Akurria			
		3	Warnolee..			
		4	Bhowal			
		5	Dhonguripurra.. ..			
	Nahara.. ..	1	Nahara	Baria Annopesing.	100	25
		2	Luttiapurra			
	Lotturgotra			Syed Poonja Kassoo, and Futthun ..	300	201

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Saolee.	Umrapoor			Baria Jubhaee, & Narronjee.	300	201
	Goturdee			Patel Oodhar	500	425
	Wuktapoor			Rawul Oomedbhaee	200	151
	Jaisur	1	Jaisur	Puggy Ghella Choota	200	151
		2	Gopree			
	Wurnole Mahall			Baria Ajoobhaee.	200	85
	Kulloloo			Puggy Purbut Kussla	50	65
	Joomkah			Baria Sahebsing.	100	51
	Rajpur			Rawul Kulliansing	25	51
	Wurnolee Nanee			Rathore Purtabsing	25	25
	Kulloloo Mokanoo			Puggy Awa Moka	150	125
	Wurnolee Motee			Rathore Futtehbhaee	150	101
			Chota Oodepoon.			
Chota Oodepoor.	Soorsee	1	Soorsee	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		2	Ghumodee			
		3	Waolee			
		4	Mohtee Sullee			
		5	Bodeegaum			
		6	Sullee Nanee			
		7	Teembloo			
		8	Goolantoo			
		9	Umbal			
		10	Muthalee			
		11	Katurwat			
		12	Betivoe			
		13	Sunorah			
		14	Dhuddegaum			
		15	Kalioo			
		16	Jubwanee			
		17	Chandoowat			
		18	Nukamblee			
		19	Hulpalpurro			
		20	Toondvoo			
		21	Rungpoor			
		22	Chuyadivoo			
		23	Hansroo			
		24	Padulloo			
		25	Lewant			
		26	Koleeather			
		27	Wagulwadoo			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Chota Oodepoor.	Soorsee.. ..	28	Chuleawant	Maharawul Goomausingjee.		
		29	Judianoo			
		30	Ghogavoo			
		31	Antrolee			
		32	Kannawant			
		33	Tulhawadoo..			
	Tejgur	1	Mankoo			
		2	Gabudevoo			
		3	Soorkhedoo			
		4	Wunar..			
		5	Gantevoo			
		6	Roondwant			
		7	Wushedee			
		8	Jambloo			
		9	Singloo..			
		10	Ekulbarroo			
		11	Jher			
		12	Baroj			
		13	Jullodee			
		14	Weejol..			
		15	Wode			
		16	Chorewaneoo			
		17	Wazudee			
		18	Kotivo..			
		19	Wookhulwat			
		20	Khorewaneeoo			
		21	Luggumee			
		22	Ninvoogaum			
		23	Khoombanee			
		24	Wuchlibhit			
		25	Alsipurroo			
		26	Dolurioo			
		27	Jambleo			
		28	Veepoor			
		29	Fullioo Gadee			
		30	Jhoje			
		31	Fullevoo Khaje			
		32	Mandvoo			
		33	Leemwanee			
		34	Rajkhedoo			
		35	Dholee Samul			
		36	Dholo Soto..			
		37	Kurdee..			
		38	Dereevo			
		39	Murchepanee			
		40	Bhillapoor			
		41	Wadwan			
		42	Dongurbhut..			
		43	Bundeebhut..			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Chota Oodepoor.	Tejgur	44	Jeejurwama	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		45	Ghelwant			
		46	Peeplej			
		47	Goondurio			
		48	Dhundodoo			
		49	Doomalee			
		50	Tumbloo			
		51	Deevullioo			
		52	Rajkooa			
		53	Chuchdee			
		54	Mujraj Gola Gamondy ..			
		55	Anchaloo			
		56	Ghoogawadoo			
		57	Wuddhee			
		58	Urwant			
		59	Bopah			
		60	Bhujirioo			
		61	Chillnewant			
		62	Nelej			
		63	Padurwant			
		64	Mauldee			
		65	Pooneanant			
		66	Raeesingpurroo			
		67	Hardaspur			
		68	Koraj			
		69	Palsundo			
		70	Seelode			
		71	Kukawadoo			
		72	Khosh			
		73	Uchittoo			
		74	Tullowpurroo			
		75	Chokedee			
		76	Mullojoo			
		77	Maulwoo			
	Jaitpoor	1	Jaitpoor			
		2	Paves			
		3	Wao			
		4	Wankole			
		5	Hurpurree			
		6	Ruttonpoor			
		7	Uneeyadne			
		8	Mesrub			
		9	Amrole			
		10	Umeerpurroo			
		11	Koheewa			
		12	Tumbolioo			
		13	Choodul			
		14	Umbadee			
		15	Hurrukpoor			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Chota Oodepoor.	Jaitpoor ..	16	Wantodoo	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		17	Saghdurvoo			
		18	Bhunpurroo			
		19	Saghpullioo			
		20	Motiepullee			
		21	Suzode			
		22	Umadroo			
		23	Mohtee Bej			
		24	Khandee			
		25	Leemdo Ghodo			
		26	Goontioo			
		27	Doongurwunt			
		28	Keenah			
		29	Dhunpore			
		30	Kothapore			
		31	Mogaee			
		32	Koondul			
		33	Ghunto			
		34	Loonojoo			
		35	Tenalevoo			
		36	Goonturwut			
		37	Nahnee Bej			
		38	Tejawah			
		39	Golevo			
		40	Barowad			
		41	Bhenshawaee			
		42	Seedode			
		43	Seethole			
		44	Sulpurroo			
		45	Lodhun			
		46	Nahnee Ruslee			
		47	Mhotee Ruslee			
		48	Thulkee			
		49	Wadheoo			
		50	Koleeane			
		51	Wyjesing			
		52	Phantioo			
		53	Oonchapan			
		54	Sungpur			
		55	Wankee			
		56	Mangevo			
		57	Raeepoor			
		58	Bhanpuree			
		59	Jamub			
		60	Leemb Wanioo			
		61	Bambrolee			
		62	Walootee			
		63	Kunthole			
		64	Mundooleearee			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Chota Oodepoor.	Jaitpoor ..	65	Wujpur..			
		66	Karvoo Nanoo			
		67	Karvoo Motoo			
		68	Dubhelaee			
		69	Boomdee			
		70	Khudkulla			
		71	Wantoo			
		72	Tudkachloo			
		73	Bundeevoo			
		74	Umbadee			
		75	Gooljarpurroo			
		76	Sewjeepurroo			
	Pandwud ..	1	Pandwud	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		2	Raeepore			
		3	Dhunpore			
		4	Morughunna			
		5	Sakul Nanee			
		6	Kuyondawant			
		7	Chowudevoo			
		8	Manawant			
		9	Motoghodo			
		10	Nhano Ghodo			
		11	Khadeawant..			
		12	Zallawant			
		13	Beejole..			
		14	Kunnoobedoo			
		15	Jhambeva			
		16	Khanduvoo			
		17	Nulwut			
		18	Gujlawant			
		19	Nakvendeoo..			
		20	Podhidya			
		21	Wankenier			
		22	Gojeoo..			
		23	Sanked Motee			
		24	Bullud Gaum			
		25	Barredha			
		26	Oodwoo			
		27	Dhuneewadoo			
		28	Samulwant			
		29	Kussurwao			
		30	Keldhurrah			
		31	Koechwud			
		32	Romudeoo			
		33	Wantdoo			
		34	Tuwah..			
		35	Kumulwoo			
		36	Ghoondlevoo			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Chota Oodeypoor.	Pandwud ..	37	Ghordoo	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		38	Kheeklee			
		39	Seehadoo			
		40	Khedkoo			
		41	Thakree			
		42	Assur			
		43	Raeechoo			
		44	Pullosdoo			
		45	Wantoo			
		46	Bhokhudevoo			
		47	Singulkooa			
		48	Zanjus Jhole			
		49	Rungpoor			
		50	Moondamore			
		51	Moogulwant			
		52	Buglievoo			
		53	Salpore			
		54	Oochedah			
		55	Satwud			
		56	Mundevadoo			
		57	Jhurroee			
		58	Thamblah			
		59	Karkawant			
		60	Khurmuddah			
		61	Athoo Dongree			
		62	Dewud			
		63	Chulnawant			
		64	Thurgaum			
		65	Gyehtha			
		66	Jhalawant			
		67	Dehree			
		68	Mowud			
		69	Jamlee			
		70	Teetode.			
		71	Doongurgaum			
		72	Ambasotah			
		73	Peepuldee Motee ..			
		74	Ambadivoo			
		75	Bhensawadoo			
		76	Rodedha			
		77	Lonee			
		78	Khundwao			
		79	Borewanee			
		80	Kurujwant			
		81	Kodee			
		82	Thukree Motee			
		83	Chaprivo			
		84	Dhunpooree			
		85	Narrokote			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Chota Oodefoor.	Kawawant ..	1	Kawawant	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		2	Ghuneewadee			
		3	Gojarevoo			
		4	Narvuljeoo			
		5	Chunchbaug			
		6	Senguldoo			
		7	Rundoo Motee			
		8	Bherathoo			
		9	Kostoo..			
		10	Wagoodand..			
		11	Wantoo			
		12	Jhamlee			
		13	Oometee			
		14	Rundee Nanee			
		15	Toorkhedah..			
		16	Kalewaree			
		17	Kuhaf..			
		18	Amba Dongur			
		19	Beedlah			
		20	Nakhol..			
		21	Pullaskooa			
		22	Rajwant			
		23	Chiklee Nanee			
		24	Joonwanee			
		25	Kanpore			
		26	Ooselah			
		27	Sunnakoond..			
		28	Marug			
		29	Khoomdanoo			
		30	Mogea..			
		31	Wadwanee			
		32	Chorewanee..			
		33	Kotumbee			
		34	Umurpurioo..			
		35	Wejpore			
		36	Raeesingpore			
		37	Huttikhunah			
		38	Tullow..			
		39	Bonchapdah..			
		40	Boojar			
		41	Chikhlee Motee			
		42	Kusrah..			
		43	Kuddee Nanee			
		44	Bhood Marioo			
		45	Jundonee			
		46	Ghuntole			
		47	Ghelsur			
		48	Khundebaroo			
		49	Beeldoo			

Purgunna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Chota Oodeypoor.	Kawawant ..	50	Oorativo	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		51	Saodoo..			
		52	Murkoo			
		53	Kurvee..			
		54	Umulwant			
	Dholiwas ..	1	Dholiwas			
		2	Weesadee			
		3	Rumbhona			
		4	Bootiapurroo			
		5	Umulpurroo..			
		6	Tembee			
		7	Seemulivoo			
		8	Dhokulivoo			
		9	Pandhera			
		10	Kherwao			
		11	Wantivoo			
		12	Gurrode			
		13	Jeevanpurroo			
		14	Tokurvoo			
		15	Chachur			
		16	Rajpurroo			
	Welghode ..	1	Kombah			
		2	Kuntharee			
		3	Amedivoo			
	Jhoond . ..	1	Jhoond..			
		2	Turrgole			
		3	Rajpurroo			
		4	Rajkoo Motee			
		5	Rajkoo Nanee			
		6	Jaysingpurroo			
		7	Gajeepurroo..			
		8	Bobdo Kooa			
		9	Khobro Kooa			
	Kurrailee ..	1	Kurrailee			
		2	Kurson..			
		3	Bheendole			
		4	Saluj			
		5	Jhamb..			
		6	Sudhullee			
		7	Goomanpurroo			
		8	Whalpurroo..			
		9	Wunklah			
		10	Thambleh			
		11	Kotlivo			
		12	Sunjolee			
		13	Amrole..			
		14	Baradha			
		15	Pannobur			
		16	Guzrah..			

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	*Rs.*	
Chota Oodepoor.	Kurrailee ..	17	Waodee	Maharawul Goomansingjee.			
		18	Hurupurroo..				
		19	Pundurvoo				
		20	Woodwoo				
		21	Limodroo				
		22	Dhurlolivoo				
		23	Amba Jhettie				
		24	Guntialloo				
		25	Kawra				
		26	Chumlee				
		27	Ghoduj..				
		28	Kurunjwant..				
		29	Amba Luggee				
		30	Sujvoo				
		31	Rajpur				
		32	Dedhulvoo				
		33	Kossumb				
		34	Deereevoo				
		35	Kulliaranee				
		36	Mujegaum				
		37	Purtabpurro..				
		38	Bandee..				
	Jhuboogaum..	1	Jhuboogaum				
		2	Sookul..				
		3	Wuddhurree..				
		4	Ooknah				
		5	Mooldhur				
		6	Tejawas				
		7	Chapurkotta				
		8	Gurjudun				
	Wasnah ..	1	Wasnoo				The revenue of the Jhuboogaum and Wasnah Purgunas is shared by His Highness the Gaekwar in addition to the tribute payable to him.
		2	Kosindia				
		3	Tullettee				
		4	Wuddulloo				
		5	Surdhee				
		6	Kupudevoo				
		7	Nurvoogaum				
		8	Wuddavadee				
		9	Bordha..				
		10	Nathpurroo..				
		11	Roondhee				
		12	Oodudoo				
		13	Hatheawallee				
		14	Chullamlee				
		15	Wunnadah				
		16	Chuthalee				
		17	Amadroo Nanoo				
		18	Amadroo Motoo				
		19	Deshun				

Purgunā.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	*Rs.*
Cnota Oodeepoor.	Wasnah ..	20	Pahanej	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		21	Choodhelee			
		22	Kherda..			
		23	Chekodra			
		24	Seeyadroo			
		25	Loomadroo			
		26	Oon			
		27	Bodelly..			
		28	Temburwoo			
		29	Oondkhoee			
		30	Bhulwaneeo..			
		31	Want			
		32	Kuddosulloo			
		33	Sua Dharree			
		34	Bhorewant			
		35	Mooradongru			
		36	Chorangnah..			
		37	Wuddullah			
		38	Durrolee			
		39	Ghelpoor			
		40	Khodwoo			
		41	Surseendha			
		42	Chadroo			
		43	Ambrolee			
		44	Taevee..			
		45	Sewjeepurroo			
				Rupees	.....	80,000	10,500

GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL NOTES

ON

PORTIONS OF THE REWA KANTA DISTRICTS:

FROM THE CAMP OF BARODA TO CHOTA OODEPOOR, EAST; TO NANDOD AND LAUREEA BHURR, ON THE NERBUDDA RIVER, SOUTH-WEST; INCLUDING THE EXTREME WESTERN SPURS OF THE RAJPEEPLA RANGE OF HILLS, RUNNING NEARLY EAST AND WEST THROUGH THE RAJPEEPLA DISTRICTS.

ACCOMPANIED BY

A DESCRIPTION OF THE IRON ORES OF THOSE DISTRICTS.

BY THE LATE

MAJOR G. FULLJAMES,

POLITICAL AGENT IN THE REWA KANTA.

Submitted to Government on the 10*th August* 1852.

GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL NOTES.

The camp of Baroda is situated on the northern bank of a small river, called the Wiswamintre, which takes its rise from the remarkable (and apparently from the camp isolated) hill called Powagur, lying nearly due east about twenty-seven miles.

The soil on which the camp stands is a yellow silicious sand, beneath which occurs a yellowish clay, containing small nodules of limestone, here called Kunkur. Underneath this clay, a finer yellow sand occurs again, in which sweet water of good quality is usually found. The water vein, after being tapped, generally rises to within twenty-four or twenty-five feet of the surface of the ground, and although the supply from this depth is not inexhaustible, still it is ample for most purposes of irrigation. It appears dangerous to attempt to sink brick wells to a greater depth, as the sand is liable to flow in from the side the spring comes from: this causes the masonry on that side to sink suddenly, and consequently out of the perpendicular, when the destruction of the well immediately follows, often before it is finished, but more frequently after it has been some time in use.

The land about the southern portions of the camp is low, and liable during the monsoon (when floods come down the river above named) to partial inundation, particularly portions of the bazar; and the whole way from camp to the city is also low; and to keep open the communication between the two places, it has been necessary to throw up an embankment or causeway of earth as a road, in some places six and eight feet above the land on either side.

The river, and a large nulla leading into it, are crossed by strong substantial bridges of stone and brick. Over the latter, a very beautiful bridge of one arch and two large circular openings, one on either side, was designed and executed in the year 1826, by the present Lieutenant Colonel Waddington, of the Bombay Engineers; the expenses of erection being defrayed by His Highness Syajee Row Gaekwar. This bridge is faced with a handsome yellow sandstone, which was quarried and brought from a range of hills lying south-east about thirty miles; the interior masonry being brick. The balustrade of

this bridge is particularly handsome; the shape of the arch is eliptical. The depth of material between the surface of the road and the crown of the arch was looked upon by Natives as not sufficient to bear the heavy weight of elephants, &c. crossing; and His Highness therefore was induced, some years later, to erect another stone and brick bridge, a few yards further up the nulla, on the design and principle of the old Native bridge which crosses the river itself about three hundred yards nearer the city.

The city is situated on rising ground, and after passing through it you observe a considerable change in the soil, which has now become a blackish loam, containing a large quantity of white silicious sand, which produces good crops of rice. The ground on the southern side of the city is evidently much lower than on the northern, and must, during the monsoon, be frequently under water.

The road for the first four kos (six miles) is generally sandy. It apparently forms the drain for leading the flood-water away; and from all the clay being washed from the sand, a white deep sand remains, which renders the road heavy. The land on either side is divided into fields by earthen embankments, for keeping the rain-water from passing off too quickly; and to insure the rice an ample quantity of moisture, should the supply of rain fall short of what is required, numerous tanks have been excavated from time to time all over these low lands.

Between the villages of Ruttonpoor and Kalinpoor, a slight rise in the country is observed, extending north and south, and you, immediately on ascending this, perceive a very distinct change of soil, which has now assumed all the appearances of the black cotton soil of the Broach districts, and is evidently formed of the débris of the trap formation, resting on a whitish clay which contains Kunkur or limestone.

Such soil does not appear favourable to the growth of timber or fruit trees, for few are seen, excepting close to villages; and this want of trees gives a peculiarly barren and bleak appearance to such tracts.

Near the village of Beelapoor you cross the Dhadur river, which takes its rise in the hills near Sewrajpoor, lying north-east about thirty-five miles, and, running nearly west, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. This river forms the creek on which the Tunkaria bunder or port is situated. At Beelapoor, the banks are steep, and shows on the northern bank the formation as described above; the southern bank is more sloping, and seams of gravel, high up the bank, are observable, showing the bed of the stream has been gradually lowering. This gravel would afford good material for constructing such lines of roads as are at present required for improving the means of transit.

After crossing the Dhadur river, which is here about 200 feet wide, with two feet water, the soil for a short distance becomes a reddish sandy loam, on

which some fine mango trees are growing. On approaching Tobhavee, some thirteen miles from the city, the soil becomes darker in colour, and the chief produce is rice. Trees, however, are more numerous than in the first portion of the road, the Mango and the Rayen predominating: the Tamarind and Neem are rare.

From Tobhavee the Powagur Hill bears north-east, and the Rajpeepla range of hills is seen to margin the horizon to the south and south-east, showing high conical peaks here and there in the range, which apparently extends east and west.

The staple agricultural produce around this village is rice. Water is not found but at considerable depths from the surface,—the villagers informed me at fifty haths, or seventy-five feet; consequently no attempts at irrigation from wells are made, and all depends on the supply of rain during the monsoon. Each village is usually provided with a large tank, which, from the soil containing a large proportion of black clay, retains the water much longer than would otherwise be the case. When the supply fails, holes are dug in the sides and bed of the tank, from which the villagers obtain a sufficient supply of water for themselves and cattle. Most villages, however, have one or more brick wells, with drinking troughs for cattle, close to the village.

The country around is very level, and not cut up by ravines. The dip appears to be from the north-east to the south-west,—at least nearly all the tanks have the bunds situated so as to take advantage of such a dip.

From Tobhavee to Dhubaee, five miles; general direction south-east, over a blackish soil, rice being the common produce. Country level, and trees becoming more common. Near the town of Dhubaee, the soil becomes more sandy, and of a yellowish colour.

Dhubaee is a large town, with a high wall, built partly of sandstone, and partly of brick: it contains, I was informed, some 20,000 houses. There is a large and handsome tank near the Gaekwar's Kutchery, which has cut-stone steps all round. On the eastern side of the town are the remains of a very large and handsome stone gateway, most elaborately sculptured, after the style of the Bhoodist architecture. There are two inscriptions on marble inside the wall, one apparently perfect, the other much defaced. I am trying to obtain *facsimiles* of these inscriptions.

About a quarter of a mile from this gateway, and at the head of a Mahomedan tomb, is erected a slab of stone, having a round hole cut through it, of about fourteen inches diameter, and about one foot from the ground. To pass through this hole is an ordeal to prove the innocence or guilt of any parties accused of theft, or any other crime which the parties may agree to decide by such an ordeal. There is a Fakeer's Tukeea close to it, who, of course, derives a profit by it.

On the eastern side of Dhubaee the ground is low, and must be much under water during the monsoon. Mango trees are most abundant on this side of the town. The soil a yellowish sand; the ground much cut up by deep gullies or ravines, which, during the dry season, form the lines of communication from place to place: they are of considerable depth, and only wide enough for one cart; consequently, to prevent constant stoppages and annoyances, there are many of these gullies side by side, so that carts can turn into one or other, as necessity requires them to do.

This sandy soil continues the whole way to Badurpoor, a distance of six kos,—about nine miles; general direction south-east. This town is situated on the right bank of the Orsing river, and both it and the fort of Soankheira, on the opposite bank, belong to the Gaekwar. The Orsing river is here nearly half a mile across; the bed composed of deep sand: a little water was flowing, in November, on the eastern side of the river. The descent into the river is easy, but the ascent on the Soankheira side is difficult, the ground being much cut up by ravines. The soil a fine loose sand, which facilitates the forming of ravines, with which the fort and town are completely surrounded, except on the river side.

The country now becomes undulating, and hills are seen to the north-east and south; soil yellow sand; trees more abundant, and of different sorts;—in fact, this may be considered the commencement of the jungle which extends east into Malwa. Cultivation is more detached; several kinds of grain, in addition to rice, are cultivated. No wells observed here, except one close to our encampment.

From Soankheira to Maknee nine miles; general direction north-easterly. Pass through a very rich, undulating country; the soil a reddish sandy loam, very like that on the north bank of the Mahee river, at Wassud. The trees here are very fine and large, particularly the Bhur, Tamarind, and Peepul, and they cannot fail to attract attention. There is, however, little cultivation until you approach Maknee, when most extensive fields of sugarcane are to be seen in all directions. I was told that the cultivators pay as high as Syasye Rs. 140 per Koomba (equal to about 3 Guzerat beegas) for land-rent. It was also reported that this village formerly yielded a revenue to the Gaekwar of Rs. 10,000 per annum; but at the present day it only yields Rs. 3,500. There is a fine large tank here, the bund of which, on the south-western side, is of brick and chunam. It was evidently, at some former period, a most thriving and populous place.

I should have observed above, that as the jungle commenced, there was also a decided change in the appearance of the lower orders,—the Naikra or Dhamka Bheels, in place of Kolees and Rajpoots. The two latter classes are usually well clad; that is to say, they wear a turban, the Dhotee or waist-cloth,

with short drawers below the knee, and an Angrikha; whereas the former classes have no clothing whatever, and only possess a very narrow strip of cloth, which is supported, so as to cover their nakedness, by a piece of string which goes round their waist. In the coldest weather they bring forth a cotton cloth, generally in rags, and roll themselves up in this; and, by lying close to large fires, they contrive to exist. I am speaking now of parties who have occasion to sleep away from their houses,—or huts I should call them, for they are nearly on a par with their clothing. In the jungle districts, it is rare to see more than a few huts together. Each villager usually selects his own locality, at some distance from his neighbour: thus a Bheel village may extend a mile or more, and yet not contain many inhabitants.

The sides of their huts are generally made of the female bamboo, which is cut the length required with a hatchet: each joint of the bamboo is cut through longitudinally by numerous distinct cuts all round, one cut alone of which is carried from one end of the bamboo to the other, which enables them to split and lay it open on the ground as one broad flat riband; the numerous cuts at the joints permitting the bamboo to become flat. These bands or ribands are then interwoven, and assume a very strong and neat fence: they are sometimes lined or smeared inside with mud and cowdung; but must afford a poor protection from the heavy rains, as well as from the malaria that must arise each night after the fall of the rains. The roofs of these huts are supported on forked uprights, generally of Kheir wood, which is very hard, and of a red colour, and not liable to be destroyed by the white-ant. Three longitudinal pieces, resting on the forked uprights, support the rafters, which are sometimes made of the straight branches of the teak, or any other tree which may be at hand. They have an ingenious way of securing the rafters on the ridge-pole, by boring holes through the upper ends of the rafters, and inserting small male bamboos through, generally, four rafters at a time; two of which go on one side of the roof, and two on the other. Should bamboos be used for rafters, they select those which are long enough to form both sides; when, by cutting a piece from the centre of the bamboo on the under side, this rests on the ridge-pole, and the weight of the roof keeps the rafter in its proper place, assisted either by the long shoots of creeper plants, or strips of the bark of many of the jungle trees tied to the cross-pieces. These huts have usually one opening or entrance, which is protected by a bundle of bamboos interwoven.

They have generally a small covered stage outside, for their water pots; also for the grass for their cattle. This latter is sufficiently high to permit of the cattle being kept underneath, thereby affording them some protection from the sun and rain.

Their agricultural implements are a small wooden plough,—the coulter and share being formed of a bar of iron about three quarters of an inch square, the

lower end of which is pointed, and slightly bent towards the front,—a small pick, a hatchet, and bill-hook.

The plough is only used in the low lands, which have been quite, or nearly so, cleared of jungle. These lands are situated in the valleys, between the numerous ranges of hills which traverse the country in all directions.

The sides of the hills are also brought under a rough sort of cultivation, by all the trees and jungle being cut down, and laid on the ground. In April and May these are set on fire, and, as soon as possible after the fire is thoroughly extinguished, grain is sown by hand-cast, and the rest is left to nature, until the crop is fit for the sickle. They seldom if ever cultivate such spots two seasons consecutively.

All the jungle tribes are wonderful adepts in the use of the axe, with which alone they fell the largest forest trees, and also square them up with a degree of accuracy which only constant practice could insure.

Many of them possess rude carts, entirely of wood, without a bit of iron in them; the wheels of wood, of the shape and make similar to those in use throughout Guzerat,—occasionally you see them formed from solid blocks of wood, without any spokes. The platform of the cart is made of two poles, with bamboos interwoven between them, to form the bed. The axletree is of wood, generally the Damum, a very tough, whitish wood, abundant in most of the jungles.

From Maknee to Juboogaum is about nine miles; general direction easterly; extensive jungle the whole way. The road for a considerable distance is along the left, or southern bank of the Orsing river, which still has a wide, shallow bed, with deep sand: this sand is formed into low ridges, on which the bastard or wild cyprus grows very luxuriantly. Rock, for the first time since leaving Baroda, appears; its presence is also indicated by the numerous stunted teak trees.

The rock is a reddish sienite, or, perhaps, it might be called a reddish granite, coarse in grain, and in boulders or large blocks, extending in ridges, and only just on a level with the ground, apparently coming from the east, and trending away to the south-west. On descending this ridge, you enter on an extensive plain, portions of which are of black soil, while others are a whitish sand, containing a large quantity of quartz. This is, when going in the direction of Wunyade, south-east, and off the direct road. To reach Juboogaum you cross the Orsing river near the village of Tarkachla: it is here very broad, with deep sand, and must be most difficult for laden carts to get over. Juboogaum is situated on the north bank of the Orsing; the soil a whitish sand; the rock near the surface being evidently of a primary formation. Hills appear now on all sides but the south-west.

From Juboogaum to Jambooghora is six miles, north; the track lies

through a thick jungle. A conical hill is seen on the left hand, and a range of hills extending from its northern extremity. About half-way are some large blocks of granite, projecting above the ground, and in one or two places large masses appear above the soil, with quite a flat surface, and bare of vegetation or soil. As you approach the village you become aware that, to the west and south-west, ranges of hills flank the valley in which it is situated; other hills appear to the north.

In a hill to the south-west, called Dhola Sodur, which forms part of the range above described, mica in large quantities is to be obtained. From an excavation I made about half-way up the hill, on its northern aspect, and beneath blocks of mica slate, I found quartz and felspar rocks embedded in mica, which has been much distorted and bent, and I believe discoloured, from contact with the quartz when in a heated state, for many of the pieces of quartz bear the impression of the plates of mica quite distinct on them. The mica in places appears much decomposed, and in small, minute fragments. Doubtless on sinking deeper into the hill, or making a mine lower down, the mica might be found more pure, and of greater value in the market. That it is worth a search, the price it fetches in the bazar at Baroda will justify. The distance from Baroda is twenty-four kos (or thirty-six miles).

Good mica, that is to say plates of three or four inches square, and of a clear colour, would fetch Rs. 7 per maund of 40 seers; second and third sorts would of course sell for less. Such as we have already dug out I am informed will fetch Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund in Baroda.* The Bheels could be induced, at 2 annas per man, to work the whole day; and each labourer, from what I saw, would excavate at the very least a maund per day; which would be worth in Baroda say Rs. 2 per maund. The hire of a cart with four bullocks, at the present rate, would be Rs. 3, which cart would take at the least 30 maunds; or under 2 annas per maund for carriage. Custom duties and other petty charges might be put down at as much again, making the total cost of a maund of mica, delivered at Baroda, 8 annas; leaving a clear profit of Rs. 1-8-0 per maund, or Rs. 45 per cart-load of 30 maunds.

By a reference to the Geological Survey Report of India for the season of 1848-49, by J. McClelland, pages 20 and 21, there is an account of the Dunwee mica mine. The plates of mica therein described are very superior to anything I have yet seen from the Dhola Sodur Hill; but there is no saying what improvement might not take place in digging deeper or further into the hill.

It appears that 100,000 maunds are annually transmitted to Calcutta, and there sold at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 7-8-0 per maund, which is, of course, the Bengal

* From inquiries in Baroda I find that the demand for mica is very limited; therefore, unless we could originate a trade in the article, it would not be judicious to make any large outlay for its discovery.

104355

maund, or double the Guzerat maund. The distance it has to be transmitted appears, from the map, to be above 200 miles, and, from the route it is stated to take, must be land carriage nearly all the way. The Dhola Sodur is situated within a hundred yards of the present cart-track, and the excavation faces the road: the mica could be shot down the side of the hill, and there sorted and packed in bags, and at once carried to the carts.

If the mica improved in quality as the hill was penetrated, it might become an article of export to Bombay and other places. The additional land carriage to Tunkaria Bunder would cost only other 2 annas per maund; so that, under all circumstances, it appears desirable to ascertain, by practical operation, whether this mica can be made profitable to the Narakot Zilla, particularly as the experiment can be made at a trifling expense, and without the assistance of machinery or expensive superintendence.

Near the village of Jambooghora, and on the western side of the small river which flows to the south, the ground is covered in all directions with slag and scoria from iron-smelting furnaces. Large quantities of a black and green glass are also scattered in all directions: many of these lumps of glass are full of small air bubbles, and in some I found small round globules of iron, showing that iron was the metal extracted. Judging from the quantity of refuse, very extensive works must at one time have been in operation; whereas in the present day, the people of the country are ignorant of any tradition even of iron or other works having ever been in activity.

Looking at the numerous large and substantial wells, and the remains of brick foundations of houses, &c., one is led to believe there must at a remote day have been a thriving population in what was a few years back a thick jungle; and I feel inclined to assign the date to the epoch when the city of Champaneer, situated eighteen miles to the north-west, was at its zenith, and which must have been, according to history, some 350 years ago. The remains of this city are still to be seen in all directions around the hill of Powagur, but particularly on its northern and eastern sides.

A subsequent visit which I was enabled to make to the Narakot Zilla afforded me the opportunity of an extended examination of its geological formations, and also permitted me to form as accurate an opinion as the lapse of years would allow, of the locality from whence the iron ore was extracted, whose refuse, in the shape of slag, is so frequently seen at Jambooghora and Waow, in the Narakot Zilla.

I have mentioned above that ranges of hills appear to the west and north of Jambooghora. I visited several localities in the northern range, which appeared to be an offshoot from the high mountain called Ruttun Mahal, lying due east, some forty or fifty miles distant. The range appears to be formed of

plutonic and metamorphic rocks, such as granite, gneiss, mica, schist, clay slate, with a greyish marble in the valleys.

The village of Chalwar is the furthest up the valley formed by these hills, which here extend on the eastern side also. On ascending one locality, called the Sooneekee Doongur, or hill of gold, about a mile and a half distant, the remains of numerous excavations along the southern slope were apparent. From the hollows left, they seem to have been originally circular openings, running east and west, about half-way between the bottom and top of the range, which I may state is about 600 feet high. There is also an excavation on the top of this ridge, from thirty to forty feet in depth, and about twelve feet in width, an inclined plane leading into as well as out of this excavation, similar to the section given in the margin.

The rock appears to be mica schist, of a purple colour, containing a large proportion of oxide of iron; the rock is magnetic. A thin vein of reddish quartz, dipping at an angle of about 60° to the south, is exposed. The sides which form the eastern and western walls of this excavation are perpendicular, and no marks could I find on them, to show how the excavation had been made. The descent and ascent into this hollow are formed from the débris of former workings, and consist of loose red earth and fragments of the purple rock; it is impossible, therefore, to judge now, what may have been the original shape or depth of this cavity.

Some portions of this rock effervesce with sulphuric acid, and have a most peculiar, acid taste, when the tongue is applied to them. Under a small lens, the rock appears composed of small grains of quartz, having a bluish and whitish vitreous appearance. When pounded, this disappears, and rounded grains of pure white quartz appear, and the mass becomes of a dull brick-dust colour. The needle from a compass takes up or attracts a large quantity of iron from the pulverized rock.

Other portions, again, are not acted on by sulphuric acid. The only taste, when the tongue is applied, is that peculiar to rocks having a large portion of alumine in their composition: it is adhesive to the tongue, and gives out an earthy odour; it has a schistose fracture, and rather greasy to the feel.

The other rock which appeared *in situ*, along the line of excavation above mentioned, effervesces in sulphuric acid. In appearance it is a brownish green, glistening substance, slightly adhesive to the tongue, and of earthy odour: it is slightly magnetic. When pulverized, it becomes of a dirty white colour, and, through a lens, appears composed of quartz in small angular grains, with a small portion of mica, with *very minute* silvery metallic grains. The needle from a compass takes up iron from the pulverized rock. Not far from the foot of this ridge, a stratum of whitish limestone crops out, the strike being east and

west: it effervesces violently with sulphuric acid, and it has a curious appearance outside, caused either by the scouring action of running water, or from the rock taking the impression of other rocks, when it was in a fluid or malleable state. Here and there, in this rock, are very fine, thread-like veins of some darker-coloured substance interspersed.

About 200 yards north of the village of Chalwar, a stratum of another rock crops out, striking east and west, very similar in appearance to actinolite. It has long fibrous crystals, of a greenish colour; the particular form of these I am unable to make out. The matrix of these crystals is of a white and reddish colour, containing a large proportion of lime. That portion of the matrix of this rock which has been exposed to the atmosphere has worn away, leaving the crystal exposed and projecting.

Blue slate is seen in the valley, having the same strike as above mentioned. Steatite is also found on the top of a small ridge of hills, having the same strike, nearly, as the Sooneekee Doongur, and separated from it by a narrow valley. The line of the hills east of this is much confused, the strike of the rocks in the valleys being frequently east and west, while the upraised masses of gneiss and mica slate run north and south. Large masses or blocks of sienitic granite protrude in places south of these hills, and have evidently been the cause of the confusion which appears to exist.

On the western side of the Sooneekee Doongur range, the country becomes level, until you reach the very base of the Powagur mountain, at the village of Pahlunpoor, about two miles from the western side of the range. I have obtained from the banks of a dry nulla, falling into the Dhadur river, some very good specimens of iron ore, which I should call hematite, of a lead colour, very heavy, and apparently containing a large proportion of metal.

This ore has been much worked in former years, judging by the excavations, and the large mounds of slag which appear near this locality; in other specimens the iron ore appears running in veins through a whitish slaty substance. There are occasional cavities, showing a botryoidal structure. Near this locality is a large circular cavity, some sixty feet in diameter, which the Natives say was originally a well, but it is now dry: around its sides horizontal strata of slate clay are exposed, of a grey colour, and slaty structure in one direction, and earthy in the other; it yields to the nail, and adheres slightly to the tongue.

This rock agrees with Mr. Phillips' description of slate clay in England, which, he states, "is found resting upon, as well as interposed between, beds of coal, which it invariably accompanies." But whether such is the case in this locality I am not able to say at present, nor do I think it possible to decide the question without excavations being made in different directions. The indications, however, are such as, in my opinion, to warrant a small outlay of

money. Unfortunately the locality is within the limits of the Godra Punch Mahal, belonging to His Highness Sindia.

In the bed of the Dhadur river, near this locality, blue slate crops out, having a dip north and west. There are the remains of an old inscription cut on a piece of rock, but the letters are so obliterated by the action of the flood water as to frustrate all hope of deciphering them: they appear of the Sanscrit character.

From Juboogaum to Teyghur is about twelve miles; general direction east. A gradual ascent the whole distance, and near the right bank of the Orsing river. The formation, wherever it appeared, was primary. In the bed of a small nulla near Jetpoor, mica slate crops out, much decomposed, and crumbling away; the dip appears to be to the west. The rocks which appear above ground are large blocks of granite or sienite, the ingredients being quartz, felspar, hornblende, and mica: the hornblende appears in large particles, and the plates of mica are large, and abundant.

To the north of the village of Teyghur are two large conical hills, which from a distance appear to rise abruptly from the plain: they are covered to their tops with jungle trees. At the base of the hills enormous blocks of sienitic granite appear, overlying each other, and this formation appears to continue to their tops.

From Teyghur to Chota Oodepoor, eight miles; general direction east. The ascent appears continued, and very gradual; the road lies along the north bank of the Orsing; and you cross numerous shallow dry beds of small rivers, coming from the north-east, and falling into the Orsing. The soil is hard, of a yellow and whitish sand. The teak, and other jungle trees, of a larger size than those more to the west. The hills on the north-east and south sides appear to form a barrier to further progress.

The formation in the river at Chota Oodepoor is primary, consisting of granites, white and red, much intersected with veins of quartz and felspar. The dip of the granite is to the north, and the felspar veins generally strike in the opposite direction to the dip. Mica slate also appears, overlying the granite. The ranges of hills usually show abrupt surfaces to the south, with sloping sides to the north, clearly demonstrating the dip. A dyke, I might almost call it, of red granite, crosses the bed of the river, in a west and easterly direction, dipping at an acute angle to the north. Serpentine is found on the right bank above this dyke, as also mica slate. The granite appears of four sorts,—red, white, grey, and nearly black. Limestone is found, but not *in situ*. Some good specimens of white, yellow, and grey marble, were brought me from the village of Dewhuttee, seven and a half miles north-east of Chota Oodepoor.

The present town of Chota Oodepoor is situated in a kind of valley or basin,

surrounded on the north-east and south by ranges of hills of no great elevation, and generally covered to their summits with jungle. The river Orsing passes along its eastern and southern sides: it has little or no water in it, except during the monsoon. Cultivation scanty: the soil appears poor, and contains too much silex to yield good crops of anything but rice, and such like.

From Chota Oodepoor to Kurralee, about fifteen miles; general direction south-west. Pass over a continued series of low undulating hills, generally running east and west; the dip of the country westerly; the formation the whole way mica schist, with quartz in veins and blocks. At Waoree, seven miles, there is an isolated hill, just south of the village, of mica schist, and the base of the hill is strewed with blocks of quartz and felspar. Between the village of Kallaranee and Kurralee cross the bed of a nulla running north-west, in which trap rock occurs: the direction of the strata appears east and west; it is in small fragments, or much shattered. Mica schist and quartz appear on the banks above the trap, but the nature and colour of the soil has just changed from a light brown sandy soil to a deep black loam, with deep cracks in all directions. At Kurralee the same black soil continues, and there is a ridge of hills, about five kos or seven miles in length, running east and west, entirely formed of trap rock, which rises abruptly from the plain on either side, and is about 800 to 1,000 feet above the plain. The Bheels grow Jowaree, Bajree, Toor, and Pumpkins on this hill, during the monsoon.

From the top of this hill you obtain a pretty correct idea of the ranges of hills on either side: they appear to consist of four distinct ranges, having a general direction east and west. The most northern range appears to come from Ruttun Mahal, and extends to Jambooghora; the next range comes from Chota Oodepoor, and extends to Waoree; the third comes from Kurralee; and the fourth from Phengemata. The river Orsing flows down the valley of the first range; the river Ouse down the second; the Erin river down the third; and the Nerbudda river down the fourth and last division. The Rajpeepla range of hills forms the southern boundary, and are seen extending far away to the east and west.

From Kurralee to Wasna is about ten miles; general direction south-west. The first four miles the soil is of a lightish black loam, which, at the villages of Nana and Mota Amadria, appears, from the extensive cultivation of sugarcane, to be particularly favourable to that produce. Water of a good quality is abundant, and near the surface. Between Mota Amadria and Kurrachlee, cross the Ouse river two or three times. At the first crossing mica slate is seen in the bed, dipping at an acute angle to the south. After leaving Kurrachlee, pass over a low ridge of mica schist and quartz, growing on which are some very fine straight teak trees, but not of any great bulk, though of great height. Shortly after crossing this ridge, which appears to run easterly

and westerly, you come to some nullas, where the soil at once changes to a deep black loam, resting on a whitish Kunkur clay. This soil continues all the way to Wasna. The deep cracks and fissures, the usual accompaniment to the black soil of Guzerat, are very numerous, and the ground is cut up with nullas. At the village of Kassindra, cross the Erin river, over a bed of rocks and pebbles: it is of considerable width, with an abundant supply of running water at the period of crossing (December 1851). The pebbles appear to be chiefly formed from fragments of trap rock, rounded from attrition: pebbles of quartz and felspar are also abundant. Our camp was pitched on the left bank of the Erin, opposite to the village of Wasna, which is there abrupt and high, the bed of the river very wide, and there is a large and deep pool of water under the bank above mentioned.

Since crossing the black soil from Kurrachlee, the face of the country has become much changed: the teak and other jungle trees have almost all disappeared, giving place to the Bhur and Brab trees,—indicating that we have been crossing an extensive valley or basin.

From Wasna to Aggur is about twelve miles; general direction south-west. About a mile after leaving Wasna, a slight ascent or rise is perceptible in the ground, and a few rocks appear above it, which are of limestone formation, apparently a greyish marble. This ridge is crossed, and continues on the right hand side all the way to the village of Chametra, a distance of six miles, without a single village intervening.

About a mile after the limestone appears, a close-grained whitish sandstone crops out in large tabular masses, level with the face of the country, which has again changed to a reddish sand; teak and other jungle trees again appearing, but rather stunted, there being little soil. The ground has a peculiar, hollow sound under the horse's feet. The sandstone stratum appears to lay nearly horizontal, though the little dip that is perceptible appears to the north-west. Near the village of Chametra, the road is over this sandstone stratum, which has been uplifted slightly, and exposed sufficiently to show that the sandstone is in layers of four to five inches in thickness, and dipping to the west and south-west.

The outer face of the sandstone is wavy, exactly resembling the ripple marks left on the sand on a sea-beach. The colour is generally whitish, sometimes inclining to red or rose colour. Large slabs of this stone could easily be obtained, and would make an excellent paving or building stone, from the facility afforded, by its stratified formation, of working it up.

After leaving Chametra, the direction of the road is more southerly, and the face of the country again changes. The jungle disappears, and the soil again becomes a blackish loam, overlying a whitish Kunkur or Moorum clay. The sandstone ridge extends away to the west. The ground has apparently been uplifted, and is much cut up with deep ravines and extensive fissures.

About two miles before you reach Aggur, you enter on an extensive open plain; its boundaries distinctly marked by a belt or margin of trees. The former sandstone ridge is plainly seen, of an increased elevation, extending due west, until it appears to meet another ridge of hills, running nearly north and south, near the village of Wujgeera. On the southern side of this plain another ridge or elevation appears, and which extends, from an easterly direction, to within half a mile of the village of Aggur. This ridge is also of a similar sandstone formation to the one above described. The stone is quarried for mill-stones, such as are in general use throughout India.

There is a small river at this village, where the sandstone is also observed. Teak trees were formerly abundant in this locality, the numerous stumps of which are to be seen in all directions. The jungle becomes dense again, and the soil more sandy.

From Aggur to Tullukwara, on the right bank of the Nerbudda river, is about eleven miles; general direction south. You pass through a tree jungle nearly the whole way. The country is much intersected with hollows and ravines. On the high ground, between the hollows, considerable cultivation in patches is to be seen, chiefly Cotton and Toor. The soil is a blackish loam. No rock appears in these hollows. The ravines and hollows (even if you did not know it) would indicate that you were approaching some large river. A perceptible descent in the land takes place before you reach the village.

The right bank of the Nerbudda, on which the village is situated, is very abrupt, and from sixty to a hundred feet from the water in the river. The formation here exposed shows a very deep stratum of alluvial soil, resting on a bed of rounded pebbles, held together by a calcareous cement; so much so, that in places it appears exactly as if the bed of stones had been formed by the hand of man. The top of this bed of pebbles appears in places thirty or forty feet above the present bed of the river, and which formerly must have had its channel very much to the north of its present site, as, from the village of Wadia, you observe the abrupt bank on which Tullukwara is built extends a long way to the eastward, and gradually turns to the south, forming a large bend or basin, from one to three miles in breadth. A small stream or river runs under this bank, and shows the formation to be similar to that at Tullukwara. The space between this bank and the present stream is a rich, black, alluvial soil, under high cultivation. Very fine Bhur trees are to be seen in abundance close to the village of Wadia, and near a small temple on the present bank of the river.

The Nerbudda at this place is about 120 yards across, with deep water for this width; the actual bed being, at a guess, nearly half a mile: the opposite side is shelving. The whole bed is covered with loose boulders and pebbles, mostly of basaltic formation; pebbles of granite and mica slate are also abundant.

From Tullukwara to Nandod, the present capital of the Rajpeepla Raja, is about ten miles; general direction south-west; the country level, and the soil black. No rock appears in the whole distance, nor does rock appear at Nandod *in situ*. The soil appears a black loam, resting on a whitish Kunkur or Moorum clay. The town is situated on the right bank of the Kurjun river, which joins the Nerbudda. The bed of the river is covered with pebbles and small boulders, chiefly of basaltic formation.

The Rajpeepla range of hills is distant from three to four miles. I had no opportunity of visiting them, to ascertain their formation; but as the river which passes the town takes its rise in these hills, we may judge, from the basaltic pebbles which cover its bed, that some of them at least must be of that formation. The hills run east and west. The western end ceases near Lemodra, but there is a ridge or rise in the ground, which extends from the end of the hills, through the entire width of the Anklesur and Hansot Purgunas of the Broach Collectorate, to the Gulf of Cambay, and divides the waters of the Surat and Broach Collectorates between the rivers Nerbudda and Taptee.

From Nandod to the Laurea Bhurr, on the left bank of the Nerbudda, exactly opposite the far-famed Khubea Bhurr, is about twenty-seven miles; general direction south-south-west. Cross the beds of numerous small streams during the whole distance, all coming from the range of hills on your left, and falling into the Nerbudda. The soil throughout a black loam, which appears most favourable for Cotton, Toor, Jowaree, and such crops. No rocks appear in this distance. The banks of the Nerbudda river are all alluvial, leading to the belief that we have passed over what was at one time a vast estuary of the Gulf of Cambay, the bounds of which appear, in a southerly direction, to have been the high bank on which the village of Lemodra now stands. The ground near and around this village is strewed with small and large fragments of cornelian, generally of a red colour.

Undulating hills extend from Lemodra east, south, and west, and form the offshoots from the Rajpeepla range, near which they rise higher, and assume a more continuous line. As you approach the village of Ruttonpoor, indurated whitish clay, very like shale, appears. It has been uplifted, and dips, at an acute angle, to the north and west. A coarse conglomerate, composed of pebbles or rounded fragments of cornelian, quartz, &c. embedded in an argillaceous cement, apparently overlies the indurated clay. Soda exudes from this stratum.

On the western side of the small village of Lemodra large mounds of iron slag are to be seen, a specimen of which I forwarded to Dr. Morehead in Bombay. It was analysed by Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, who, on the 17th January 1852, kindly furnished the following account of it:—

"The slag sent by Major Fulljames is evidently from an iron furnace. It has the following composition in 100 parts:

Silica	53.64
Alumina	5.39
Lime	10.49
Protoxide of iron	28.96
Loss, traces of Magnesia and Manganese.	1.52
	100.00

" The excess of oxide of iron, in the slag I have examined, shows the great loss that must have occurred from faulty management in the smelting. The lime is little more than a third of that contained in the English slag, and hence, it would probably require a higher temperature to fuse it. The large quantity of iron in the slag denotes, I think, that the operation was too hasty, the ore not being long enough heated in contact with the charcoal; so that, before it became reduced to the metallic state, it was vitrified with the other ingredients of the slag, and so, in a great measure, withdrawn from the action of the carbon. This might be owing to the insufficient height of the furnace: if it could not contain enough materials in the upper part, they would sink down too fast, by the consumption of the fuel, and come under the action of the blast before the iron had been sufficiently reduced by cementation."

The village of Ruttonpoor is situated on the top of one of a series of small rounded hills, with valleys intervening, which are covered with thick jungle. The ground there exposed is strewed with fragments of cornelian, agate, &c. in all directions. The mines are situated about five miles in a south-easterly direction, under the higher range of the Rajpeepla Hills. On the top of one conical hill is to be seen a Mahomedan shrine called Bawaghor.

The road to the mines passes over a soil composed of a yellowish and reddish clay, in which are embedded cornelian and agates; it also contains iron. In some places it becomes a regular conglomerate, very hard and difficult to fracture. The mines are rude excavations, of about four feet diameter, and some thirty-five feet deep, from the bottom of which galleries extend in all directions. The stratum passed through is a yellowish clay, containing pebbles of the above rocks. In some places, bands of ironstone, a few inches only in thickness, occur, having the appearance of being semi-vitrified. For a more particular account of these mines, see my account of a visit to them in December 1832, published by the Geographical Society in Bombay.

These mines only last one season, for during the monsoon they become partially filled up, and frequently destroyed, by the upper strata falling in. From this cause, the country for miles is formed of hillocks, which distinctly point out the sites of former excavations.

South of Ruttonpoor, on the banks of a small river, near the village of Bhelod, some good specimens of iron ore were brought to me,—steatite and a

yellow clay, in which were embedded numerous fossil salt-water shells. Specimens of a conglomerate, as above described, but containing an abundant supply of fossil shells, were also found near the same locality.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, of the Civil Service, has kindly sent me specimens of a calcareous rock, full of fossil shells, from the bed of another small stream, near the village of Lingpoor, in the Broach Collectorate, nearly south-west from Bhelod. Both the streams above mentioned come from the Rajpeepla range, and fall into the Nerbudda above the town of Anklesur. The same gentleman also sent me a fossil bone, which he had found in the bed of the Khim river, which disembogues into the Gulf of Cambay a few miles south of the island of Perim, which is distant some miles from the present line of coast.

A comparison of the conglomerates found on the eastern side, as now described, with those to be seen on the island of Perim, and again on the western or Kattywar side, tends to confirm the impression* already in existence, that the two continents were at one time connected, and that this stratum, which is now broken through by the sea, was originally one continued formation.

It may not be out of place here to remark, that the Rajpeepla Hills are offshoots from the Satpoora range of mountains: they rise abruptly between the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, about twenty miles west of the Toorun Mahal, which is, I believe, the highest point in the whole range, and stated to be 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The range separates, and forms two distinct branches, one following the course of the Nerbudda river, and constitutes what are called the Rajpeepla Hills,—a name derived from the ancient capital, where the Raja used to reside, and is situated among the most inaccessible and unhealthy parts of the range. Owing to the latter circumstance, a new town was built some miles west of the former locality: this, however, proved nearly as unhealthy as the former; and the present capital, where the Raja now resides, is at Nandod, on the northern side of the range, some miles distant, and free from jungle.

The other branch turns southerly, and follows the course of the Taptee river along its northern bank, and extends as far as the Turkeysur Purguna, from whence I have seen specimens of rock composed of fossil shells of the nummulitic limestone formation, particularly specimens of *Nummularia acuta*, *Nummularia obtusa*, and *Lycophris dispansus*, which are abundant in Kutch in

* With reference to the above impression I may add, that the ancestors of the present Rajpeepla Raja came from the island of Perim, and are of the Gohil tribe of Rajpoots, and the only members of that tribe, that I am aware of, who reside at present on the eastern continent. Colonel Todd mentions that the Chief of the Gohils is called Poorub-ke-Padsha, or King of the East; and that the present Bhownuggur family can be traced back above six hundred and twenty-nine years.

such a formation. This rock is, I am informed, used for building purposes, and also affords an excellent lime.

The intermediate space between these two ranges has never, that I am aware, been explored, or ever traversed by a European officer. It is said to be a dense jungle, with numerous hills, and entirely in the occupation of a scanty Bheel population. Until very lately, only one line of communication existed between the coast and the inland districts of Khandeish and Nimar, and that was *viâ* Sagburrah: another has within the last few years been opened by the Raja, which passes through the hills near Old Rajpeepla, and which saves traders a long détour.

I hope at some future period to be able to explore the valley between the two ranges, a distance of some forty miles; for I feel confident much interesting geological information is to be obtained. Iron ore and limestone are already discovered; and we only require coal, to convert a dense jungle into a flourishing country. The materials for the manufacture of glass and porcelain are also abundant, and the Nerbudda river affords a direct water communication with the sea.

Specimens of all the rocks mentioned in this paper as having been found, excepting the nummulitic limestone, have been already forwarded to Dr. Morehead, the Principal of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the benefit of the Museum; and further specimens can be furnished, should Government wish to have them.

From the Laurea Bhurr, on the left bank of the Nerbudda, to Baroda, is a distance of some forty-five miles, with a general direction nearly north. The face of the country presents a dead level to the eye, and, until within a few miles of the city, the soil passed over is a fine black loam. The Nerbudda river is crossed at Bhelod, where it is some sixteen to twenty feet in depth, and of considerable width. The left bank is high and abrupt, and the right shelving and low. A section of the former exposes a fine black loam, resting on a whitish yellow clay, containing nodules of limestone or Kunkur. I intend, should the present paper be considered acceptable, to furnish a continuation, on the geological formation from Baroda north, as far as Loonawara and Beerpoor west, and from this latter place back to the mountain of Powagur south, notes for which are in my possession, with specimens of all the rocks met with.

Pahlunpoor Ore.

Specimen No. 1, before roasting, weighed 804 grains troy, and I should class it as a calcareous and silicious ore. In appearance it is metallic, with claret-coloured patches it it; not adhesive to the tongue; magnetic; attracting the needle of a compass three inches in diameter for some thirty degrees

before the needle become released. It is not acted upon by sulphuric acid. When examined through a pocket lens, it appears to contain a large proportion of lead-coloured metal, with claret-coloured seams in parallel lines, with grains of quartz. After roasting in an open charcoal fire, it lost 65 grains in weight, became stongly adhesive to the tongue, and more magnetic. Its appearance was not much altered, though it became more claret-coloured, with spots of a bright red vermillion colour. Its specific gravity in this state was 3·34.

Specimen No. 2, calcareous and silicious, before roasting weighed 821 grains troy: very slightly adhesive to the tongue; in appearance a mass of metal; of a highly metallic lustre; magnetic; not acted upon by sulphuric acid. Under a pocket lens, claret-coloured spots appear, as also a whitish substance, looking like lime. This ore *gained* 13 grains in weight after roasting; was barely adhesive to the tongue; and had a strong metallic taste of iron. The same specimen, reduced to 812 grains in weight, was again roasted in an open charcoal fire, and again increased in weight 2 grains: it now became more adhesive to the tongue, and more magnetic. Specific gravity, after roasting, 4·47.

Specimen No. 3, argillaceous, weighed before roasting 589·5 grains: slightly magnetic; with a dull lead, metallic colour, with a few bright splendent veins, with claret-coloured spots; a white earthy substance dividing the metal into fibres; more adhesive to the tongue than either of the other specimens; not acted upon by sulphuric acid. This ore, when placed in the open fire, decrepitated violently before it became red-hot, pieces flying off considerable distances, from containing, I suppose, a large quantity of sulphur. The loss of weight could not be ascertained after roasting, owing to pieces of the specimen being lost; but it became so adhesive, that it supported its own weight on the tongue, became more magnetic, with an appearance of streaks of a chocolate colour. Specific gravity, after roasting, 3·26.

Narakot Ore.

No. 1 specimen, silicious and argillaceous, from Chalwar Sooneekee Doongur, before roasting weighed 1,028 grains: appearance purple-red colour; slightly metallic; with a greasy feel; earthy odour when breathed upon; slightly adhesive to the tongue; not magnetic. The outside surface, which has been exposed to the atmosphere, is of a white colour. Under the lens, it appears composed of small grains of quartz. Specific gravity 2·55. After roasting, weighed 1,008 grains—loss 20 grains: slightly magnetic; adhesive to the tongue slightly; all the red appearances from the stone gone, and it has become of a grey colour, and brittle.

No. 2 specimen, from the same locality. Specimen weighed 853 grains before roasting: not magnetic; of a dull brick-dust colour; not adhesive to

the tongue; with a disagreeable acid taste; small grains of quartz appear, with some metallic substance; 2·51 specific gravity. After roasting, weighed 843 grains: slightly magnetic; slightly adhesive to the tongue; the acid taste, mentioned before roasting, has left it; the dull brick-dust colour has given place to a blackish brown, and in some parts reddish brown. On fracture, it appears crystalline, and of a purple colour.

Kewa Doongur Ore.

No. 1 specimen, argillaceous and silicious, weighed before roasting 1,630 grains: very slightly magnetic; specific gravity 2·27; of an earthy fracture, and of a bright yellow colour; adhesive to the tongue; giving out an earthy odour; small metallic-looking threads or fibres running through it. Under a lens, small grains of quartz appear; the rock appears decomposed, and, where the separations take place, the yellow colour becomes a rusty iron colour. It is very porous, and absorbs a drop of sulphuric acid without disengaging any gas. After roasting, weighed 1,526 grains, having lost 104 grains: from a bright yellow it turned to a brick-red; metallic fibres more distinct, with numerous small specks of mica, apparently disseminated throughout the mass; more magnetic; and strongly adhesive to the tongue.

No. 2 specimen, argillaceous and silicious, weighed before roasting 1,062·75 grains: slightly magnetic; specific gravity 2·58; of a bright red brick-dust colour; earthy in fracture; adhesive to the tongue; with small minute fibrous veins running through the rock. Under the lens, small bits of mica appear, and the fibres are metallic in appearance; very porous, sucking up a drop of sulphuric acid without any gas being disengaged. This and the preceding specimen discolour the hands much, and are rather greasy to the feel. After roasting, weighed 1,033 grains, loss only 29 grains: highly magnetic, attracting the needle of a 3½-inch compass all round; colour dull red; strongly adhesive to the tongue.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE PETTY STATE OF

BARIA, IN THE REWA KANTA.

PREPARED, IN 1819, BY

CAPTAIN A. MACDONALD,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM,

ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Submitted to Government on the 18*th January* 1820.

BARIA.

BARIA is one of the Petty States comprised within the wild and mountainous tract that skirts on the east the province of Guzerat. It extends about forty-three miles from east to west, and about forty-five from north to south; bounded on the north by the principality of Soanth Rampoora, on the south by that of Chota Oodepoor, and on the east and west by Sindia's possessions of Dohud and Godra. It contains five provinces, and its revenues at present hardly exceed Rs. 57,000 per annum. Like other States of the same stamp, it was founded by the Rajpoots, whom the Mahomedan conquest drove to seek an asylum amongst the Bheels (whom they subdued), and in wilds that afforded them a facility not only of defending themselves, but retaliating on their conquerors.

The Chief of this Petty State is a Rajpoot of the tribe of Chowan, whose ancestors at a very remote period migrated from the province of Ghur Gagrode, in Haroutie, and became lords of Powagur or Powungur, in Guzerat. The last of these princes who held that possession was named Pataee Rawul. He lost his life in defending his inheritance against the troops of Mahomed Begrah, Prince or Governor of Ahmedabad, who, it is said, had besieged Powagur for a period of twelve years, and only succeeded in gaining that formidable fortress by a stratagem, in the execution of which he was aided by the treachery of the Rawul's brother-in-law. The conduct of the latter appears to have been prompted by a desire of revenge for an indignity he conceived himself to have suffered from his prince. When the grain of the garrison was exhausted, he quitted it in search of more, and, during his absence, it was discovered that a supply was secreted in his house. His wife was commanded to deliver it up, and when she refused compliance with the prince's demands, the house was forcibly entered, and the grain removed. By this she considered herself dishonoured, and wrote to her husband, who accordingly took measures for punishing the Rawul's violence. He joined the Mahomedans, and having acquainted the Rajpoot Prince that he was sending him a supply of grain, under that pretence caused to be conveyed into the fort from one to two thousand armed men, concealed in sacks. The Mahomedans, having thus secured admission, an action ensued between them and the garrison, in which the latter were defeated, and their unfortunate prince killed.

The date of these events cannot at present be accurately determined: they are said to have occurred seventeen generations ago, which perhaps may be computed at about two hundred years.

The Rawul's son, Purtab Sing, effected his escape, and took refuge at the village Haup Mograh, belonging to the Bheels, whom he drove out, and which is situated amongst the wilds of the principality of Chota Oodepoor. At this village he resided forty years, and retaliated on the Mahomedans, by plundering the neighbouring districts; but on condition that he would abstain from this system, and protect the country, the Soobah of Ahmedabad granted him a Tunka on the districts of Hullol and Kullol, a right which his descendants possess to this hour, undisputed even by the present managers of these districts, the officers of Dowlut Rao Sindia.

Purtab Sing was succeeded in the possession of Haup Mograh by his son Raee Sing, who established himself at Chota Oodepoor, and was the founder of that principality.

Raee Sing's son and successor, Trimbuk Sing, conquered the territory of Baria from the Bheels, and annexed it to his inheritance. This prince, about a hundred and fifty years ago, before proceeding on a pilgrimage to Gya, which he had projected, divided his possessions between his two sons, giving to the elder, named Raee Jee, the State of Chota Oodepoor, and to the younger, called Dongur Sing, that of Baria. It is said that he returned from his pilgrimage, and died, without resuming the government of the countries he had thus relinquished to his children.

Of Dongur Sing, of his son Pyrtee Raj, and grandson Maun Sing, I have learned nothing more than that their reigns occupied a period of fifty years.

When Maun Sing died, his son Pyrtee Raj was a child, of which circumstance a Native of Beloochistan, who, with a band of troops, had quitted his native country, and was roving, probably in quest of service, took advantage, and seized the government. The mother of the young prince fled with him to her father, the Rawul of Dongurpoor, with whom he remained twelve years. After the expiration of that time, and about eighty-eight years ago, he returned, and expelled the usurper. By him the present city of Baria was built, and named Deogur,—an appellation by which it continues to be designated to this hour.

On the death of Pyrtee Raj, his son Maun Sing assumed the government. He added to his revenues the Tunka on the Purguna of Dohud, the right to collect which was ceded by the Raja of Soanth in consideration of a sum of money advanced to him. The latter prince was a descendant of the ancient Powars of Dhar, who had fled on the Mahomedan conquest of Malwa into the fastnesses of the Guzerat frontier, where they succeeded in extorting the right above alluded to, either from the fears or the policy of their conquerors.

During Maun Sing's reign, the Muratha armies under Oodajee Powar, Mulhar Rao Holkar, and Junkojee Sindia, entered Baria; but so far from establishing any claims, or imposing any tribute on the Raja, they endeavoured to conciliate him, by acknowledging him as lord of his own territories, encouraging him to protect the country from freebooters, and permitting him to enjoy the privilege of continuing to levy his Tunka from Hullol, Kullol, and Dohud.

Maun Sing left four sons and two daughters. The eldest of the former, named Rajdur Sing, succeeded him: to the remaining three, named Samut Sing, Huree Sing, and Ram Sing, and to the two daughters, grants of villages were given, which their descendants at this period retain. To the grant, however, was annexed the condition that the holders should continue to live in the city of Baria.

No event of importance appears to have occurred during the reign of this prince, or of his son and grandson, Gumbur Sing and Deerut Sing. The latter prince had twelve children, all of whom died before their father, who was succeeded by his brother Saheb Sing. The latter, when Mahadajee Sindia passed through Baria in pursuit of Raghoba, was treated with kindness by the Muratha Chief, who gave him presents, acknowledged his independence, and disavowed all claims of tribute.

Saheb Sing was succeeded by his son Jeswunt Sing, and the latter by his son the late Raja Gunga Doss, an imbecile character, who died in August last.

During this prince's reign, Baria shared the same fate as other Petty States who were too feeble to defend themselves against the predatory armies of Malwa. Although no claims had been established by former Muratha leaders, that circumstance did not avail, during the late years of commotion, to deter the commanders from heavy exactions. The first incursion made for this purpose happened in the year Sumvut 1858, or eighteen years ago, when Nagojee Wahjee, an officer of Sindia's, levied Rs. 1,00,000. Two years afterwards, Sudasheo Rao exacted Rs. 84,000, and subsequently these unwelcome visits became more frequent. In the year 1861, Sumbajee Angrea, on the part of Sindia, extorted Rs. 14,000, whilst the following year Boojun Rao, an officer of the same government, levied Rs. 8,000, and Muhiput Rao, one of Holkar's commanders, collected Rs. 33,000. The abovenamed officers abstained from further excesses. Bapoo Sindia, however, in the year 1864, not only exacted Rs. 23,000 from the State, but plundered the capital.

From the year 1866 to 1871, Ramdeen Roshun Beg, Bapoo Rughoonath, and Govind Rao Boleea, levied contributions. It does not, however, appear that any of these leaders renewed their demands, with the exception of Bapoo Rughoonath, who entered the territory twice in the course of the same year.

The imbecility of the late Raja Gunga Doss has already been alluded to: whether this character was real or assumed is not at present easy to be deter-

mined;—it is nevertheless certain that the government was under the control of his mother till the year 1873, when she was treacherously murdered by a Bramin named Narainjee Duwa. This individual had been manager of the district of Rajgur, from which office the Ranee had ejected him, on which he entered the service of Kisnajee, the manager of Godra, who gave him the command of 100 horse and 400 foot. Shortly afterwards, he availed himself of the opportunity, afforded by Kisnajee's moving out to collect his revenues, to project an attack upon Baria. On reaching Dohud, he prevailed on Kisnajee, by a promise of Rs. 5,000, to consent to his taking a party of 100 horse and 300 foot to carry his designs into execution. With these he proceeded to Baria, but, on drawing near the city, left the troops, and advanced with twenty-five men only. He arrived at twelve o'clock, and immediately went to the palace, into which he was admitted, with two Jemadars of his party. He then communicated to the Ranee that friendship for her induced him to give her intimation of the approach of Sindia's troops, whom he at the same time cautioned her not to trust. He also spoke some complimentary words to the Raja, who replied, "Very well"; which expression he informed the two Jemadars who accompanied him, but who were not sufficiently near to hear the whole of his conversation with the Raja, was an order for the death of the Ranee. After this interview, he took his leave, and at night, having ascended with his party the hill that overhangs the palace, entered it from that quarter. The Ranee, to whose apartments he had proceeded, was greatly alarmed; but, on being told that he came to save her from the Godra troops, was persuaded to deliver into his hands the keys of her property, and to trust herself with him. He conducted her outside of the palace, and delivered her into the hands of one of his soldiers, who put her to death on the spot. After this, he plundered her property, killed her confidential servant, named Rutton Soobang, and put the Raja in confinement, intending to destroy him also. The latter, however, effected his escape, and took refuge with the Raja of Chota Oodepoor. The Bramin now enlisted bands of foreign mercenaries, with whom he began to lay waste the neighbouring territories of Sindia. He was, however, sufficiently politic to perceive that his power required the countenance of the legitimate prince to give it stability. With this view, he went to Chota Oodepoor, and having prevailed on the Raja of that place to become security for the safety of the Baria prince, at the same time having promised to discharge his troops, succeeded in bringing the Raja, Gunga Doss, back to his capital, in the year Sumvut 1874 (A. D. 1817-18). His career was now drawing to a close. Having advanced to the village of Kunjeree, in the district of Hullol, to meet the mother of one of the Raja's wives, he fell into an ambuscade laid for him by Witojee, the brother of the manager of Godra, and in the encounter received two wounds, of which he

died at the village of Rajgur, about six weeks afterwards. This took place two years ago, when his brother Roopjee, the present minister, succeeded to his office. In the course of another year the troops, who had still been maintained, notwithstanding the promise made to the Raja when at Chota Oodepoor, became clamorous for their arrears, when the interference of the British Government was solicited, and a settlement mediated by Captain Ambrose, in December last, by which the country was liberated from their violence.

It has already been stated that the Raja died in August last. Since that time the government has been conducted by the minister Roopjee, who placed upon the Gadee an adopted child of one of the late Raja's wives, to the exclusion of his lawful son.

Gunga Doss had married five wives, by one of whom only (the daughter of the late Raja of Allee) he had a son born in the year Sumvut 1871, and named Pyrtee Raj. Prior to the birth of this child, the Ranee with whom his first marriage had been contracted adopted two children: one was the son of a Bheel in the village of Chulakot, in the province of Chowal, who, at the age of six months, in the year Sumvut 1868, was brought to her by the wife of a Bheel Chief called Deojee Turvee. This child was adopted by the name of Bheem Sing, and the Turvee's wife was remunerated with the sum of Rs. 100, in addition to which she receives Rs. 25 per annum. The second was the son of a Gola, a caste whose occupation is to thresh and clean grain, of the town of Hullol. The Gola's wife had been delivered of male twins, one of whom, when about two months old, was purchased in the year Sumvut 1870, for the sum of Rs. 200, by Gopaljee Kotaree, a Native of Baria, who brought the child to the Ranee, by whom he was adopted, and named Gumbheer Sing.

The authenticity of these facts cannot be questioned: they are, I have been informed, of general notoriety throughout the neighbouring territories. The birth also of the son of the Allee Raja's daughter is, I am told, a well-established fact. When she announced herself to have conceived, two women were placed over her as her constant attendants, and when she was delivered, the boy was shown to the Raja's mother, and the rest of his wives. She lived with her son three years in Baria, and then carried him to Rajgur, under the apprehension of a design to destroy him on the part of the Ranee to whom the two adopted children belonged. From Rajgur she fled to her mother in Allee, where she has since resided. Of the rest of the Raja's wives, one (who adopted the children) died twenty days before him; one is living with her father, in the town of Bhooj; and two are at Baria.

The following is the present* value of the land produce:—

Purguna Deogur	Rs. 20,500	annually.
„ Dooda	2,500	„

* A. D. 1819.

Purguna Chutusa	Rs.	2,500	annually.
„ Chowal..		2,000	„
„ Rajgur		7,000	„
Making a total of	Rs.	34,500	annually.

But as the grand highway between Guzerat and Pitlad, Rutlam, Mundisore, and the large towns of the north of Malwa, passes through the Baria territories, the duties on merchandize must, when the road is free from banditti, be necessarily of considerable value. At present, the depredations of the Bheels are carried to such an extent that this source of the revenue yields but very little, and, unless a remedy is provided, it may soon be altogether dried up.

The following is the amount of the present collections:—

Taxes on merchandize levied at the village of Juree	Rs.	12,000
Ditto ditto of Mandowhie ..		1,500
Ditto ditto of Goorakhal ..		500
Liquor shops of the town of Baria		250
Tax on timber		3,000
Amount paid by an individual to the State for the monopoly of honey and bees'-wax		500
Tunka from Hullol, Kullol, and Dohud..		4,750
Land produce		34,500
Grand Total per Annum.. ..	Rs.	57,000

The revenues are said to have formerly realized Rs. 1,00,000 per annum; and it is added that three or four years of tranquillity will restore them to that value.

In Baria there are no Jageer lands, with the exception of those that are held by the descendants of the sons and daughters of the Raja Pyrtee Raj, who have already been mentioned. These are the only noblemen of this little State; and they, like most of the same stamp, are consulted on occasions of emergency by their prince.

The person who now occupies the Gadee is Bheem Sing, the adopted child of one of the late Raja's wives; and the administration, as already observed, is conducted by Roopjee, the brother of the Bramin who put the late Raja's mother to death. The state of the country clearly points out that he is totally unfit for his office. The town of Baria, though extensive, is very poorly peopled: many villages are deserted, and many more have not their proportions of inhabitants, even though a year has elapsed since the country was cleared of all the foreign mercenaries, except a very small number, not exceeding fifty. Of these, a party of thirty belongs to Moozuffer, Jumadar of Mukranees. Their pay is Rs. 750 per mensem, or Rs. 9,000 per annum,—an extravagant

sum, considering these are merely foot soldiers, and that 150 Natives of the country would be much more useful in guarding it from the Bheels, and could be maintained for the same amount.

The debts of the State, on account of sums advanced for the discharge of the foreign mercenaries last year, amount to Rs. 1,84,000: of this sum, Rs. 1,24,000 is due to a Soucar named Veerchund, Rs. 38,000 to Moozuffer Jumadar, Rs. 14,000 to Shewlal Paruk, and Rs. 8,000 to the Raja of Chota Oodepoor; total Rs. 1,84,000. It was stipulated that the revenues, estimated at Rs. 57,000 per annum, were to be paid by the minister into the hands of the Soucar Veerchund, and by him to be thus distributed :—

In payment of his own advances .. .. .. Rs.	22,000	yearly.
To Moozuffer Jumadar, on account of his own claims, and those of Shewlal Paruk, and the Raja of Chota Oodepoor	11,000	„
For the payment of 30 Mukranees belonging to Moozuffer...	9,000	„
Salary of the Minister	2,500	„
Ditto of his cousin, a Karkoon	500	„
Allowance to the Raja	12,000	„
Total.. Rs.	57,000	yearly.

It is added, that the Soucar Veerchund and the Minister have united interests; that all the money passes through their hands; and that none of the other creditors have yet received a fraction of their dues.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE PETTY STATE OF

BARIA, IN THE REWA KANTA;

ACCOMPANIED BY INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE MINERAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS, AND THE GENERAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY; WITH NOTICES OF THE VARIOUS TRIBES INHABITING IT; &c. &c.

BY

MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

POLITICAL AGENT IN RAJPEEPLA, AND THE POWAGUR PUNCH MAHALS.

Submitted to Government on the 18*th October* 1826.

BARIA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Secy. with the Hon'ble the Governor, Poona.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in transmitting, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a very elaborate Report upon the Petty State of Baria, with its explanatory appendages, drawn up by Mr. Willoughby, the Political Agent in Rajpeepla and the Powagur Punch Mahals.

2. The Appendix A is a very interesting document, and comprises a condensed history of Baria from the earliest periods down to the present time, giving an account of its mineral and vegetable productions, and the geographical features of the country; together with notices of the various tribes inhabiting that hilly and jungly tract, their manners and customs. This has been framed from information antecedently obtained, and inquiries made on the spot by Mr. Willoughby during his late tour, and will doubtless at some future period, when more leisure is enjoyed by that gentleman, form the groundwork of a very curious and able paper.

3. The Report itself is so clear in its details, that any recapitulation of it would be supererogatory on my part. I shall, in a few words, state my opinion. The enclosures, which are correspondence between the former Local Agents and the Supreme Authorities in Malwa, of themselves show the loose and unsatisfactory mode in which engagements were made with that State, under our authority, for relieving it from embarrassments, and introducing order into its expenditure. No correct data seem to have been afforded, upon which to assume the amount of the revenue for any one year; and no check being placed on the expenses, beyond the simple promise of the Minister, the natural results followed; and every arrangement that had been made, in number three, entirely failed of its object.

4. The Minister, Jeejee Bhaee, also, previous to the charge being transferred to Mr. Willoughby, had been removed from his office by direction of the Local Agent, and confined with his son till he made good the sum of Rs. 70,000. This measure was approved of by the Supreme Government, and Nuthoo Bhaee,

a relative of the young Raja, was constituted Minister in his room. Jeejee Bhaee certainly appears to have been a most unfit character, and to have been guilty of many corrupt and criminal acts; but he ought not to have been left so entirely to his own guidance, when the British Government had once interfered with the debts of the State, and attempted to settle its expenditure.

5. Mr. Willoughby speaks in terms of commendation of Nuthoo Bhaee, and it is to be hoped that the severity attributed to his character may be, by that gentleman's advice, moderated into an undeviating adherence to the now understood engagements, and an uncompromising repression of the predatory habits of the Naikras, and others similarly addicted.

6. As no dependence could be placed on the former accounts of the receipts and expenditure of Baria, and no check whatever prescribed to the extravagance of the local Government, it was necessary to ascertain, as correctly as possible, from every source, what their revenues were, and whence derived, the Local Agent's despatches not affording the slightest idea of them. The Appendix C exhibits at one view the whole in detail, both revenues and charges, for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), viz. revenues, everything inclusive, Rs. 68,907, charges, Rs. 56,787-1-0, inclusive of British tribute, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,119-3-0. The concluding part of the Appendix A gives every information regarding these sources of revenue.

7. The commencement of the 13th paragraph to the close of the 18th is devoted to an account of the origin of the debts of the State, the different modes adopted to liquidate them, and their failure; and I refer Government to this account. It appears that the debt, in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), amounted to Rs. 91,685, for which our pledge has been granted; those due to persons not possessing that advantage, of course, at that time, were not inquired into, for the reasons assigned.

8. The Baria Rajas seem to have merited some indulgence from the British Government, in return for the services rendered by them in the Muratha campaign, as shown in the 20th, 21st, and 22nd paragraphs of this Report, which they have not yet received, unless our present purchased assistance may be so considered.

9. The 22nd paragraph disproves the assertion of Baria being tributary to Sindia, and mentions the circumstance which may have given credence to the reported claim. On the other hand, the Baria State levied a Chouth from three districts of Sindia, now commuted for a money payment.

10. The 23rd and 24th paragraphs relate to the tribute imposed by the late Agent, Captain MacDonald, on that State, of Rs. 12,000, "*in lieu*," it is stated, of the protection of the British. These words I conclude are a mistake of the copyist; for, taking them in their general acceptation, they would signify that the State paid tribute to be rid of, that is instead of being burdened by, our assistance.

However, it is strange that there are no orders on record for the imposition, and that Sir D. Ochterlony, in his despatches to the Supreme Government, does not recommend it; and the Supreme Government only say, as far as they can form an opinion they approve, and remark upon Sir David's silence. It certainly is not agreeable to the general liberal policy of the British Government to burden such a small State, struggling with difficulties, with such a sum; and I agree with Mr. Willoughby in suggesting such a modification as the wisdom of Government may dictate.

11. The 25th paragraph, referring to a claim for a Sebundee charge for Rs. 6,000, is now a subject of correspondence between the Agent of Baugur and Kantal and Mr. Willoughby. It is not a tenable claim, I should conceive, merely considering the circumstances of Baria and our present alliance with that State, as well as our tribute of Rs. 12,000.

12. The Report, from paragraph 26 to the close of the 31st, details the measures adopted by Mr. Willoughby for the preservation of the tranquillity of the country; his reasons for stationing a detachment of our troops in that part, and for following the plan, observed in Rajpeepla, of taking securities and counter-securities from the Naikra Chiefs, a list of whom will be found in Appendix A. The form of the security, &c. is the counterpart of those in similar instances taken by the Political Agent, and found by experience to answer well. I have only to add, that I coincide in all his remarks, especially those contained in the 30th paragraph.

13. The revenues and expenses of Baria, actual, for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), and estimated for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27), will be found in Appendix E, which show a balance applicable to discharge of debt, in the former of Rs. 11,112-1-0, and in the latter of Rs. 18,993. Paragraphs 32 and 33 give what explanation is necessary.

14. The arrangement made for the extinction of the debt in seven years, providing for all necessary expenses, and the reasons which induced the Political Agent to establish a Government Potdaree, are shown in the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th paragraphs of the Report. The principles on which it was established in the case of Rajpeepla are well known to Government, and I refer to paragraphs 38, 39, and 40 for a brief explanation of the advantages to Government and the banker respectively; and as the sanction of the Honorable the Governor in Council to this arrangement is all that is required, I trust that I may be excused in requesting that it may be afforded as soon as possible.

15. The regulations regarding the illicit trade in opium have been cordially agreed to by the Baria Government.

16. I have not gone into any detail in forwarding this Report of Mr. Willoughby to Government, as I before stated, because it seems so clear as to require no elucidation from me, and because I entirely agree with that gentle-

man in all his proceedings. It is, however, incumbent on me to state, that I conceive Mr. Willoughby to be greatly entitled to the commendation of Government for the zeal and ability manifested by him in effecting so soon, and with every prospect of permanent good, so complete a change in the conduct of the Baria Government, and its subjects: his being so well known as having effected arrangements with the Rajpeepla State, and settled all the turbulent Grasseeas and Bheels of that district, and the Gaekwar's, of course in some degree facilitated his progress in the same difficult work with the Baria Naikras.

17. It is to be hoped that some arrangement will speedily take place, by which the districts of Sindia may be put under the Political Agent; and I should then be completely satisfied that the benevolent intentions of Government would be fully fulfilled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 18*th October* 1826.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Political Agent in Rajpeepla, and the Powagur Punch Mahals,

To James Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Sir,—I have now the honour to submit, for your information, a Report of my proceedings with the Petty State of Baria, resulting from a personal investigation into its affairs.

2. With a view to perspicuity, I shall divide my Report into two branches. The 1*st* will contain a concise and rapid sketch of the history of Baria; and the 2*nd* an account of its present condition, with a report of the arrangements which, in my judgment, and with reference to the same, it appeared expedient to adopt.

3. The information obtained under the first head will be found contained in Appendix A of this Report, which appears a preferable mode of submitting the same to including it in the body of my letter. I shall merely observe that the sketch is necessarily very brief and imperfect, the shortness of the time which has elapsed since I received charge of Baria, and other duties of an urgent nature, having prevented my devoting such time and attention to the subject as would have, perhaps, enabled me to treat of it in a more detailed and satisfactory manner.

4. As a preliminary to the second branch of my letter, I beg to submit, for your information, and for the sake of reference, copies of such records relating to Baria, as were forwarded to me by the Local Agent in Baugur and Kantal,

on delivering over charge of the State to this Agency. These are annexed in Appendix B No. 1 to B No. 6.

5. In remarking upon the present condition of Baria, I shall, after a few general observations, principally confine myself, 1*st*, to the subject of its resources and expenses; 2*nd*, to its debts and embarrassments; and 3*rd*, to the nature of the connection it has formed with the British Government.

6. The present Raja of Baria (A. D. 1826) being a minor, a youth of about ten years of age, his affairs are conducted exclusively by a Karbaree or Minister, who is subject to the control of the British Government, and entitled to its countenance and support so long as he manages the trust confided to him in a just and efficient manner. In the first instance, a person of the name of Jeejee Bhaee was appointed to this situation; but in consequence of his mal-administration, and a series of acts of oppression and peculation of the most glaring description, it was found necessary to remove him. For the particulars of the circumstances which led to his removal, I beg to refer you to the late Captain MacDonald's despatch, dated the 25th February 1825, to the late Sir David Ochterlony, which will be found in Appendix B No. 3. The ex-Karbaree and his son, on the removal of the former, were placed under restraint, until such time as they should account to the Government for the revenue of the State for an entire year, the amount of which is alleged to have been upwards of Rs. 70,000. Not having taken any steps towards rendering this account, they still remain in confinement; and having recently made two attempts to escape, their restraint has become more close and rigorous, particularly as Jeejee Bhaee boasted it to be his intention, in the event of his having succeeded in releasing himself, to follow the example, and to pursue a similar course of conduct to that adopted by the celebrated outlaw Dherejee in the Mahee Kanta. On the removal of Jeejee Bhaee, the present manager, by name Nuthoo Bhaee, was selected to fill his place. I am not able to give a decisive opinion as to this person's character (upon which the future welfare of Baria so much depends), my intercourse with him having as yet been so limited. He is, however, related to the Raja, and possesses property to a considerable extent, which must doubtless tend to induce him to discharge his trust with fidelity and honesty. It is but justice to add, that I received from him cordial co-operation in carrying into effect the measures I thought it advisable to recommend for the welfare of this Petty State, and that he has as yet evinced every inclination to abide by existing engagements. On the other hand, however, I have observed him to be rather dilatory, and to be inclined to adopt measures of coercion and severity, instead of conciliation and moderation, towards the rude tribes who constitute the majority of his master's subjects, to check which, my influence shall always be exerted. From the misrule, however, which existed during his predecessor's administration, and the open encour-

agement which the Naikras and others then received to pursue a predatory mode of life, their future management and restraint will be no easy task.

7. I shall now proceed with my observations regarding the resources and expenses of Baria, concerning which my information, as far as the past is concerned, is not so perfect and satisfactory as could be wished. According to Sir John Malcolm,* the total revenue of Baria for the year 1804-05 amounted to Rs. 56,100, including every source of collection; and in 1819-20 the total amount did not exceed Rs. 57,000. The maximum amount of revenue is, by the same authority, stated never to have been beyond Rs. 1,00,000, to which amount, in a few years of tranquillity, it was expected to be restored. In the same compilation,† the resources of Baria for the year 1824 are estimated at Rs. 85,000.

8. I regret to state these pleasing anticipations of improvement have not hitherto been realized. This is, no doubt, in part to be attributed to the misgovernment of Jeejee Bhaee, already referred to, and to the excesses committed in the Baria territory, originating in a great measure from his misconduct. I am, however, of opinion that the resources of this Petty State are considerably over-estimated, or at all events that they will not approach the standards assumed for many years to come. The late Captain MacDonald, in the 1st paragraph of his despatch, dated the 7th of February 1824 (vide Appendix B No. 2), states the total resources to have been Rs. 72,238. It is not apparent what year is referred to, for unfortunately no detailed account of this item accompanies his report. I am unable to supply this deficiency, the local Government not being able to furnish me with a statement exhibiting the entire resources of any past year, in consequence of its not possessing on its records the information requisite to compile such a document,—a fact of itself sufficient to prove with how little care and foresight its affairs have been conducted. It must therefore be left to conjecture whether the late Agent refers to the resources actually collected in the year preceding the report, or whether it was simply an estimate of their amount for the year of report. The present Karbaree considers it in the latter light; and I am inclined to coincide in this opinion, and, moreover, to believe that the amount was never realized.

9. With regard to the past expenditure of the Baria State, the late Agent's reports are still more defective in information; for, in fact, they contain no allusion to this important point, either in the aggregate or in detail; and no limit has hitherto been prescribed to guard against the extravagance and improvidence of the local Government. This contingency should have been provided for, since, in the absence of all restraint, it could never be expected that the Government could abide by the agreements (hereafter to be noticed)

* Report on Malwa; Calcutta edition, p. 502. † Ibid, p. 531.

it contracted, binding itself to pay a certain annual tribute to the British Government, and to liquidate its debts by certain instalments, guaranteed by us to its creditors. The consequence of this oversight has been, that the expenditure of the State, having been left solely to the discretion of the manager, or, at most, restrained by verbal promises on his part, every arrangement concluded with the view of extricating the Baria State from its pecuniary embarrassments has failed.

10. In elucidation of these observations, I consider this a fit place for submitting the document marked C, in the Appendix, which exhibits the receipts and disbursements of Baria for the current year, or Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26). I believe I may with safety vouch for the general accuracy of this statement, as the greatest pains were taken to arrive at the truth. I would not, however, wish implicit reliance to be placed on its correctness in detail, since Baria was not under my superintendence during the whole of the period it embraces. Its results are shown by the abstract to be as follows:—

Total amount of receipts in Sumvut 1882, (A. D. 1825-26).	Rs.	68,907	0 0
Ditto disbursements in ditto ditto.		56,787	1 0
Excess of the former..	Rs.	12,119	3 0

11. It is necessary to observe, that in the above amount of receipts is included realizations of revenue outstanding on account of former years, to the extent of Rs. 6,346-2-0. This must be deducted when taking into consideration the amount of resources for any one year in the abstract. The revenues of Baria, therefore, for the year in question, can only be considered to amount to Rs. 60,560-2-0, or but a trifle in excess beyond their amount in 1819, and more than one-sixth below the late Agent's estimate, referred to in the 8th paragraph of this Report. For any information which may be required respecting the different items of which the total resources are composed, I beg to refer to the column of remarks contained in the statement itself, and to the conclusion of the document A of the Appendix.

12. With respect to the table of expenses, I shall only remark it to be inclusive of the tribute paid by Baria to the British Government, but exclusive of the instalment of the debt guaranteed by us. This amounts to Rs. 20,000, so that a deficiency of Rs. 7,890-1-0 is apparent, to meet which no means exist; and, as will hereafter be shown, a compromise with the creditors of the State became unavoidable.

13. I shall now proceed to the second head of this branch of my letter, viz. to give an account of the origin, progress, and present amount of the debts of the Baria State; distinguishing those, the payment of which is guaranteed by the British Government, from those, the payment of which depends solely on the responsibility of the Baria State itself.

14. In Sumvut 1875 (A. D. 1818-19), the late Captain Ambrose was deputed by Sir John Malcolm on a mission to Baria, for the purpose of arranging its affairs, and securing the peace of the country. I possess no record of that officer's proceedings; but it would appear they embraced the investigation and settlement of the pecuniary embarrassments of the State. These principally consisted of loans advanced by certain bankers, and of arrears of pay due to its military establishments; and their amount was found to be so disproportionate to the means of the State, that a most summary mode of adjustment was considered necessary, and accordingly adopted. The State was virtually declared insolvent, and its creditors were allowed only 6 annas in the rupee, of their demands. At this rate, the total amount of debts admitted was Rs. 1,84,866, of which Rs. 1,24,672 were due to the bankers, and the remainder to different Jumadars in the service of the Baria Government. Captain Ambrose arranged that the above amount was to be liquidated in six years, by six equal instalments of Rs. 30,811, without interest ; but no actual pledge on our part was given that this arrangement should be observed.

15. In the following year, Sumvut 1876 (A. D. 1819-20), this arrangement, so peculiarly favourable to the State, could not be abided by, only Rs. 14,582 of the stipulated instalment being paid, which reduced the debt to Rs. 1,70,284. A new settlement became necessary; and the late Captain MacDonald, under whose superintendence Baria had in the interim been placed, caused a new agreement to be drawn out, reducing the instalment to Rs. 25,050 per annum. On this occasion, new debts to the amount of Rs. 9,282 were admitted by the Agent, thereby increasing the total amount of debt due to Rs. 1,79,566, the payment of which was now for the first time guaranteed by him on the part of the British Government.

16. This arrangement was duly observed during Sumvut 1877 and 1878 (A. D. 1820-21 and 1821-22); but in the following year, Sumvut 1879 (A. D. 1822-23), the State could only pay Rs. 16,456 of the stipulated instalment. In these three years, therefore, the total amount of debt liquidated was Rs. 66,556, leaving a balance still due at the end of Sumvut 1879 (A. D. 1822-23) of Rs. 1,13,010.

17. In Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24) another agreement was concluded with the creditors of the State by the late Agent, of the same nature as that which preceded it, with the exception of the amount of the instalment, which was reduced to Rs. 20,000 per annum, and certain resources being assigned for payment of the same. New debts to the extent of Rs. 30,275 were admitted, and added to the guaranteed debt, but Jeejee Bhaee, the manager of Baria, was called upon to pay Rs. 32,050, which he contrived to do, and the debt thereby became reduced, at the end of Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24), to Rs. 1,11,685.

18. In Sumvut 1881 (A. D. 1824-25) the instalment of Rs. 20,000 was paid, and the debt reduced to Rs. 91,685. In Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), I have already shown, in Appendix C, that the Government only possess Rs. 12,119-3-0 to meet this demand, so that a fourth (and I hope the last) adjustment is requisite, to provide for this deficiency. This summary appears to be so minute and clear that I have not thought it necessary to draw out any figured statement elucidating the same.

19. With respect to the amount of debts due by Baria to persons who do not possess the advantage of our pledge for their liquidation, my information is by no means complete. It was clearly no part of my duty to enter into any official investigation respecting them, for such would have involved to a certain extent the necessity of recognizing them at a time when it is sufficiently obvious the greatest difficulty exists to provide for the liquidation of those for the payment of which we are already pledged. I am inclined to believe, however, that their total amount does not much exceed or fall far short of the sum of Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000, bearing an exorbitant rate of interest.

20. Regarding the third head into which this part of my Report is divided, or the connection existing between the British Government and the Baria State, I shall first observe that it commenced in 1803, when Dowlut Rao Sindia's districts in Guzerat were taken possession of by a British force, commanded by Colonel Murray. The success of that campaign appears to have been materially facilitated by the friendship and good-will displayed towards us by the Raja of Baria, who was considered the principal of the Bheel Rajas to the northward of the Nerbudda. The conduct pursued by the Baria Government throughout this campaign called forth the warmest thanks and praise of the commanding officer; and a Treaty was entered into by us, subsidizing a detachment of the Baria Bheels, at a monthly expense of Rs. 1,800. This secured the friendship and co-operation of this tribe, and enabled our convoys and detachments to pass through the country without molestation. In one of his Reports, the Colonel observes: "The friendship of the Baria Raja has in a particular manner favoured us. His country is a continued chain of defiles for many miles: he has permitted me without molestation to occupy these defiles, and has promised that his whole force shall assist, should an enemy attempt to penetrate by that route, which is the only good road into Guzerat." On another occasion he reports: "Major Holmes speaks in high terms of the friendship he has experienced in his march through the country of the Raja of Baria." In return for this friendly aid, the Colonel proposed to cede to the Raja whatever districts might be conquered, to the east of Baria, in the direction of Oujein, and also the districts of Jhallod, in lieu of certain claims upon the other districts conquered from Sindia on this side of India. These intentions were not carried into effect, since, on the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with Sindia in 1803-04,

the whole of these possessions were restored to the Gwalior Government, and the only advantage Baria derived was the payment of the subsidy above mentioned, during the continuance of Colonel Murray's* campaign on the confines of Guzerat and Malwa. The benefit arising from this policy was remembered. On subsequent occasions, a detachment of the Baria Bheels was subsidized by us, during the campaign of Major General Sir William Keir, in 1817 and 1818, and subsequently for a short period by Major General Sir John Malcolm.

21. The above summary is given in justice to the Barja Government, exhibiting, as it does, in so favourable a light, its character for fidelity and goodwill in furtherance of our interests; and affording ample proof that, in proportion to its ability, it has on every occasion shown itself to be a useful ally of the British Government. This alone must always render it deserving of every proper countenance and protection on our part. There are, however, independent of this consideration, other circumstances which dictate the expediency of a mutual good understanding being cultivated both by the superior and inferior Governments. Such is desirable to the former, in reference to the great natural strength of the Baria territory, and the nature of its population, and as securing a frontier which is liable, however remote may be the prospect, to invasion. In return for these advantages, our paramount authority will always give us the power to protect Baria from the enmity and ill-will of the adjacent authorities, which I have observed to exist against it in a peculiar and vindictive manner, particularly by the present manager of the Punch Mahals.

22. It has on several occasions been alleged that the Baria State is tributary to the Government of Dowlut Rao Sindia.† This is, however, erroneous. On the contrary, Baria possessed a claim for Chouth on three of the districts composing the Powagur Punch Mahals, which, by the mediation of the late Captain Ambrose, was commuted for a money payment of Rs. 4,750, which is now annually deducted from the tribute due to Sindia, and collected by the British Government from the Petty State of Loonawara. It does not appear that any of the Muratha powers ever succeeded in imposing a regular annual tribute upon Baria, which is, no doubt, to be attributed to the great natural strength of the country. Notwithstanding this, however, it was occasionally exposed to the inroads and exactions of the armies of Sindia and other neighbours, who possessed the means and opportunity of making these destructive visitations. Of this fact, proof exists in the revenue now collected under the

* For the details whence this information is derived, refer to the Colonel's correspondence with the Bombay Government; but in particular to his letters to Major General Nicholls, dated the 7th, 20th, and 23rd October 1803, and to Major Walker, Resident at Baroda, dated the 27th November 1803.

† Vide Sir John Malcolm's History of Malwa; Calcutta edition, p. 519.

denomination of Ghoree Veera (literally horse-tax; vide Appendix C), which was first imposed by the Baria Government to meet the demands made by the commanders of these plundering expeditions. Although the cause for which this tax was imposed has long since ceased, it still continues to be collected to the extent of upwards of Rs. 18,000 annually, thus constituting nearly one-third of the aggregate resources of the Baria Government. It may here be observed, that the total cessation of these lawless inroads may be considered as the chief advantage Baria has derived from its connection with the British Government, though the same is in some degree counterbalanced by a recent obligation on the part of the former to pay a regular annual tribute of Rs. 12,000 to the latter.

23. The above tribute was imposed so recently as the year 1824. The late Captain MacDonald, in the 3rd paragraph of his letter, annexed in Appendix B No. 2, reported that the manager of Baria had consented to pay a tribute of Rs. 12,000 to the British Government for its protection; the same to be paid in two equal instalments, and liable to future* increase in proportion to any subsequent improvement in the amount of its resources. In Appendix B No. 6 are a copy and translation of the agreement entered into respecting the tribute, which extends from Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24) to Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). This arrangement was ratified by the Supreme Government under date the 20th of April 1824 (vide Appendix B No. 4).

24. It is not my province to question the expediency of an arrangement sanctioned by such high authority. I may however, perhaps, be pardoned the remark, that, taking into consideration the character of the manager by whose agency this Treaty was concluded, in behalf of his master, a youth of between eight and nine years of age, and recollecting how unworthy this man, the notorious Jeejee Bhaee, proved himself to be, of his trust, the Baria State will always be entitled to claim from the British Government every indulgence in realizing this tribute, and to such remissions from its amount, as circumstances from time to time may render necessary. It is but fair to add that the arguments which might, perhaps, have been urged against the imposition of this tribute, at the time it was recommended, lose somewhat of their effect, from the liberal mode in which its amount was finally appropriated, viz. to defray the expense of maintaining a chain of Police Thanas from Baroda to Neemuch. It is true that others, who do not contribute towards defraying this expense, share equally with the Baria Government in the advantages resulting from the arrangement; but there can be no doubt that the amount of tribute paid by the latter is in reality diminished (though to what extent it is impossible to estimate), by

* Government resolved, on the 4th June 1849, that this tribute should be *permanently* fixed at the annual sum of Rs. 12,000.—*Editor.*

the increase in its customs, arising from the greater resort of merchants to this road, in consequence of the security afforded to them by these Thanas.

25. In concluding this part of my letter, I beg to report, that in addition to this tribute, a claim has been preferred by the Local Agent in Baugur and Kantal for Rs. 6,000, due to the British Government from the Petty State of Baria, on account of a Sebundee subsidy, the Agent states the latter is bound to maintain. I shall not at present enter upon this subject, but shall report upon it separately for the decision of Government; submitting the correspondence which has passed between us respecting it, and stating the grounds on which the Baria State disputes the claim in question, with my reasons for considering them valid.

26. The information I have now afforded respecting the present condition of Baria, and the intimate connection which exists between it and the British Government, will enable Government to decide upon the propriety of the arrangements which I shall now proceed to report were adopted by me in communication with the local Government, during my late visit to Baria. These may be principally considered as embracing—I., measures adopted to secure the tranquillity of the Baria territory; II., providing against the evil referred to in the 9th paragraph of this Report, by imposing restraints upon the future expenditure of the Baria State; III., a settlement with the creditors of the Baria Government for the liquidation of the debt, for which the British Government is already pledged; IV., the establishment of a Government Potdaree, under the guarantee of the British Government; V. and lastly, the introduction, with the assent of the local Government, of the rules enacted by the Honorable Company for regulating the trade in opium.

27. The preliminary step, adopted with the view of providing for the tranquillity of the Baria territory, was to exact efficient security from those villages which were notorious for bearing a refractory and turbulent character,—a practice, however, which does not appear to have ever been introduced into this quarter with any degree of regularity. In Appendix D the names of these villages will be found inserted. Their chiefs were summoned to Baria, and were made to furnish securities and counter-securities for their good and peaceable conduct. The bond they subscribed to exactly corresponds, in its nature and provisions, with that exacted some years since from the Bheel villages of Rajpeepla. This model having been approved of by superior authority, and having been found by experience to answer all the purposes for which it was intended, any explanatory observations would now appear unnecessary.

28. It may be satisfactory to observe that, in general, but little difficulty was experienced in procuring obedience to the summons sent to these chiefs, or in obtaining the securities required of them. Nos. 13, 14, and 15 are exceptions to this remark. The chiefs of these villages are of the Naikra tribe, who, according to the information I have as yet gained of their character, appear to

exceed even the Bheels in their predatory and lawless habits, cruelty, and bloodthirstiness. These three chiefs are brothers; but between the two first and the last enmity and ill-will exist, which may be considered so far fortunate, as it prevents their pursuing, in concert, their predatory mode of life. The letter of the late Captain MacDonald, annexed in Appendix B No. 3, contains some striking notices, illustrative of the character and conduct of these chiefs, which they have maintained up to the present period. Although they finally obeyed my summons to repair to Baria, and furnished the security required of them, they did so with the greatest hesitation and reluctance; and I must candidly acknowledge that I am unable to place much confidence in the permanency of the arrangement concluded with them, or in their promises of amendment, unless I succeed in impressing upon them the conviction that any infraction on their part will be followed by severe and immediate punishment. One Chief, by name Lukka Roopa,* has already broken his faith, having a short time since committed two barbarous murders in the territory of the Raja of Chota Oodepoor; but I rejoice to report the measures adopted, on my hearing of his crime, have been successful, the delinquent being now a prisoner at Oodepoor. The early seizure of an offender of so daring a character will doubtless be attended with the most beneficial effects; and the same may be adduced as proof of the efficiency of the arrangements concluded with the Raja of Oodepoor, during my late visit to that Petty State. The particulars of Lukka's crime will be hereafter fully reported upon, for the information of Government.

29. There are many circumstances combined, which render it extremely difficult to maintain complete tranquillity in the Baria district. This is sufficiently obvious from the incidental notices already given of the general features of the country, and of the nature of its population. The lawless habits of the latter are too well known to require remark; and, unfortunately, the country is such as to afford criminals the greatest facilities for eluding the punishment due to their crimes, which have been greatly encouraged, and have much increased, by the misrule which has so long existed in Baria, and which still prevails in the Punch Mahals adjoining it. My reports from the Karkoon stationed at Baria are filled with accounts of the daring aggressions which are almost daily committed by the Punch Mahal Bheels and Mehwasees, but more particularly by those residing in the districts of Jhallod and Dohud. I invariably bring these reports to the notice of Sindia's manager, and have strongly remonstrated against his allowing such acts to be committed, without any exertions on his part to check them, or to bring the offenders to punishment. These appeals, however, have produced little if any effect, and will be useless as long as the present vicious system of administration prevailing in Dowlut Rao Sindia's districts in Guzerat continues to exist.

* No. 15 of Appendix D.

30. It may be further observed, that the future tranquillity of Baria principally depends upon the system which may hereafter be pursued by the local Government towards its rude subjects, which, if it knows its own interests, would be a mixture of mildness and leniency with firmness and decision. It is too well known that measures of severity are generally adopted by Petty States like that of Baria. Such should certainly be resorted to in cases of notorious and unprovoked delinquency; but in those of a venial or less glaring nature, measures of an opposite character ought to be invariably adopted. Such a system, provided the Government abstained from acts of oppression, or undue exactions, which so often drive the oppressed into rebellion, and the committal of acts of plunder, would tend, more than anything else, to the maintenance of the peace of this Petty State. My best endeavours will always be exerted to impress upon the Minister the expediency of pursuing this line of conduct; though, in doing so, I shall anxiously avoid falling into the error of exercising a too minute interference with the internal administration of the Raja's affairs,—the only effect of which would be to impair his authority, without being able (even supposing such was proper) to introduce a more just and efficient rule as a substitute for the same.

31. The existing embarrassment of the Baria Government deprives it of the means of maintaining a military force sufficient to preserve complete tranquillity in its territory. The force it now keeps up is about 50 horse and 133 foot, which has been disposed of in small detachments, at the places best calculated to restrain the excesses of its Bheel and Mehwasee population. It was to provide for this deficiency, and in consideration of the interest the British Government possesses in the welfare and prosperity of Baria, that I was induced to accede to the earnest entreaty of the local Government, to station for the present a detachment of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry at Baria, from the presence of which I anticipate the most salutary impressions will be produced. I trust this arrangement will be approved of; and shall observe that it is not, of course, intended that this detachment should be actively employed, except in cases of the most urgent nature, and then only with the previous sanction of superior authority. Should the climate, moreover, on trial, be found particularly unhealthy, the detachment may be withdrawn during the unhealthy season.

32. I now beg leave to refer you to the statement annexed in Appendix E, which shows the actual disbursements of the Baria State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), with an estimate of the same for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27). The results are as follow:—

Total disbursements in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) were.	Rs.	56,787	1 0
Ditto ditto estimated for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).		45,675	0 0
Reduction effected in the latter	Rs.	11,112	1 0

Or nearly one-fifth of the amount in Sumvut 1882. This reduction was

effected with the concurrence of the local Government, which has, moreover, pledged itself not to exceed the scale of expenditure laid down for the present year, until the whole of its debts are liquidated.

33. In the same statement is exhibited an estimate of the resources of Baria for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27), contrasted with their actual amount in the preceding year. This has been framed with great care, and I am very sanguine that, provided no unforeseen calamity occurs, the actual amount realized will be found at the end of the year even to exceed the estimate. If this should be correct, a balance of revenue will remain, after meeting all the demands of the State, of Rs. 18,993, applicable to the liquidation of its debts, viz :—

Estimated resources of Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27)..	..Rs.	64,668
Ditto disbursements of ditto (ditto)		45,675
Balance of the former	..Rs.	18,993

34. I shall now proceed to detail the arrangement concluded with the creditors of the Baria State, who possess the guarantee of the British Government for the liquidation of their debts. My observations will be very brief, since all the information which appears requisite respecting the origin, progress, and present amount of these debts, has already been furnished in paragraphs 13 to 18 of this Report. Its amount was there shown to be Rs. 91,685, which we were pledged to liquidate by instalments of Rs. 20,000. It has, however, been proved that the Petty State does not possess the ability to pay an instalment of so large an amount, and hence I was obliged to enter into a negociation with the creditors to obtain their consent to reduce the amount, which, after considerable difficulty, I am happy to report terminated successfully.

35. In Appendix F will be found the names of the persons to whom these debts are due, the total amount due to each, and the instalments by which each has consented to receive payment of the same; and the following abstract will show that there is every prospect of the total amount due being cleared off (should no unforeseen circumstances arise) in a period of seven years, or at the end of Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32) :—

Total amount of instalment to be paid in Sumvut 1882..				Rs.	12,119	3 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1883..		12,900	0 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1884..		13,100	0 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1885..		14,200	0 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1886..		16,300	0 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1887..		14,766	3 50
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1888..		8,298	1 50
Total amount to be liquidated in the above period ..				Rs.	91,685	0 0

36. Written engagements have been obtained from all the parties concerned, consenting to this mode of adjustment; and when the same have been approved of by Government, the bonds they at present possess, bearing the signature of the late Captain MacDonald, will be destroyed, and new ones be drawn out, to which I shall affix the guarantee of the British Government. The local Government has consented to pay to the creditors the sum of Rs. 2,000 at the end of Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32), in consideration of their acquiescing in an arrangement so peculiarly favourable to its interests; and in part compensation of the loss they will sustain in interest, by the large reduction made in the instalment previously stipulated to be paid. I have not the least doubt that this arrangement will be permanent, since the instalments now fixed are considerably below the balance remaining of the estimated revenue of each year, after providing for the fixed expenses of the Government, and the payment of the Company's tribute. It is not necessary to submit a detailed account of the estimated resources of Baria for the period in which the guaranteed debt is to be liquidated. I shall, however, state that their aggregate amount from Sumvut 1882 to Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1825-26 to 1831-32), on the lowest scale possible, is calculated at Rs. 4,65,600, and the expenses during the same at Rs. 3,30,837-1-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,34,762-3-0 to clear off the above debt of Rs. 91,685, and to meet any contingent expenses which may arise. I shall only, in conclusion, express a confident hope that, under all the circumstances detailed, this arrangement will be considered as satisfactory as possible, in a case embracing so considerable a period, and, as such, dependent, in some measure, for success on contingent events.

37. The principal reasons which have induced me to establish a Government Potdaree for the Baria State are as follows, the arrangement being of course subject to the final ratification of Government:—I. To meet the exigencies of the State, an advance of cash being indispensably requisite to enable it to carry into effect the reductions in its expenditure, referred to in the 32nd paragraph of this Report.—II. To secure the permanency of the arrangement entered into for liquidating the debt guaranteed by the British Government; for in case any failure of the resources of the Baria Government should unfortunately occur, the deficiency will be made up by advance from the Potdaree. This provision I conceive to be but a simple act of justice to the creditors of the State; for it would be both unjust to demand, and vain to expect, that they will voluntarily consent to enter into any further concessions respecting the payment of these debts.—III. To secure, in a similar manner, the regular payment of the tribute due to the British Government.—IV. To save the tributary a large expense, in the diminution of interest and premium, which it has heretofore been obliged to pay to those from whom it has been in the habit of obtaining advances (in anticipation of its revenues), to meet the

current expenses of Government. This saving may, at the lowest estimate, be calculated to amount to Rs. 2,000 per annum, obtained, moreover, without our incurring any direct responsibility. I may further add, that the expediency of the measure was dictated to me from the experience I have obtained of the practical utility of such an institution (under proper restrictions and limitations) in the case of Rajpeepla.

38.. The principles on which the Rajpeepla Potdaree was established were fully reported in my letter to Mr. Warden, dated the 6th of December 1821; and having stood the test of experience, they have been adopted in the present instance. The persons who have engaged in the undertaking are wealthy and respectable bankers, residing at Baroda.

39. In Appendix G are a copy and translation of the agreement entered into, the terms of which may be briefly recapitulated as follows :—

1*st*.—Interest to be paid by the State is nine per cent. per annum, and 8 annas Manootee, on all advances made by the bankers.

2*nd*.—Interest to be allowed to the State is six per cent. per annum on all public monies paid to the bankers.

3*rd*.—Potdaree at the rate of two per cent. to be deducted from all drafts drawn on the bankers, the whole to be carried to the credit of the Baria State.

4*th*.—The annual sum of Rs. 500 to be allowed to the bankers, to defray the expenses of the bank.

5*th*.—The total revenues of the State to be paid into the bank.

6*th*.—The total expenses of the State to be defrayed by drafts drawn on the bankers.

7*th*.—The tribute due to the British Government to be remitted, through the bank, to Baroda, free of all charge for Manootee, allowances being made for the difference of exchange, provided the same does not exceed 12 annas per cent.

8*th*.—An advance of Rs. 20,000 beyond the resources of the State to be made by the bankers, if called upon to do so. A note to be passed to the bankers at the end of every year, for the balance which may be due to them, but free of all charge for Manootee.

9*th*.—Preference to be given to the bankers, if inclined to become security for any portion of the Baria revenue.

10*th*.—Reports to be made to the British Government of all receipts and issues of the bank.

11*th, and lastly*.—All outstanding debts and claims of the bankers on the Baria State are entirely distinct, and unconnected with this engagement.

40. I will not trespass upon your time by observing upon the above articles. They are manifestly particularly favourable to the Baria State; and the gains of both parties are so accurately defined as will prevent any misunderstanding

or dispute hereafter arising. The bankers have already commenced the undertaking, and I beg you will do me the favour to submit the engagement for the sanction of Government, on the receipt of which it will be finally ratified.

41. With respect to the introduction of the Company's opium arrangements into the Baria territory, I shall only observe that they have been adopted with the ready acquiescence of the local Government, and that I anticipate we shall derive great advantage from their extension to this quarter, it being notorious that large quantities of this drug have hitherto been illicitly imported from Malwa, by the road leading from that province into Guzerat *viâ* Baria. This will now cease to be the case, for in fact several seizures have already been effected at Baria, and opium to the extent of upwards of four maunds has been confiscated.

42. In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the delay which has occurred in transmitting this Report, which has been partly occasioned by the time required to collect the materials from which it has been framed, and partly from my being occupied in the performance of the other duties of my Agency, and at the Residency. I am aware that I have intruded on your attention at great length, though I hope not unnecessarily so; and the ample details now furnished, respecting the Petty State of Baria, will enable me to abbreviate my subsequent reports regarding its affairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.

APPENDIX A TO THE FOREGOING REPORT;

BEING AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PETTY STATE OF BARIA.

CONTENTS.

Baria; Latitude and Longitude.—Family descended from Puthaee Rawul, Raja of Champaneer.—Overthrow of Puthaee's Dynasty, A. D. 1484, *by Mehmood Beghura.—Derivation of the name of Baria, and of Deogur, usually affixed to it.—Tradition connected with the latter term.—Remarks respecting the Tradition.—Boundaries of Baria.—Country commonly called "Baria Paal."—Division into Districts.—Number of Villages; Soil; Cultivation; Population; Climate; Rivers; Forests, and principal Trees of which they are composed.—Process of making Catechu or* Terra Japonica.—*Meaning of the term Malwun.—Capital Town of Baria.—Expenses of Government.—Principal Resources.—Artieles of Export and Import* viâ *Baria.*

THE tract of country composing the Petty Rajpoot State denominated Baria, or more commonly Deogur Baria, is principally situated within lat. 22° N., and long. 73° and 74° E. The family to whom it belongs are of the Chowan Rajpoot caste, and their origin, and the mode by which they acquired the possession, are stated to have been as follows:—

There formerly existed in the province of Guzerat a dynasty founded by a Bheel of the name of Chumpa.* The exact period at which Chumpa flourished is involved in some obscurity. According to records, still preserved by the Bhats, or hereditary genealogists of the Baria family, it is placed as far back as the commencement of the present Hindu era of Vikramajit, or about fifty-six years before Christ. In the History of Abul Fazel,† reference is made to Chumpa; not, however, as the founder of an independent government for himself, but simply as a confederate with one Bunseraj,‡ who is alleged to have first made Guzerat an independent monarchy. This, though a point deserving of attention and research, is foreign to the present subject. It is incidentally mentioned, since, in the notice referred to, Abul Fazel expressly states that Chumpa flourished about Sumvut 802 of the era of Vikramajit, or about the year 746 of the Christan era, and which in all probability is more correct than the period assigned to him by the Bhats.

* According to some authorities he was a Kolee, of the tribe denominated Baria.

† Vol. II. p. 74.

‡ Correctly Vun or Bun-raj.

Chumpa is stated to have been born at Chukravutee Naguree.* He was a man of enterprise and ability, and founded the present town of Champaneer,† which at a subsequent period became the capital of Guzerat. This fact strongly militates against the accuracy of Abul Fazel's account of this extraordinary character; depriving him of the fame of establishing a dynasty in his own family.

The authority of the Bhats should be preferred in this respect, according to which not only was the Government of Champaneer founded by Chumpa, but the same continued in the possession of his descendants during a period of thirteen centuries, or from Sumvut 1 to Sumvut 1300 (A. D. 1244), when it was subdued by a Chowan Rajpoot of the name of Palunshee.

Palunshee is stated to have migrated from Mehwar, on the conquest of that province by the celebrated Shahboodeen. Champaneer and its dependencies remained in his family for eleven generations, their rule comprehending a period of about 240 years, or from Sumvut 1300 (A. D. 1244) to Sumvut 1541 (A. D. 1484-85).

In Sumvut 1541 (A. D. 1484-85) the renowned Sultan Mehmood Beghura laid siege to Champaneer,‡ and after experiencing considerable resistance from Puthaee Rawul, *alias* Purtab Sing, the reigning prince, obtained possession of it. The particulars of this conquest are detailed in the Persian historical work, the "Meeratee Iskundaree." It is sufficient here to notice that the prince and his Minister Doonghursee (both of whom had been severely wounded during the siege), with several members of his family, were taken prisoners, and, after refusing the option given to them of renouncing their religion for that of their bigoted and cruel conqueror, were barbarously murdered, and their bodies exposed on stakes.

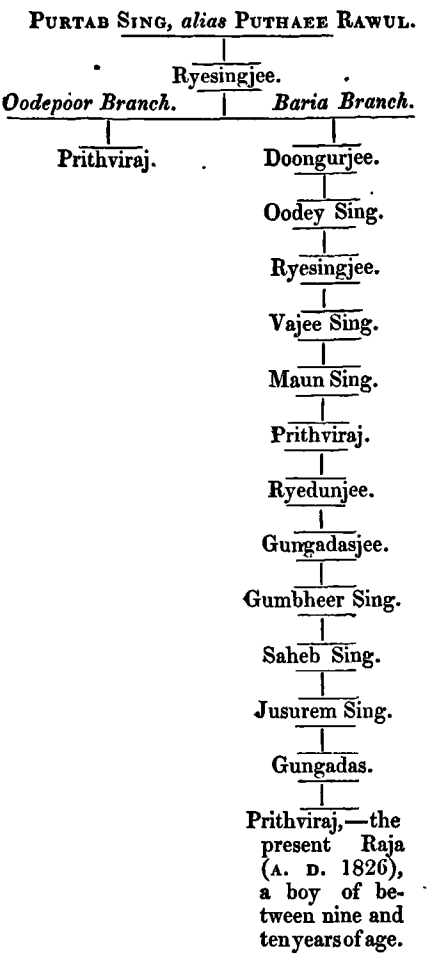
Puthaee Rawul had three sons.‖ Ryesingjee, the eldest, died previous to the capture of Champaneer, leaving issue two sons,—the elder of whom founded the Petty State of Chota Oodepoor; the younger that of Baria, both of which are still held by their descendants. The following is a genealogical table of the Baria branch from the conquest of Champaneer by Mehmood Beghura to the present period. No mention, however, is made in the "Meeratee Iskundaree" of Leembajee or Ryesingjee, but only of Tej Sing, who embraced the faith of the author of that work.

* The present town of Kaira: the derivation of this name is given in the Mahabharat.

† Literally "The City of Chumpa"; चंपा in Sanscrit signifying "a city."

‡ Some particulars respecting the siege and conquest of Champaneer, by Mehmood, may be found in Vol. I. of the "Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society," Article X.

‖ One of these, by name Leembajee, is stated to have emigrated to Sasrodeea; the other, named Tej Sing, embraced the tenets of Islamism.



There can be no doubt but that the territory, of which these States were founded, was included in that governed by Puthaee Rawul previous to his subjection by Mehmood Beghura; some, however, are of opinion, that it was then for the first time conquered by his grandsons from the rude tribes who still for the most part inhabit it. This opinion, however, appears absurd; for it can hardly be supposed, that the members of Puthaee's family, exiles as they must have been, should have possessed the means of establishing their authority over these rude tribes, unless their family had previously subjected them to their rule. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that on Puthaee's overthrow, his grandsons retired with their adherents to Baria and Oodepoor, as being the most inaccessible parts of his dominions, and there, with the assistance

of their wild but faithful subjects, preserved a remnant of the family possessions from the grasp of their barbarous conqueror.

Baria is so called from a caste of Kolees, of that name, forming a considerable proportion of its inhabitants. Tradition assigns the following as the origin of the appellation, Deogur being prefixed to it. This may be regarded both curious and interesting, as affording another proof to those on record, that the Bheels and Kolees of Guzerat were the aborigines of the province, deduced from the marks of deference and respect which are up to the present period paid to the tribe, by the different Petty Rajpoot States to whose authority they are now amenable.

When Doongurjee, the grandson of Puthaee Rawul, retired to Baria after the conquest of Champaneer, it is reported that a Bheel was cutting wood on the top of the hill which overlooks the present town of Baria. It happened that he struck his axe against two stones* of a circular form, from whence issued blood. The axe was shivered into pieces, and the astonished Bheel reported the miraculous event to the exiled prince, who is stated to have repaired to the spot, in order to satisfy himself of its authenticity. The place was henceforward considered holy ground, and a shrine was established on the spot where the stones were found, to which, in commemoration of the event, a pilgrimage† has ever since been performed once in twelve years, by the reigning Raja of Baria, with great pomp and state, and accompanied by his family and dependents.

This shrine is situated on the top of a high hill, called Deogur. The road leading to it is very rugged and circuitous, about a mile and a half in length. The stones are worshipped under the denomination of Deogur Bapjee. They are placed on a small raised mound of earth, about two feet square, covered in by a tiled roof; and before them are placeed numerous figures of horses (of wood and earth), cocoanut oil, and other offerings, by those who worship them. In its vicinity is a sacred Koond (कुंड) or tank, built of brick and chunam, about twenty feet square, and twenty-four feet deep, which is always either entirely or partially filled with rain-water. The devotees consider bathing in this tank as having the effect of purifying them from their sins.

The pilgrimage performed by the Raja takes place in the month of Chytru

* The tradition is so minute, that the weight of these stones even is given: the larger weighed one seer, the lesser half a seer.

† According to another tradition, the pilgrimage to this shrine was established in conformity to the directions of the tutelar deity of Baria, delivered in a dream to Doongurjee, the first Raja. It is, however, more than probable that the whole originated in an act of policy on the part of the fugitive Raja, with the view of propitiating his rude subjects, and working upon their superstitious minds, by making it appear that his authority over them was recognized by the deity of the place.

(March or April). On the 2nd of this month, every twelfth year, a Bheel of the Bhurooa caste proceeds to the shrine, there to remain in devotion for an entire month. During this period the Bheel and his companions are supported at the Raja's expense, and an honorary guard is furnished for the occasion. The honour of this office is hereditary in a particular Bheel family, residing in the village of Ryebarra, about six miles from Baria. At the appointed day, or the 15th of Chytru, the Raja and his retinue ascend the hill on foot, and remain there for thirty-six hours. On arriving at the shrine, the undermentioned offerings are placed before the objects of worship, which, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, become the perquisites of the officiating Bheels :—

12 Maunds of Kitchree.
1½ Maund of Sookree.*
12 Male Buffaloes.
12 Goats.
12 Fowls.
12 Vessels of Spirits.
12 Vessels of Oil.
1 Small figure of a Horse, partly of gold, and partly of silver, the whole weighing only 2½ tolas.
5 Rupees in cash, to purchase the articles necessary for performing Pooja, or worship.

All things being prepared, the officiating Bheel begins to shake and tremble, and to personate the deity, who is supposed to have become incarnate in his person. Thus inspired, he is believed to possess the power of prophesying future events; and not only the followers of the Raja, but the Raja himself, approaches him with deference and respect, and, making known their respective wants and wishes, humbly beseech that they may be granted. The Bheel gives answers (through his assistants) to the different applicants, generally prescribing certain conditions, on the performance of which depends whether their prayers are to be granted, or not. The principal of these is the payment of a sum of money in honour of the deity. The Bheel moreover predicts whether the coming year will be one of plenty or scarcity, and whether the Raja's affairs are likely to prosper, or the reverse. In conclusion, he bestows a benediction on the Raja, and encourages him to believe that the deity is propitious to him, and that his country will flourish. The ceremony concludes by

* Answering to the Persian Muleedeh,—bread or cakes made of flour, ghee, sugar, and other ingredients. Some say that, in addition to the offerings here enumerated, 12 maunds of boiled wheat and Jowaree (called Baklah), and 12 maunds of Ooreed, made up into balls (called Vuree), should be added.

the Raja presenting Seerpaou* to the Bheel, and by the latter distributing to the prince and his followers some rice and flowers, and a few leaves of the Bheelee tree, which grows in great abundance in the vicinity of the shrine.

Separate ceremonies of a similar nature are also performed in honour of the minor deity, the right to officiate at which belongs to another Bheel family, residing at the village of Oodharvaloon, about two miles from Baria, and entirely distinct from the other family. The Bheel officiating at these also receives Seerpaou from the Raja, of about half the value of that given to the other.

In case the Raja should neglect to perform this pilgrimage at the stated period, it is believed that some calamity or sickness would inevitably happen in his family. Pilgrimages are also performed to this shrine by the inhabitants of Baria, without distinction of caste, on the occasions of marriages, and other ceremonies, and also by every Raja of Baria immediately after his accession to the sovereignty of the country. On all such occasions, propitiatory offerings are made by the parties concerned.

If this account of the origin of the Baria State be authentic, it may be regarded as some illustration of the early history of the province of Guzerat, inasmuch as it proves,—

I.—That a Bheel, or, what may be considered the same thing, a Kolee dynasty originally existed in Guzerat.

II.—That the same was subverted by a band of Chowan Rajpoots, who emigrated from Ajmere.

III.—That vestiges of both still remain; of the latter in the numerous Petty Rajpoot States still existing throughout the province, who have maintained their independence against the power both of the Mahomedans, and of the Murathas, with a spirit worthy of their ancestors; of the former in the remnants of respect† and deference still paid in various ways by the rulers of these Rajpoot States to their Bheel subjects, of which the above is a remarkable instance.

Without pretending to complete accuracy, the following may be assigned as

* Viz.	One Pugree, of the value of	Rs. 5
	One Shela, of the value of	5
	One Dhoteea, of the value of	1
	In cash	5
	Total ..	Rs. 16

† One of the most singular is that performed at the installation of a Raja, the mark called Chandla being affixed to his forehead by a Bheel, with his own blood. This custom originally prevailed at Baria, and was performed by the same Bheel family which officiates at the pilgrimages already described. It has, however, fallen into disuse since the reign of Gumbheer Sing, or four removes from the present Raja.

the present limits of the Baria State. To the north it is bounded by the Petty Rajpoot States of Loonawara and Soanth, and to the south by those of Allee and Chota Oodepoor; to the east by the district of Dohud, and to the west by that of Champaneer, both belonging to Dowlut Rao Sindia. Its greatest extent from north to south (viz. from the village of Sunjulu north to that of Barah south, and from the village of Godarkhar east to that of Walleenath west) is computed to be about forty miles, and from east to west about forty-two miles. The average length and breadth, however, is considerably less; but possessing no sufficient data for assuming this, an estimate of the superficial extent of the Baria territory cannot be formed.

The country is usually designated the Baria Paal (पाल),—by some* considered a term of reproach, with reference to the general features of the country, its barrenness and sterility; by others considered applicable with reference to its position in the vicinity of the Hill of Powagur.

Baria is divided into six districts, respectively called Deogur Baria, Chutreesee, Dhanpoor, Naonuggur, Rajgur, and Doodeea, which are at present estimated to contain about 238 villages. Notwithstanding the aspect of the country is such as already described, the soil in many parts of these districts is considered rich and fertile. It principally consists of the Gorat, or light brown soil; the Kala, or deep black soil, and the Reeteeal, or sandy soil. These are capable of producing all the different productions of the most favoured parts of Guzerat, with the exception of tobacco, but inclusive of the the cotton tree and the sugarcane.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the country, and the depredations committed by the rude, uncivilized tribes who principally compose its population, but a very small portion of its lands are under cultivation. In many parts cultivation is carried on in the rudest form or by means of the Kodalu (spade

* Those who are of this opinion are obliged to give a very fanciful derivation to the term, alleging it to be a compound of पा, a quarter, and ल, an abreviation of लक्ष्मी (Lukshmi), wealth or prosperity; thereby implying the country to be a fourth as valuable to the possessor as that in its vicinity. The derivation given by those who hold the other opinion is more plausible, viz. पा for पावा, the hill Powa, and आलय, the country around it, which of course not only includes Baria but the other districts near it; आलय, however, literally means the house of any deity, with the ground contiguous to it. On the top of Powagur is a celebrated shrine to the goddess Kalee, and in reference more particularly to her is the term applied, viz. the land or country subject to the jurisdiction of the deity of Powagur. It may here be incidentally noticed that a vow was made by the founders both of the Baria and Oodepoor States, never to look upon the hill of Powagur until they were able to regain possession of it. This vow is still kept by their descendants, and whenever the Rajas of these Petty States proceed to such parts of their districts from whence the hill is visible, an Aftabgir (a kind of Native parasol) is placed before them, to conceal it from their view.

or mattock). Where this system* prevails, the inferior kinds of grain are principally grown, such as Buntee, Bowta, Samlee, Kodra, Jhabee, &c. The country is not well watered, and does not abound in wells, consequently cultivation by irrigation is but little understood or resorted to.

Baria is but thinly populated, and, with the exception of a few Koonbees, Rajpoots, and other peaceable classes, who reside in the districts of Rajgur and Doodeea, and in the town of Baria, the entire population is composed of Bheels, Kolees, and Naikras. The latter appear a most singular tribe, not very numerous, and only to be met with in Baria, and the districts immediately contiguous to it. They appear to surpass the former in lawless and predatory habits, in cruelty and bloodthirstiness, in love of independence, and a total disregard of all the customs and usages of social life: a particular account of everything relating to this tribe will be hereafter drawn out.

The climate of Baria is considered peculiarly noxious and unhealthy. This is principally to be attributed to the greatest part of the country being covered with dense jungle, which, by preventing a speedy evaporation of the water, unwholesome exhalations are thereby generated. The bad quality of the water, strongly impregnated (as it becomes) with vegetable matter, in its course through these jungles, is another cause to which this unhealthiness is to be attributed. The principal food of the inhabitants of the country, being the Muka† or Indian corn (*Zeamays*), which is reckoned by the Natives to be cold and indigestible, is considered as a secondary cause for the same. From these causes combined, a variety of diseases originate, the most fatal of which is called Mubarakee. The principal symptoms of this disease are swelling of the abdomen to an immense size, and the whole body, but the eyes in particular, becoming a bilious yellow colour. After the Chomasa or monsoon, fevers of a bad description generally prevail throughout the country. No stranger, therefore, would visit Baria from choice, and but little intercourse would subsist between it and other places during a great part of the year, did not one of the principal commercial roads between the provinces of Hindustan, Guzerat, and Malwa lead through it.

The principal rivers of Baria are the Panum, the Gomaun, the Kurar, the Hurb, the Gorarkar, the Wankree, and the Koobootree.‡ These principally

* In Baria, the system observed by the mountain tribes throughout India, of burning dried sticks and leaves on the ground, a short time before the periodical rains, as a substitute for manure, generally prevails. This system in Baria is called Vahalram (वाहालराँ). It is also practised in Rajpeepla, where it is designated Dadheean (दाधीआं).

† मक or मकइ, more commonly called Bhutta (ભુટ્ટા).

‡ The first named rises in the hills of Ruttun Mahal, and unites with the Mahee near Loonawara; the second rises in the Deogur district, uniting with the Mahee near Sehora; the third rises in the Deogur Purguna, and unites with the Panum; the fourth rises in the Deogur district; the fifth rises in the Doodeea district; the sixth rises in the Chutrasee district.

have their source in the country itself, and are mostly tributary streams of the river Mahee. The four first become formidable streams during the rainy season, but their channels are either wholly or partially dry during at least one-half of the year.

The forests of Baria belong exclusively to that Estate, and constitute one of the sources of its revenue, the privilege of cutting timber from them being annually farmed to the highest bidder. From this quarter, Baroda and other parts of Guzerat derive the greater proportion of timber required for building and other purposes. The following is an imperfect list of the trees principally to be met with in the Baria forests, together with the uses to which some of them are adapted:—

Mahū'ā,* vulgarly *Mhowra (Bassia latifolia)*.—This valuable tree is found in great abundance throughout Baria. The timber is much used in building, for which, from its large size, it is well adapted. The flowers of this tree form a principal article of food of the rude tribes residing in the Baria district, and the failure of the Mhowra season is as severely felt by them as a failure of the corn harvest by their more civilized brethren.

From the flowers† of this tree is distilled a spirituous liquor, and by so simple and cheap a process as to be procurable at the rate of two or three pice (a penny or penny half-penny) per quart.

Saywan or *Sag (Tectona grandis)*, Teak, or Indian Oak.—This is also met with in abundance, but not of such a size as might be made applicable to ship-building.

Siso (Dalbergia sissoo, Roxburgh), commonly called Blackwood, and well adapted for household uses.—It is not found in any great abundance.

Imli (Tamarindus Indica), the Tamarind tree.—In great abundance; the timber applicable to building.

Am or *Amra (Mangifera Indica)*, the Mango tree.—In considerable quantities, calculated at between five and six thousand in number.

Bans, the Bamboo.—In the greatest abundance.

Khirni (Mimusops kanki).—Principally of value on account of the fruit it produces, which is eaten by the Natives.

Bheeo, *Sadur*, and *Keghur*. The timber applicable to building, and other purposes.

Kakur.—The flowers used as a dye.

Bheeran.—The fruit used as a dye.

* (مهورا मधुलु). For an interesting description of this tree, vide Vol. I. of the "Asiatic Researches," p. 300. It is computed that from twenty to twenty-five thousand of these trees are to be found in the Baria districts.

† It is generally, though erroneously supposed, that the spirit is distilled from the fruit, and not the flower: this arises from the great resemblance of the latter to a berry. From the seeds is expressed an oil, called by the Natives Doleea (डोलीआ).

Teemburroo, Tamboo, and *Korinda (Carissa carandas).*—Producing fruit, which is eaten by the rude tribes inhabiting Baria.

Bheelee (Jasminum zambac).—A shrub sacred to Shiva; found in great abundance.

Charolee.—A shrub producing a small grain, which, when roasted, is highly esteemed, and sent about in presents by the Natives.

Dhowra.—Produces a kind of gum, which is mixed with articles of food.

Googool (Amyris agallochia, Roxb. Cor. p. 6, Vol. III.).—Produces a kind of gum, used in religious ceremonies; emitting, when burnt, a fragrant smell. It is occasionally mixed with chunam in building, to make it a stronger cement.

Alurdee.—The leaves of this tree are given to cattle when grass and forage are scarce.

Khair.—This is a most valuable tree, and to be met with in considerable abundance in the Baria forests. It is the Catechu tree, a species of *Mimosa,* from which the astringent vegetable extract, eaten by the Natives with the betelnut, called Kath (كتھ *Terra japonica*), is obtained. The extracting the Kath gives employment to a great number of the Kolee and Naikra inhabitants of Baria, during February and the three following months. The process, though rude, is simple and cheap: branches of the Kheir tree are cut down, and, after the bark has been stripped, cut into small pieces of between three and four inches each. These are put into earthern pots filled with water, and then boiled. When the water has evaporated, a thick, sticky decoction remains. A pit is then dug, about five or six feet deep, small in circumference, so as to admit of its being covered by a small bamboo basket. The thick substance, remaining after the water has boiled off, is then placed in the basket to strain, and the extract leaks through it. The water remaining sinks into the earth, and the refuse in the basket is cast away. The extract is then taken out, and placed on leaves to dry in the sun, after which it is sold at Baria, at the low rate of from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund, and from thence exported* to Malwa and Guzerat. The timber of the Khair tree does not grow to a large size, but is applicable in some degree to purposes of building.

The above is but a very imperfect account of the productions of the Baria forests, which, under proper management, might be made more productive to the Baria State than they now are. In the vicinity of every village, a certain portion of the forest is held sacred, and considered as the property of the deity of the place. This spot (which is generally from one to two beegas,) is called Malvun (मालवण), and the deity is usually worshipped by the rude tribes in

* It is calculated that between six and seven hundred maunds of Kath are annually produced in the Baria districts, the greater part of which is exported, when a duty of 4½ annas is levied on each maund of 40 seers weight (equal to 40 lbs. English).

the form of the horse,* earthen figures of that animal being placed in the middle of the Mavlun. It is considered a sacrilege to trench on this spot, and that misfortune and sickness would inevitably befall any person who is so daring as to violate this sanctuary. Hence on these spots are to be found the finest and largest sized timber, and of the teak in particular. The term is compounded of Mal (माळ), ground of a bad quality, unfit for cultivation, and vun (वण), a wood or forest.

The capital town, and place of residence of the Raja of Baria, is also called by that name, with the appellation Deogur usually prefixed to it. It is situated in lat. 22° 53′ N., and long. 74° 3′ E., and is distant from Baroda about sixty-five miles, in an easterly direction. The town is built in a small plain, entirely surrounded by hills, of irregular height, very rugged, and covered with rocks, and trees of stunted growth. The height of the hill under which the town is built is computed to be about 1,600 feet. The site selected for the town is very injudicious, since it is commanded by several hills in its vicinity, the possession of which by an army provided with artillery would render it defenceless and untenable. There are, however, vestiges remaining of several rude attempts to provide against this oversight, by erecting fortifications on these hills, of loose stones, forming a kind of breastwork of about five feet high, but insignificant, except as a defence against Native troops. These are at present in a very dilapidated condition, and unprovided with ordnance. The town itself is surrounded by a wall, flanked by bastions, pukka built, and strong stone gates. These defences were commenced about twelve years since by Ruttonkooer, mother of the late Raja of Baria, by name Gungadas, but the whole are in an unfinished state, this lady being, shortly after their commencement, murdered by a *ci-devant* Karbaree of the Baria State, by name Narrainjee, who obtained possession of the town by treachery. On this occasion the palace of the Raja, his treasury, and the town itself, were plundered by Narrainjee and his adherents. The town contains between seven and eight hundred houses,† and has a neat appearance, the greater part being very substantially and commodiously built. The military force maintained by the Raja is very insignificant, not exceeding fifty horse and a hundred and fifty foot. The total expense of his Estate, exclusive of the tribute he is bound to pay to the British Government, amounts to about Rs. 35,000 per annum.

For detailed information respecting the resources of the Baria State, its

* The horse is an object of worship throughout the Baria and Oodepoor districts. It is called the Wahan (वाहन) of the deity, each of whom has a particular Wahan, or animal for riding, assigned to it. Wahan literally signifies a vehicle or conveyance, of any description.

† Of these three hundred are inhabited by Banians; fifty by Bramins; one hundred and twenty by Kusbatees; twenty-five by Rajpoots; fifty by Naikras; twenty-five by Kolees; and twenty by Sootars.

pecuniary embarrassments, and the connection* it has formed with the British Government, reference may be made to the Report† to which this document forms an accompaniment. Its resources are principally composed of a collection denominated Ghora-Veera, land revenue distinct from the same, customs, a Chouth on two of the Punch Mahal districts, the sale of timber, fines, and other miscellaneous sources of collection usually made by Petty Rajpoot States, and always fluctuating in amount.

The amount of the Ghora-Veera collection varies from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum. It was originally imposed‡ to meet the demands made by the military forces of the Gwalior Government, the Powars of Dhar, and other authorities who had the means occasionally of compelling the Baria State to pay Khundni or tribute. Hence it derives its name (literally horse-tax); and though these destructive inroads have ceased to be made since the establishment of the paramount influence of the British Government in Central India, the tax still continues to be levied by the Baria State on its own account. The amount levied from each village is not fixed; but varies according to the badness or goodness of the seasons, and the moderation of the Raja. It is chiefly levied in the Deogur Purguna, and from all its villages indiscriminately, including those held in Inam, charity, or any other tenure whatsoever.

The Jumma or land revenue, strictly so called, of the Baria State, does not exceed Rs. 14,000. With the exception of the district of Rajgur,§ no particular land measurement prevails, but each village is taxed according to the number of ploughs or spades used in each, with some reference, however, to the seasons, and the fertility of the land cultivated by each cultivator.

* This commenced in 1803, during the campaign of Colonel Murray. In 1824 it became tributary to us, the amount of tribute being fixed at Rs. 12,000 per annum, in consideration of which the Raja is entitled to our protection. It has occasionally been stated that Baria is tributary to the Government of Sindia, but this is an error. On this subject, vide paragraph 22 of the Report on Baria, given at pages 136 and 137 of this Selection.

† Vide pages 130 to 144 of this Selection.

‡ The first imposition of this heavy tax is stated to have been made in Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1792), when an army under the command of Bapoo Sindia invaded Baria, and commenced plundering the country; to avert the evils of which the Baria State entered into a compromise with the invaders, by agreeing to pay a certain sum of money on condition of their retreating. This precedent, having once been established, was frequently followed on subsequent occasions, till at length, on the approach of a force, the Minister of the Raja proceeded under a pledge of personal safety to its camp, and settled with its commander the sum to be paid, the amount of which, of course, depended on the means each possessed of resisting or enforcing the demand. When the amount had been mutually agreed upon, a Bramin, or some other person of respectability, was retained as a hostage until it was liquidated.

§ In this Purguna the measurement of the beega prevails.

The Chouth belonging to the Baria State is due from the districts of Kullol and Dohud. It was formerly collected direct, and fluctuated annually in amount; but in 1819, through the mediation of the British Government, it was commuted for the sum of Rs. 4,750 per annum, and the same is now deducted from the tribute due to Sindia's Government from the Petty States of Soanth and Loonawara.

The minor sources of revenue are too generally known to require observation. From the situation of Baria, its customs form a principal, and, in fact, one of its most certain items of revenue. They vary in amount from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 16,000 annually, which sum is composed of duties levied on merchandize of all descriptions exported from Guzerat to all parts of Central India, and *vice versâ*, by the grand and well frequented road leading through Baria. The undermentioned are the principal articles of export and import by this route:—

Iron, copper, pewter, lead; pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones; woollen and other cloths of Europe manufacture; cloths manufactured in Guzerat and Malwa; grain of almost every description; cattle ditto ditto; spices ditto ditto; sugar and molasses; opium, tobacco, salt, ghee, ginger; country medicines; catechu (*Terra japonica*); mhowra; oils of various kinds; timber ditto ditto; ivory; betelnut; kussoomba (the dye of safflower (*Carthamus tinctorus*); soorungee; and a variety of other articles of minor importance, commonly included in the term Keerana (किराणा), which embraces all articles of merchandize except grain, cloth, and metals of every description, which are called Dhatoo (धातु).

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.

APPENDIX B, No. 1,

TO MR. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BARIA;

Given at pages 130 to 144 of this Selection.

From Lieut. G. J. Pasley, Acting Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting an extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Government, relating to the transfer of the political control over the Petty State of Baria to the Resident at Baroda.

2. In compliance with the request contained in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, I have the honour to forward to you copies of the late Captain MacDonald's despatches to the late Major General Sir David Ochterlony, detailing the agreement entered into with the Raja of Baria for the payment of a tribute to the British Government for its protection, and the arrangements made for the liquidation of the sums due by the Baria State to different Soucars. Copy of the agreement is also enclosed, as well as several copies of other papers relating to the Petty State above mentioned.

3. I forward also copies of two letters from the Secretary in the Political Department to the Supreme Government, to the late Major General Sir David Ochterlony, approving of the measures adopted by the late Agent in Baugur and Kantal.

4. These are all the papers that I can at present find: should I hereafter discover others, I shall furnish you with copies of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. Pasley, Lieut., Acting L. P. Agent.

Baugur and Kantal Local Agent's Office, 12th November 1825.

APPENDIX B, No. 2.

From Capt. A. MacDonald, Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,

To Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart., G.C.B.,
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,—I have the honour to state, that it appears from the result of a recent

examination of the receipts and disbursements of the Petty State of Baria, that the total amount of revenue is Rs. 72,383 per annum.

2. The debts amount to Rs. 1,11,685; to liquidate which I intend, in anticipation of your approbation, to direct that Rs. 20,000 per annum be set apart; and to prevent this sum being otherwise appropriated, I shall further direct the manager, Jeejee Bhaee, to furnish the Native bankers with assignments to that amount on the lands or the customs. A balance of revenue will remain amounting to Rs. 52,383 per annum.

3. The manager has consented to pay the British Government an annual tribute of Shalim Shaee Rs. 12,000, subject to an increase after the debts shall have been discharged; but I have not concluded any formal agreement on this head, and shall refrain from doing so till favoured with your sentiments.

4. The Raja's mother, Goomaun Koonwar, died of a fever on the 9th of November last; the whole authority, therefore, devolves on Rawul Jeejee Bhaee. In consequence of this casualty, I have refrained from removing the Ranee Kulleean Koonwar to a Jageer, on her agreeing to exercise no interference with the management of the country, as all her influence has fallen with the deceased Ranee. I do not consider it probable she will again attempt to create any disturbance; and the tender age of the Raja seems to render the presence of a female guardian near his person necessary to his comfort and safety.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MacDonald, L. P. Agent.

Baugur and Kantal Local Agent's Office, 7th February 1824.

APPENDIX B, No. 3.

From Captain A. MacDonald, Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,

To Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart., G.C.B.,
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Dated the 28th February 1824.

Sir,—Numerous representations were lately made to me of excess and misconduct on the part of Jeejee Bhaee, manager of the Petty State of Baria, which I regret to add I found for the most part to be but too well grounded.

2. Not only did the inhabitants appear to have been subjected to unmerited exactions, but it was satisfactorily established, that so far from using his utmost exertions for the suppression and settlement of the Naikras and Kolees of the Baria forests, he openly countenanced them in their aggressions. These

plunderers purchased immunity by yielding to him a Chouth or fourth of their booty; hence it cannot be surprising that their ravages were not confined to the persons and property of travellers, and subjects of adjacent countries, but that the peaceable cultivators of the territory under his own management alike suffered. In the course of the last year, he appeared to have cast loose all restraint; and this, perhaps, may have been dictated by a supposition which I was informed he had imbibed, that the British power was about to be withdrawn from Guzerat on one side, and had already retired from Central India on the other. I consider it by no means improbable that, under the same impression, he contemplated a return of the days of anarchy, when he might pursue unchecked a course of rapine and violence, to which mode of life the Baria country is particularly favourable, and for which a partiality still exists amongst some Rajpoots, even though it frequently entailed on their own territories the severest sufferings.

3. I shall now enter into details which will more fully exhibit his misconduct. Naher Sing, Patel of the village of Goolla, stated that though he was ever ready to do whatever was required of him as a subject, Jeejee Bhaee listened to none of his representations, but sanctioned the Naikras, Ram Sing and Ramla, to plunder his village, and strip him of his property. I complained, he added, but obtained no redress; and the reason is that Jeejee Bhaee is connected with the thieves, and receives a fourth of their booty. Six months ago (in June last) he exacted a fine of Rs. 60 from me, although I was not convicted of any crime.

4. Noor Bhaee, Bora, of Baria, complained that about two months ago (November last) Keevul, the Naikra, with a band of twelve robbers of the same description, carried away his property, consisting of 400 pieces of cloth, as he was approaching the village of Bameea. Jeejee Bhaee, being informed of the transaction, deputed his son Bajee Bhaee to the Naiks, and transferred the goods from their hands to his own. Eight days afterwards, Jeejee Bhaee restored 250 pieces of cloth, but the remainder was retained, and a considerable part is in the possession of Jooma Jumadar.

5. Kobeyr, Bunya, of Godra, and farmer of the village of Chinchilla, in that province, represented that about three months ago (in October last) Ram Sing and Kutwal, the Naikras, made an attack on his village, and plundered it not only of cattle, but of various articles of property, to a considerable amount. The case was submitted to Captain Fielding, who addressed a Purwana on the subject to Jeejee Bhaee. The latter detached a man in his employ, in company with complainant, to Ram Sing, who made restitution of six bullocks: four others, of larger size, were not restored; and the Naikra said that one of them was in possession of Jeejee Bhaee, as his Chouth. A large quantity of grain, 10 pukka seers of opium, and 26 pieces of cloth of different descriptions,

although promised, have not yet been given up. With respect to the opium, the Naikra paid Jeejee Bhaee Rs. 50 as his share of the same, and then sold it in Godra.

6. In addition to the above, several Patels of villages, and inhabitants of the town of Baria, complained of having been subjected to fines, although guilty of no offences; and the countenance afforded by Jeejee Bhaee to the plunderers, as well as his participation of the spoil, was fully confirmed by the testimony of Ram Sing Naikra himself, who, in the course of a few days after my arrival at Baria (which was on the 19th ultimo*), publicly stated in my presence, that the thefts he had committed were perpetrated under the sanction of Jeejee Bhaee, who received from him the fourth of the plunder. Ram Sing also declared that he exacted from him a fine of Rs. 1,200 on account of the opium stolen from the Bunya Kobeyr. This requires but little comment. No portion of this sum appears to have been paid to the Bunya who suffered so severely; and Jeejee Bhaee, it is evident, must have encouraged the excesses of these lawless people, with the double purpose of enriching himself, not only by sharing in their gains, but by stripping them of a more than usual portion whenever a convenient pretext presented itself.

7. I have yet to mention another act of violence, which appears to have been dictated by avarice rather than from a sense of honour or justice:—A widow of a Rajpoot of Jeejee Bhaee's tribe, named Beera Baee, had been, I was informed, convicted by Jeejee Bhaee of a criminal connexion with her own nephew, who was named Goomaun Sing. Accordingly, in the early part of the month of October last, the manager, having placed her on a tattoo, sent her out into the jungle, under the charge of certain soldiers, who were enjoined to put her to death. They obeyed his directions, and murdered the woman between Damabaw Chowkee and the village of Seemleea. He did not attempt to deny this when charged with it by me, but rather gloried in it. I asked him if he was ignorant that the British Government would not tolerate such barbarities; and he replied, that she was his relation; that there were several other widows in the family; and that if such criminal intercourse was left unpunished in one instance, others would not be deterred from similar practices. He killed her, he added, for honour's sake, and not from any avaricious motives; and would have destroyed Goomaun Sing also had he not escaped. His assertion, however, of being influenced by a feeling of honour, is very questionable. The woman, though not actually his relative, was a branch of the same family, having sprung from a common ancestor, from whom they were descendants of the tenth generation. The females of the Rajpoot tribe are not remarkable for purity, and amongst Jeejee Bhaee's connections were, I was informed, other widows, whose looseness of conduct had also implicated the honour of

* 19th January 1825.

the family, but had not been visited with so heavy a penalty. This circumstance, combined with the fact that his Jageer was charged with the maintenance of the murdered woman, justifies the conclusion that he must have been stimulated by the very motive he had so strenuously disavowed.

8. The want of good faith on the part of Jeejee Bhaee is equally conspicuous with his mismanagement and oppression. For the liquidation of the debts of the State he had agreed to set apart Rs. 20,000 per annum; and to ensure the payment of this sum the Native bankers had received assignments on the lands; but to render this nugatory, he had made his collections as usual from the very lands thus appropriated. Of the tribute, also, to the British Government, small as it was, he had not paid one item; and the repeated demands for payment were met by the solicitation that the British guarantee should be given to another banking house, from which he meant to take a fresh loan. Without complying with this most extravagant demand, I could not prevail upon him to pay a fraction, either of the tribute, or of the amount due to the banker, to whom the State was already deeply indebted. It is evident from this that his object was to go on *ad infinitum*, heaping debts on the Baria State, without the most remote intention of fulfilling his engagements, otherwise than by the ruinous expedient of occasionally transferring the debts, with the addition of a heavy premium, from the hands of one banker to another. Himself and son, Bajee Bhaee, had collected the revenues of the country up to the month of December last: the Sebundees, of whom there were but a small number, were deeply in arrears; none of the just demands against the State had been defrayed, nor was aught forthcoming for their payment. The Native banker also, to whom the greatest proportion of the debt was due, to whom the assignments of the lands had been given, and who had been defrauded as above described, looked to us for aid, having received our guarantee for advances he had made when the State was put under our protection five years ago.

9. Under all these circumstances, I felt myself called upon to have recourse to a decisive measure: I removed him at once from office; and trust that this step, which an imperious necessity seemed to dictate, will meet with your approbation. The Raja is a child; his mother is dead; and the inhabitants generally looked to the British Government for protection. Jeejee Bhaee had already proved himself most unworthy of this charge, and had shown how little reliance could be placed on his promises: to have suffered, therefore, his continuance in power, would only have given him further opportunities of oppressing the people, and of enriching himself and family at the expense of the State, without obtaining the tribute, or an equitable settlement of the just demands of the creditors.

10. I placed the management in the hands of a relation of the Raja's

family, named Nuthoo Bhaee, whose character, from the best information I could obtain, was respectable, and whose appointment appeared to give great satisfaction to the inhabitants. He is also a man of wealth and property, and consequently above the temptation of consorting with the plunderers, or oppressing the people. Jeejee Bhaee and his son having appropriated to themselves the last year's revenue, I recommended their being kept under restraint till such time as they should make restitution, with the special injunction that none of the cruelties should be exercised upon them which Rajpoots are so apt to inflict. No accounts for the last year had been recorded, nor could Jeejee Bhaee give any when I called upon him to that effect. He said, indeed, he would state them if allowed time to call them to remembrance, but this was only seeking delay in order to fabricate false statements.

11. Nuthoo Bhaee has pledged himself to repress the excesses of the plunderers, and to procure restitution of the stolen property; and, from the favourable character he bears, I doubt not he will fulfil his promise. One of the first acts of his ministration was to settle the claims of the Native bankers, and to pay the full amount of tribute due to the British Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MacDonald, Local Agent.

Baugur and Kantal Local Agent's Office, 28th February 1825.

APPENDIX B, No. 4.

From G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart., G.C.B.,
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 21st ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter from Captain MacDonald, on the subject of the revenue and the debts of the Petty State of Baria, and reporting that the manager has agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 12,000 to the British Government, liable to eventual increase. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you that, as far as the Governor General in Council can form an opinion, the arrangement adopted by the above officer appears to be judicious and unexceptionable. His Lordship in Council observes that you have not stated your sentiments on the question comprised in Captain MacDonald's letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. Swinton,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 20th April 1824.

APPENDIX B, No. 5.

From G. SWINTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To Major General Sir D. OCHTERLONY, Bart., G.C.B.,
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 12th ultimo, with the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain MacDonald, reporting the grievous mal-administration of Jeejee Bhaee, the manager of the Petty Chiefship of Baria, and the measures adopted by that officer for his removal from office, and the appointment of a successor.

2. It appears that the Raja of Baria is a minor; his mother is dead; and the inhabitants look up to the British Government for protection. The late manager, Jeejee Bhaee, had rendered himself odious to the people, by his cruelty, violence, mismanagement, and oppression. He was openly leagued with the Bheel and Naikra plunderers who infest that quarter of Malwa, and had failed utterly in his engagements to pay tribute to the British Government, and to liquidate the debts of the State. Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council considers that Captain MacDonald was perfectly justified in not only withdrawing his support from Jeejee Bhaee, but in taking decided measures for his removal from office; and the successor, Nuthoo Bhaee, a relation of the Raja, seems to have been judiciously selected.

3. You are aware that the predatory excesses committed by the Bheels, Naikras, &c. of Baria, in common with the same class in the Punch Mahals, and other petty chiefships adjoining thereto, have of late attracted the serious notice of the Resident at Baroda, and have induced that officer to recommend that a new agency should be formed, subordinate to Baroda, including Baria within the sphere of its political cognisance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 15*th April* 1825.

(True copy)

(Signed) J. FRUSHARD,
Assistant to Resident.

AGREEMENT

Between the British Government and Maha Raja PRUTHIRAJ, *Raja of Baria, his Heirs and Successors, concluded by Captain A.* MACDONALD, *on the part of the British Government, and by* RAWUL JEEJEE BHAEE *on the part of the Raja of Baria.**

I. The Raja Pyrtee Raj, having agreed to pay the British Government an annual tribute for its protection, will make no delay or evasion in fulfilling his engagement.

II. The British Government, in consideration of the debts of the Petty State of Baria, will accept the sum of 12,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees annually as tribute, for six years, from the year Sumvut 1880 (corresponding with A. D. 1823-24), to Sumvut 1886 (corresponding with A. D. 1829-30).

III. This tribute shall be paid by instalments, as follows:—

For the year Sumvut 1880, 12,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees:

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1881 (corresponding with July 1824).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1881 (November 1824).

For the year Sumvut 1881, 12,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees:

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1882 (corresponding with July 1825).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1882 (November 1825).

For the year Sumvut 1882, 12,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees:

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1883 (corresponding with July 1826).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1883 (November 1826).

For the year Sumvut 1883, 12,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees:

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1884 (corresponding with July 1827).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1884 (November 1827).

* Vide paragraph 3 of Captain MacDonald's letter dated the 7th February 1824, given at page 159 of this Selection.

For the year Sumvut 1884, 12,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees:

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1885 (corresponding with July 1828).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1885 (November 1828).

For the year Sumvut 1885, 12,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees:

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1886 (corresponding with July 1829).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shaee Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1886 (November 1829).

IV. After the expiration of the period above mentioned, the tribute shall be increased in proportion to the amount of the Revenues.*

●

MAHARAJ SHREE PRUTHIRAJEE GUNGADASJEE,
in the handwriting of RAWUL JEEJEE BHAEE.

What is stated above is binding.

MEMORANDUM.—This Agreement was ratified by the Government of India on the 20th April 1824.

* On the 4th June 1849, the last Clause of this Agreement was annulled, Government having decided that the tribute payable by Baria should be declared fixed in perpetuity at Rs. 12,000 per annum, and not subject to augmentation in the event of the revenues of that State increasing. This resolution was confirmed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in a despatch dated the 7th November 1849.—*Editor.*

APPENDIX C,

ALLUDED TO IN PARA. 10 ET SEQ. OF MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BARIA.

Dated 28th September 1826.

(Vide page 133 of this Selection.)

Statement exhibiting the Resources of the Petty State of Baria for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).

No.	Names of the different Resources.	Amount of each Item.			Remarks.
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	
1	Ghora-Veera and Jumma from the Purguna of Deogur	18,000	0	0	For the origin of this collection, vide Appendix A, and the 22nd paragraph of this Report.
2	Jumma from the district of Rajgur.	8,162	2	0	Land rent, collected at so much per beega under cultivation.
3	Ditto ditto for Doodeea .	2,000	0	0	Ditto collected at a certain rate on each plough or spade, in each village.
4	Ditto ditto of Chutreesee.	2,209	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
5	Ditto ditto Dhanpoor and Noanuggur	1,000	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
6	Chouth payable from the districts Kullol and Dohud.....	4,750	0	0	The Baria Government formerly levied this Chouth from the villages direct. This right was subsequently commuted, through the mediation of the British Government, for this sum annually.
7	Customs levied at Zeeree	12,000	0	0	Collected upon goods of all descriptions conveyed through the Baria territory.
8	Ditto at Baria	2,072	0	0	
9	Ditto on timber at Goonseea..	3,900	0	0	Called Potesa: obtained sometimes by the Government purchasing the timber from the woodcutters, and selling it at an advanced price; at others by farming the privilege of cutting wood in the Baria forests.
10	Revenue of the village of Seemuleea.	400	0	0	
11	Ditto at the Thana of Kullondee..	250	0	0	
12	Duties on Kath, or *Terra Japonica*.	150	0	0	Levied on the manufacturers.
	Cheerdan, or extra Levies in the Districts.				
13	Veera Dapa, or fee on marriages ..	26	0	0	One rupee is levied on each marriage.
14	Jumma due from certain Mehwasee villages	172	2	0	
15	Sookree due to the Karbaree	900	0	0	
16	Kullal Buttee, or licenses to vendors of spirituous liquor	130	0	0	
17	Taxes on gardens	100	0	0	
18	Doon Mhowra trees	250	0	0	
19	Dund Foroee, or fines	3,500	0	0	
20	Sewaee Jumma	535	2	0	
	Total . . . Rs.	60,560	2	0	
	Add—				
21	Arrears of revenue on account of former years, recovered in this..	8,346	2	0	
	Grand Total. . . . Rs.	68,907	0	0	

Statement exhibiting the Disbursements of the Petty State of Baria for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).

No.	Names of the different Items.	Amount of each Item.			Remarks.
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	
1	Private expenses of the Raja.....	4,500	0	0	
2	Expenses of the Raja's Paga.....	6,522	1	75	
3	Allowance of the Minister	2,100	0	0	This includes Rs. 900 Sookree. Vide 15th item of Resources.
4	Ditto to Mootsudees and Karkoons.	1,238	3	0	
5	Ditto to Karkoon stationed at Baria on the part of the British Government	900	0	0	This item is for nine months, at the expiration of which the person holding this situation requested and obtained his discharge.
6	Sebundee expenses.....	17,500	0	0	
7	Expenses at the Dusera.....	1,000	0	0	
8	Ditto in charity	2,650	0	0	
9	Dhenjee, or Bojun Khurch	1,000	0	0	
10	Aheer, or presents.....	2,000	0	0	
11	Sundry expenses	2,375	0	25	
12	Soucaree Khurch, or banking expenses	3,000	0	0	
13	Tunka or tribute due to the British Government for this year.....	12,000	0	0	
	Total... Rs..	56,787	1	0	

ABSTRACT OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT.

The Total Receipts in A. D. 1825-26 were ..... Rs.	68,907	0	0
The Total Expenses in ditto were	56,787	1	0
Balance of the former ..... Rs.	12,119	3	0

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.

APPENDIX D,

ALLUDED TO IN PARAS. 27 AND 28 OF MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BARIA.

Dated the 28th September 1826.

(Vide pages 138 and 139 of this Selection.)

Statement exhibiting the Principal Mehwasee Villages of the Baria State ; the Securities and Counter-Securities for their future good and

No.	Name of Pergana.	Name of Village.	Names of Chief or Chiefs furnishing Securities.	Caste of ditto.	Date of Security Bond.
1	Deogur Baria.	Veer	Narsing Kurroa	Baria or Kolee.	3rd March 1826.
2	,,	Churumleea	Lalla Nanjee	Turvee or Bheel.	5th ,, ,,
3	,,	Veesulunga	Vala Roopa	Kolee	5th ,, ,,
4	,,	Sheemuleea	Uwulsing Roopsing	Kolee	3rd ,, ,,
5	,,	Partingurree	Purtum Veerum	Baria or Kolee.	5th ,, ,,
6	,,	Limboda	Bulloo Katoo	Ditto ...	5th ,, ,,
7	,,	Sheevuncea	Borar Poonja	Ditto ...	3rd ,, ,,
8	,,	Boar.....	Jora Wukta	Ditto ...	3rd ,, ,,
9	,,	Suzooee	Wagjee Lalla	Turvee or Bheel.	3rd ,, ,,
10	,,	Ragoopa	Dewjee Nanjee, and Wukta Nanjee.	Ditto ..	3rd ,, ,,
11	,,	Mandow	Phooljee Kana.....	Ditto ..	3rd ,, ,,
12	,,	Golair	Pharsing Gumjee.....	Kolee	3rd ,, ,,
13	,,	Saktala	Ramsing Roopa	Naikra	3rd ,, ,,
14	,,	Baria	Kevul Roopa	Naikra	5th ,, ,,
15	,,	Teenjura	Lukka Roopa	Naikra	18th April ,,
16	Rajgur ...	Purolee	Mokun Dajee, and Gumbheer Sing.	Baria or Kolee.	4th March ,,

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.

Names of their respective Chiefs, and their Castes; and the Persons who have become peaceable behaviour, with their Places of Residence.

Names of Persons becoming Securities.	Place of Residence of ditto.	Names of Persons becoming Counter-Securities.	Place of Residence of ditto.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roopsing.	Baria	1, Baria Gulloo Shamut.....	Jaitpoor, Oodepoor Purg.
		2, Jumadar Moozuffer.....	Rajpoor Ally.
		3, Naik Ramsing Roopa.....	Saktaloo, Deogur.
Jahreeja Mooloobhaee Humeerjee.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, Purg. Deogur.
		2, Patel Vala Roopa	Veesulungee, do.
		3, Turvee Dewjee Manjee ...	Ragoopa, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Turvee Lalla Nanjee	Churundeea, do.
		3, Baria Purtum Verum.....	Partinguree, do.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roopsing.	Ditto	1, Patel Parsing	Golair, do.
		2, Baria Jora Wukta	Boar, do.
		3, Baria Borar Poonja	Sheevuneea, do.
Bramin Nursee Purmanund.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Baria Jora Wukta	Boar, do.
		3, Baria Bulloo Katoo	Limboda, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Baria Jora Wukta.....	Boar, do.
		3, Baria Purtum Verum.....	Partinguree, do.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roopsing.	Ditto	1, Patel Parsing	Golair, do.
		2, Patel Uwulsing Roopa ..	Sheemuleea, do.
		3, Baria Jora Wukta	Boar, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Patel Uwulsing	Sheemuleea, do.
		2, Patel Parsing	Golair, do.
		3, Baria Borar Poonja	Sheemuleea, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Jumadar Moozuffer.....	Rajpoor Ally.
		2, Naik Ramsing	Saktaloo, Devegur.
		3, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Gohil Agelsing Bahadur...	Devegur, do.
		2, Turvee Wagjee Lalla.....	Suzooee, do.
		3, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
Turvee Wagjee Lalla.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Turvee Dewjee	Ragoopa, do.
		3, Turvee Limjee	Chelakota, do.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roopsing.	Ditto	1, Patel Uwulsing	Sheemuleea, do.
		2, Baria Jora Wukta	Boar, do.
		3, Baria Borar Poonja.....	Sheevuneea, do.
Jumadar Moozuffer..	Rajpoor ...	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Turvee Wagjee Lalla.....	Suzooee, do.
		3, Turvee Dewjee Nanjee ...	Ragoopa, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Baria Umne Gulla	Bora Oodepoor, Deogur.
Baroot Sirdars Kursun and Mungul Surjeet.	Veeara Dubhaee, Oodepoor.	1, Naik Waloo Kogra.....	Guddola, do. do.
		2, Naik Bugga Seenjra	Jumlee, do. do.
		3, Naik Galaim Mota.....	Bheer, do. do.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roopsing.	Baria	1, Patel Ooka Bugwan	Bhuloor Rajgur, do.
		2, Baroot Mehta Humeer ...	Purolee, do. do.
		3, Baria Poonja Nathoo.....	Oodra Kullol, do.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent.

APPENDIX E,

ALLUDED TO IN PARAS. 32 AND 33 OF MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BAIRA.

Dated the 28th September 1826.

(Vide pages 140 and 141 of this Selection.)

Statement exhibiting the actual Resources of the Baria State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), *and an Estimate of the same for Sumvut* 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).

Number.	Names of the different Resources.	Actual Amount of each Item in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).			Estimated Amount of each Item in Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).		
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
1	Ghora-Veera and Jumma from the Purguna of Deogur	18,000	0	0	19,000	0	0
2	Jumma from the district of Rajgur	8,162	2	0	9,000	0	0
3	Ditto ditto of Doodeea	2,000	0	0	2,200	0	0
4	Ditto ditto of Chutreesee	2,209	0	0	2,300	0	0
5	Ditto ditto of Dhanpoor and Noanuggur	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
6	Chouth payable from the districts of Kullol & Dohud	4,750	0	0	4,750	0	0
7	Customs levied at Zeeree	12,000	0	0	12,500	0	0
8	Ditto at Baria	2,072	0	0	2,000	0	0
9	Ditto on timber at Goonseea	3,900	0	0	4,000	0	0
10	Revenue of the village of Seemulcea	400	0	0	400	0	0
11	Ditto at the Thana of Kullondee	250	0	0	250	0	0
12	Duties on Kath, or *Terra Japonica*	150	0	0	150	0	0
13	Cheerdan, or extra levies in the districts	53	0	0	53	0	0
14	Veera Dapa, or marriage fees	26	0	0	26	0	0
15	Revenue from certain Mehwasee villages	172	2	0	150	0	0
16	Sookree due to the Karbaree	900	0	0	900	0	0
17	Kullal Buttee, or licenses to vendors of spirituous liquors	130	0	0	140	0	0
18	Taxes on gardens	100	0	0	100	0	0
19	Ditto on Mhowra trees	250	0	0	250	0	0
20	Dand Furoee, or fines	3,500	0	0	3,000	0	0
21	Sewaee, or extra Jumma	535	2	0	.....		
22	Arrears of revenue on account of former years, collected in this	8,346	2	0	2,500	0	0
	Total.... Rs.	68,907	0	0	64,668	0	0

Statement exhibiting the actual Disbursements of the Baria State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), *and an Estimate of the same for Sumvut* 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).

Number.	Names of the different Items.	Actual Amount of each Item in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).			Estimated Amount of each Item in Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).		
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
1	Private expenses of the Raja.....	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
2	Expenses of the Raja's Paga.....	6,522	1	75	5,700	0	0
3	Allowances to the Minister	2,100	0	0	2,100	0	0
4	Ditto of Mootsudees and Karkoons.....	1,238	3	0	1,025	0	0
5	Ditto of a Karkoon stationed at Baria on the part of the British Government	900	0	0	600	0	0
6	Sebundee expenses.....	17,500	0	0	12,000	0	0
7	Sadir Khurch, or contingent expenses on the different festivals, and on other occasions.....	9,026	0	25	6,150	0	0
8	Soukaree, or banking expenses.....	3,000	0	0	1,600	0	0
9	Tunka, or tribute due to the British Government..	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
	Total.... Rs.	56,787	1	0	45,675	0	0

ABSTRACT.

1, Total Expenses in 1882. (A. D. 1825-26) .....Rs.	56,787	1	0
2, Ditto ditto in 1883. (A. D. 1826-27)	45,675	0	0
3, Deduction in the period .....Rs.	11,112	1	0
Total estimated Receipts in 1883 .....Rs.	64,668	0	0
Ditto Expenses in 1883	45,675	0	0
Balance of Receipt remaining for liquidation of debt. Rs.	18,993	0	0

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.

APPENDIX F

TO MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BARIA.

Dated the 28th September 1826.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the Creditors of the Baria State, possessing the Guarantee of the Honorable E. I. Company for the liquidation of their Debts; the Amount of Instalments by which they have consented to receive payment of the same, by which arrangement the total liquidation of the Amount will be effected in Seven Years, or from Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) *to Sumvut* 1888 (A. D. 1831-32).

Number.	Names of the Creditors.	Amount of Debt due to each Creditor.	Instalments fixed for the liquidation of the same, from Sumvut 1882 to Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1825-26 to 1831-32).																			
			Sumvut 1882.			Sumvut 1883.			Sumvut 1884.			Sumvut 1885.			Sumvut 1886.			Sumvut 1887.			Sumvut 1888.			Total.		
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
1	Veerchund Paruk.	57,966	3	50	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	7,966	3	50	.....			57,966	3	50
2	Laldas Paruk	5,446	1	50	400	0	0	400	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,446	1	50	5,446	1	50
3	Oodepoor Raja ..	3,121	3	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	400	0	0	500	0	0	600	0	0	721	3	0	3,121	3	0
4	MoozufferJumadar	21,219	3	0	1,219	3	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	21,219	3	0
5	KhairoolaJumadar	3,930	1	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	800	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,130	1	0	3,930	1	0
	Total....	91,685	0	0	12,119	3	0	12,900	0	0	13,100	0	0	14,200	0	0	16,300	0	0	14,766	3	50	8,298	1	50	91,685	0	0

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

APPENDIX G

TO MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BARIA.

Dated the 28th September 1826.

Translation of a Potdaree Contract proposed to be entered into between MAHARAWUL PRUTHIRAJ, *Raja of Deogur Baria, on the one part, and* PARUK LULLOOBHAEE KHANDAS, *on the other part. Dated Magh Shood 3rd, Sumvut* 1882 (A. D. 11*th February* 1826).

The business of the Potdaree shall be given to you on the following terms:—

I. I will allow you interest and Manootee for such sums of money as may be advanced by you, viz. interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem, and Manootee 8 annas per cent. for the first month only. According to this rate you must deduct interest and Manootee for one month, from all Chittees (drafts) drawn upon you, and carry the same to the credit of Government in your accounts.

II. The business of the Potdar belongs to you, and whatever money belonging to the Sirkar is paid into your house, will bear interest at the rate of 8 annas per cent. per mensem, to be carried to the credit of Government.

III. Two Rupees per cent. Potdaree is to be deducted from all drafts drawn upon you, the whole of which is in like manner to be carried to the credit of Government.

IV. The Government will allow you the annual sum of Rs. 500 to cover all charges for Gomashtas, and other expenses of your shop, which will be duly paid to you.

V. The whole amount of the revenues of the Deogur Baria State, from whatever source derived, shall be paid into your shop, with the exception of the produce of such villages as may have been given away in Inam.

VI. Drafts will be drawn on your shop for the pay of the Government troops, for my own private expenses, &c. &c., the whole of which amount will be received from you.

VII. When the revenues from the districts are realized, and paid into your shop, we will draw notes on you, for the amount of tribute annually due to the Government of the Honorable Company. This you must remit to Baroda,

without receiving Manootee on the amount, but you will be allowed the difference of exchange upon the Hoondees, according to the rate of the day, provided the same does not exceed 12 annas per cent. Should the exchange be less than 12 annas per cent. you must make a corresponding deduction in favour of Government.

VIII. All the revenues of the State will be paid into your shop, to enable you to defray the expenses of Government, and the tribute due to the Honorable Company; but you must advance beyond their amount Rs. 20,000, should you be required to do so. If, at the conclusion of the year, a balance to the above extent remains in your favour, I will pass you a note for the same, to be carried into the account of the following year; but upon this note you will not receive any Manootee.

IX. When settlements of the revenue are made, you shall be present, and if you feel inclined to become security for any part thereof, you shall be permitted to do so.

X. A daily report must be made to the Government of the Honorable Company of all sums which may henceforward be paid into your shop, and also of all notes drawn upon you by Government for its expenses.

XI. Any outstanding debts or claims which you may have upon the Government are not included, or connected in any way with this contract.

I will duly observe the above XI. Articles of Agreement, and you must also faithfully perform them. If hereafter we do not agree together, I will appoint another Soucar to conduct this business, after having previously discharged the balance which may be due to you, including both principal and interest.

(Signed) NUTHOO BHAEE DEVEESING,
Karbaree, on the part of the Raja.

I, Paruk Lulloobhaee Khandas, agree to undertake this business in conformity to the above XI. Articles of Agreement, provided I receive the Bhandaree of the British Government for its being duly kept.

(Signed) LULLOOBHAEE KHANDAS.

True translation, (Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Secy. with the Hon. the Governor, Poona.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter to your address of the 18th instant, forwarding Mr. Willoughby's Report upon the Affairs of Baria, I do myself the honour of transmitting a further despatch from that gentleman, which, in my

opinion, is decisive as to the claim for Sebundee Subsidy of Rs. 6,000 from that Petty State being altogether untenable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 23rd October 1826.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Pol. Agent in Rajpeepla and Punch Mahals,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

SIR,—With reference to the 25th paragraph of my Report on the Affairs of the Petty State of Baria, dated the 28th ultimo, I have now the honour to submit, for the decision of Government, the particulars of the subsidy claim of Rs. 6,000 per annum, preferred against the Baria Government, by the Local Agent in Baugur and Kantal, in addition to the tribute of Rs. 12,000 paid by it to the British Government.

2. Enclosure No. 1 is copy of the Local Agent's letter, in which the claim was first brought forward by that officer. In this the demand is designated an "Annual Sebundee Subsidy of Rs. 6,000," and alleged to be due for two years, viz. 1824 and 1825.

3. Enclosure No. 2 is my reply thereto, with translations of the documents referred to in the 2nd and 4th paragraphs, marked A and B No. 2. This apprises the Local Agent that the claim is disputed, for the reasons stated in the communication marked A No. 2, received from the Baria Government, in reply to one from myself, making the demand. In this the Baria Government deny all knowledge of the transaction, stating that Jeejee Bhaee may, to suit his own views, have concluded such an engagement during the period he held the exclusive management of its affairs; but that no mention of it was made by the late Captain MacDonald, at the time Jeejee Bhaee was dismissed from the ministry, and the present manager appointed his successor.

4. In soliciting further information respecting the claim, I observed that the above statement was fully proved by a reference to the engagement entered into by the present manager on Jeejee Bhaee's dismissal, in which no allusion is made to the obligation; and, moreover, that it nowhere appeared in the English records relating to Baria with which I had been furnished. These are material facts connected with a just decision of the question at issue, proving, in my mind, that the engagement solely rests on the document, a translation of which is contained in B No. 2. This purports to be an agreement entered into by the Raja, through his Karbaree Jeejee Bhaee, to pay the sum in question annually, in addition to the tribute, to defray the expense of horse

and foot (a blank space being left for the number of each, to be inserted at some other period) to be maintained by the British Government, for the protection of the Baria territory. This agreement bears date the 24th of January 1824, but having retrospective effect from the 1st preceding.

5. Enclosure No. 3 is the Local Agent's reply to this reference, which admits the demands solely to rest on the deed in question (the original of which is at Neemuch), though no trace of it is to be found after a strict scrutiny among the English records of his office; and that under such circumstances he considers it would be difficult to establish our right to demand it.

6. In this opinion I most fully concur, and submit the following as my reasons why the claim should be formally renounced in favour of the tributary:—1*st*.—Although the validity of the plea set up by the Baria Government cannot, perhaps, receive unqualified admission, yet, considering that Jeejee Bhaee was in a great measure appointed Karbaree by the late Captain MacDonald, and received his dismissal for misconduct through the same authority, acting in behalf of the Raja, a minor of eight or nine years of age, some weight is due to the same. 2*nd*.—The claim is untenable, because founded on a document never submitted for the approval, and much less ratified by the Supreme Government, who alone could make it binding. 3*rd*.—Because the obligation on our part has never been fulfilled, no horse or foot having been maintained by us for the protection of the Baria territory. 4*th*.—Because, supposing the agreement perfect in every respect, the British Government would doubtless, with its usual liberality, remit the demand, on account of the inability of the Baria State to meet it, of which abundant proof was furnished in my Report of the 28th ultimo. These reasons will, I think, be considered conclusive, and the agreement translated in B No. 2 be simply considered as a draft of one the late Agent intended to submit for the approval of superior authority.

7. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr Gordon's letter, I beg to observe that the whole of the expense of this Agency devolving on the Bombay Government, it is hardly reasonable to expect that any part of the collections made by me should be appropriated to the Baugur Agency under the Supreme Government,—an arrangement which would be inconvenient in other respects. I trust, therefore, that some other mode may be adopted by the Resident at Indor, to defray the expense of the Police Thanas referred to, as soon as practicable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 17th October 1826.

ENCLOSURE No. 1 TO MR. WILLOUGHBY'S LETTER OF THE 17TH OCTOBER 1826.

From Lieutenant G. J. PASLEY, Acting Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,

To. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Pol. Agent Rajpeepla and Punch Mahals.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 30th ultimo, covering two Hoondees upon Purtabgur for Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, being the second and last instalment of the tribute for 1825 due to the British Government by the Petty State of Baria. Having now realized the amount, I beg to enclose a receipt for it.

2. The annual Sebundee Subsidy of Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000 from the Petty State of Baria, for A. D. 1824 and 1825, not having yet been paid, I have to request that you will have the goodness to obtain and forward me Hoondees for the amount.

3. Having apprised the Resident at Indor of the suggestion contained in the 2nd paragraph of your letter, he has authorised me to transfer to you the nine Police Thanas which are situated in the districts under your political superintendence. I shall in a few days forward the muster roll of the men stationed in these Thanas, with their rates of pay, and I now enclose a tabular statement of the whole line of Thanas from hence to Baroda, in which I have marked those to be transferred to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. PASLEY, Acting L. P. Agent.

Baugur and Kantal Local Agent's Office, 30th January 1826.

ENCLOSURE No. 2 TO MR. WILLOUGHBY'S LETTER OF THE 17TH OCTOBER 1826.

From Mr. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Pol. Agent in Rajpeepla and Punch Mahals,

To Lieutenant G. J. PASLEY, Acting Local Agent in Baugur and Kantal.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosures, dated the 30th of January last, transmitting a receipt for Rs. 6,000, remitted per Hoondee in my letter of the 30th of December preceding, in payment of the second and last instalment of the tribute due to the British Government from the Petty State of Baria for the year 1825.

2. In reference to the request contained in the 2nd paragraph of your

letter, I have the honour to enclose copy of a memorandum received from the Baria State, in reply to a demand made by me for the payment of the annual Sebundee subsidy of Rs. 6,000, alleged to be due for the years 1824 and 1825.

3. From this you will perceive the Raja of Baria is disposed to dispute the justice of this claim, alleging that the Government is altogether ignorant of the mode and cause for which it was established; and stating, moreover, that no mention of it was made by the late Captain MacDonald, when Nuthoo Bhaee, the present manager, was entrusted with the charge of the Government, the latter asserting that he only undertook to pay the annual tribute of Rs. 12,000. In this assertion the Karbaree is borne out by the agreement entered into at the time of his appointment, in which no allusion to the subsidy claim is made.

4. It is also to be observed that I find no allusion to the claim in question in the correspondence of the late Local Agent with which I have been furnished. Among the Native records, however, forwarded with this correspondence, there is a document purporting to be copy of an agreement entered into by the ex-Karbaree Jeejee Bhaee, bearing date the 24th of January 1824, stipulating to pay Rs. 500 per mensem in addition to the tribute, to maintain horse and foot (the number not specified) for the protection of the country.

5. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the claim rests upon this agreement, which this Government states was made without any communication with it by the ex-Karbaree, to suit his own views, he at that time having incurred Captain MacDonald's displeasure on account of his mal-administration of his important trust. I conclude, however, the Local Agent must have reported the transaction, which may probably have been ratified by Government. On these points, I beg to be favoured with any information you may be able to obtain from the records of your office, and at the same time should wish to be acquainted with the number of troops which have been maintained, and the places where they have been stationed, for the protection of the country.

6. In conclusion, I deem it incumbent to observe, that whatever may be the result of this reference, I can hold out no expectation of being able to realize this claim in addition to the annual tribute of Rs. 12,000, and to state that this opinion is founded on the result of a careful and minute scrutiny I have lately made into the condition and resources of the Baria State, which have greatly declined from the amount stated in the late Agent's report to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, dated the 7th of February 1824.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 8th April 1826.

SUB-ENCLOSURE TO No. 2.

Translation of a Memorandum received from the Baria Government, dated Maha Wud the 12th, Sumvut 1882 (*5th March* 1826).

Jeejee Bhaee, during the time of his exclusive management, to suit his own interests or purposes, may have concluded an agreement respecting the payment of Rs. 6,000, on account of Sebundee expenses; but we know nothing regarding the same, nor do we know whether, after concluding this agreement, Jeejee Bhaee realized any sum on this account. When the office of Karbaree (Minister) was entrusted to Nuthoo Bhaee, Captain MacDonald said nothing to him about this sum.

SUB-ENCLOSURE TO No. 2.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Raja PRUTHISINJEE, *of Baria, and* JEEJEE BHAEE, *Khandar (Minister), through Captain* ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Bahadoor, on the part of the British Government, dated 8th of Poush Wud, Sumvut* 1880 *(24th January* 1824*).*

We of our own free will and pleasure give a writing, binding us to pay Rs. 500 per mensem, that is Rs. 6,000 per annum, in addition to the tribute, on account of —— horse and —— foot, to be maintained for the protection of the country. Year by year we will pay this amount to the Honorable Company; and besides this, whatever amount of Tunka the Honorable Company may fix, and whatever instalments may be fixed for payment of the same, in conformity thereto, without hesitation we will pay the same. The monthly allowance of Rs. 500 for the maintenance of —— horse and —— foot is fixed to be paid from the 1st of January 1826.

(True translations)
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 3 TO MR. WILLOUGHBY'S LETTER DATED THE 17TH OCTOBER 1826.

From Mr. E. M. GORDON, Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent, Rajpeepla and Punch Mahals.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 8th of April, addressed to Captain Pasley.

2. Before proceeding to reply to the contents of that letter, I beg to apologise for the delay that has occurred in answering it. This has arisen,

partly from having my time occupied in making myself acquainted with the affairs of this Agency, and partly owing to a correspondence (originating in some points alluded to in your letter) which has been carried on between Mr. Wellesley and myself, and which has only been lately brought to a close.

3. After a careful search, I cannot find any English records in this office which have any reference to the payment of the subsidy, said to have been agreed to by the Baria State in January 1824. The original of the document mentioned in paragraph 4 of your letter is here.

4. Under the foregoing circumstances, it would be difficult, I fear, to establish a claim to the subsidy; and independently of the question of right altogether, if the resources of the Baria State be as mentioned by you in paragraph 6 of your letter, it would be hopeless to expect the payment of the money.

5. I wrote to Mr. Wellesley for instructions, and the purport of his answer was, that the Baria territories having been made over to Guzerat, it rested with the Bombay Government, not with that of Bengal, to decide whether the British Government should formally renounce its claim to the above subsidy or not.

6. Mr. Wellesley, however, expressed it as his opinion that we might expect the Baria State to defray the expense of the Thanas established within the territories of this Agency, for the protection of the high road to Baroda, and that we should look to you for a remittance necessary for this purpose, until some other arrangement for their payment should be adopted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. GORDON.

Baugur and Kantal Political Agent's Office; 29th May 1826.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 22nd December 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches dated the 18th and 23rd of October, regarding the Petty State of Baria.

2. The Reports prepared by Mr. Willoughby afford a very able and interesting account of the history and resources of that principality, and the measures adopted for securing its tranquillity, improving its resources, and imposing restraints on the Government expenditure, are entirely approved. The Governor in Council authorises the sanction of the British Government to be given to the Potdaree arrangements, detailed in the 34th to 37th paragraphs

of Mr. Willoughby's Report, as it binds the British Government to nothing beyond the pledges already granted.

3. Adverting to the 8th paragraph of your despatch, and to the corresponding paragraphs of Mr. Willoughby's, the Governor in Council is not quite prepared to admit that the services rendered at any time by the Baria Raja have not met with their full return from the British Government. Mr. Willoughby states the nature of the connection that subsisted, which had reference to the continuance of war, and had the British Government retained any of Sindia's territories in Guzerat, it is not unreasonable to suppose that part might have been ceded to the Raja, as proposed by Colonel Murray.

4. In respect to the tribute, its appropriation wholly for the defence of the country removes every objection to it as being a tribute payable to the British Government; but it can hardly be considered just that the whole expense of maintaining a chain of Police Thanas from Baroda to Neemuch should fall on the Baria State, but equally on those States through which the road passes, and which equally benefit by the security afforded to the communication, unless, indeed, it could be satisfactorily shown that the Baria State receives a corresponding increase in its customs from the greater resort of the merchants, as inferred by Mr. Willoughby.

5. The Governor in Council would therefore readily concur in any diminution of the tribute which you and Mr. Willoughby might think proper to propose, under the present ascertained circumstances of the principality; but, at the same time, consideration should be had to the security of the country, and that the Thanas, which seem to have been established with such general benefit, are neither hastily withdrawn, nor the expense of maintaining them fall on the British Government.

6. The result of the examination of the grounds on which the claim to the additional sum of Rs. 6,000 on account of subsidy has been preferred against the Baria Government, has satisfied the Governor in Council of the propriety of remitting it, and he has consequently no hesitation in authorising its being withdrawn.

7. Under the circumstance alluded to by Mr. Willoughby in the concluding paragraph of his letter of the 17th October, and the probability of the collections realized from the Baria State being for the future diminished, it does not seem required that any part should be appropriated for the maintenance of the Baugur Agency; and the Governor in Council trusts that, under the directions of the Supreme Government (to which a copy of this correspondence will be forwarded), there will be no difficulty in fixing on the treasury from which the expense of the Police Thanas, alluded to by Mr. Gordon, should be paid.

(Signed) W. Newnham, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1826.

Extracts from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 8, *dated the* 28*th July* 1830, *reviewing the foregoing Proceedings (pages* 127 *to* 188*) adopted by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, in the Year* 1826, *in effecting a Settlement of the Affairs of the Petty State of Baria.*

The superintendence of our political relations with Baria having been transferred from the Supreme Government to that of your Presidency, was included in the Punch Mahals Agency, and has been conducted by Mr. Willoughby with the same ability and judgment which he has displayed in other situations of the same kind. His measures* for the pacification of the Bheel and Naikra tribes were in an excellent spirit, and appear to have been highly successful. The tranquillity of the country has only in one instance been disturbed, viz. by the escape of Jeejee Baee, the ex-Minister, who obtained shelter for a short time from a Naikra Chief, but whose subsequent death induced you, at Mr. Willoughby's suggestion, to grant an amnesty, before any hostilities had taken place.

Mr. Willoughby's measures for the reform of the financial administration† of Baria were equally judicious, and we are happy to observe that the debt of the State, which, though small in itself, is large as compared with the resources of so small a Principality, and which had been guaranteed by the British Government, will be completely paid off in a small number of years.

In the event of a bad season, or any unforeseen exigency involving expense, the whole or a part of the tribute should be remitted, if the instalments due to the public creditor cannot otherwise be paid within the year.

* Vide pages 138 and 139, and 171 to 173 of this Selection.

† Vide pages 132 to 135, 140 to 143, 167 to 169, 175 to 181 of this Selection.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NAIKRA COUNTRY,

SITUATED IN

THE REWA KANTA;

EFFECTED, IN THE YEAR 1838,

BY

MR. A. MALET,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZERAT, IN CHARGE OF THE REWA-KANTA.

Submitted to Government on the 19*th September* 1838.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NAIKRA COUNTRY.

From J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Political Resident at Baroda.

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated the 19th September 1838.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a communication from my First Assistant, Mr. Malet, in political charge of the Rewa Kanta, &c., giving an account of his proceedings and arrangements in the Naikra Country.

2. Mr. Malet divides his subject into four parts, corresponding with the jurisdictions, viz. Sindia's, the Raja of Oodepoor, Raja of Baria, and Narookot, in which the Gaekwar has encroached.

3. Mr. Malet exercises jurisdiction over the whole but imperfectly, while in regard to Sindia's it may be said to be by sufferance; for at any time his arrangements might be defeated in that quarter by the local officer, and such a thing would afford an example calculated seriously to affect the whole of this class. When force is resorted to, it must be done through the Godra Komavisdar, and be dependent on him, while there is no authority nearer than Gwalior to call him to account, or correct what may be amiss.

4. To establish arrangements connected with the entire body of Naikras, it is very necessary that our political authority should be everywhere paramount,—indeed, the Punch Mahals and Mehwas Country should also be subjected to us in this particular; and general interests must be better served by such an arrangement, for the control of the Court is as nothing in a portion of its territory so sequestered and remote.

5. But over the Naikras, Mehwasees, and other predatory and turbulent characters, the jurisdiction should be as entire, and of the same description, as is exercised by the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta.

6. It was understood, when Mr. Willoughby was constituted Political Agent in these parts, that Sindia's Punch Mahals were included in his range; and I would strongly recommend, as a measure likely to secure the arrangements now in progress, that application be made to Sindia's Government for the power herein indicated.

7. Nothing can illustrate what I have advanced, with greater effect, than

the case of Dama Naik, a subject of Sindia's. He is a lawless plunderer, unrestrained by fear of consequences in the commission of crime of the deepest dye, a disturber of the public peace, and rendering the highways unsafe. Over this person Mr. Malet could exercise no direct control, and should he ever be brought to account for his misdeeds, Sindia's Komavisdar would be the only authority that could do this.

8. What has been done in regard to the Raja of Oodepoor and the Raja of Baria is exceedingly proper, and shows the prudence and caution observed by Mr. Malet. In regard to the former, the principle is to support the influence of this person over those in proper subjection to him; but a vigilant eye must be exercised, and the petty chiefs led to see that irregularities will not be permitted; otherwise the weakness of the Raja or the boldness of others will undo all that is now attempted. With the Baria people more direct control is maintained. Nothing will conduce so much to reduce the unrestrained spirit that has until lately prevailed, and restore order and regularity on a firm basis, than the power of the criminal court which it is in contemplation to establish.

9. Mr. Malet's explanations in regard to the Gaekwar's interference in Narookot will be received in reply to the call made on me for information on this subject on the 31st May last, and I have also the honour to annex the reply of His Highness to my note of the 14th May last, showing the ground he takes in declining to give up the Thana.

10. It is evident that the Gaekwar can show no good title for trusting in his Thana as he has done: this part of the country was under Mr. Willoughby when Political Agent, and, it would appear, advantage was taken of our allowing the Gaekwar to collect his own tribute from the Mehwasee Chief, to which he had no right. The Gaekwar agrees to move his Thana if the expenses are paid; but these expenses would mostly have attended the party of his force employed in that quarter, wherever they might be: there cannot, therefore, be much fair claim for compensation, as the British Government has never been consulted in regard to the expense incurred at the Bhanpoora Thana. No amelioration of the people in the country can be effected so long as the Thana remains; it should therefore be removed.

11. I beg to observe that Mr. Malet is very desirous to have a speedy decision of this point, as there are many persons ready to take up their residence in the Narookot Purguna if the Gaekwar's Thana is removed, and these should be encouraged.

12. The 16th paragraph contains some highly important matter, and I think the offer of Jugta Baria, of a portion of his revenues, should be accepted, as proposed by Mr. Malet: a participation in this manner will introduce steady management, and reclaim a large portion of territory capable of great improve-

ment; the amount to a certain extent might be used to defray the expenses of the Agency, and maintenance of the peace of the country.

13. It is not irrelevant here to remark that it is Mr. Malet's intention to spend as much time as he can command in the Naikra Country, and that to the North of Baria, where many Bheels and other turbulent classes should be obliged to give security for their future good conduct, it will be advisable that he should, at least for this year, be accompanied by a larger force than the Baria detachment; and I therefore beg that I may be authorised to grant him as much as two companies, in case exigencies elsewhere will allow.

14. I am persuaded the Honorable the Governor in Council will be much gratified at the contents of Mr. Malet's Report, as a commencement of what he is desirous to proceed with as early as possible: much will be done towards settling the country on a permanent basis, and obtaining for it the blessings of order and regularity; but it will be essential to secure the several points adverted to, otherwise we shall have the same incentives to disorder that formerly existed from a divided rule and conflicting influences.

15. Mr. Malet has most deservedly referred to Major Forbes' conduct, in command of the field force, which, from his experience, produced the most favourable results, without imposing harassing duty on the troops; he also refers to the assistance he derived from Major Forbes. The merits of this deserving officer are well known to the Honorable Board, from the several services he has been employed on.

16. I beg also to bring to notice what Mr. Malet says of Ahmed Khan, Jumadar of Godra, who is entitled to consideration.

17. Though not exclusively applicable to the subject in hand, but as bearing on it, I beg to mention to the Honorable Board, that in my opinion it would be most desirable to place the Local Agent in this quarter on a more imposing and respectable footing, by raising the head of it to the rank of Political Agent. Mr. Malet's position at this moment is the most anomalous: he is styled my First Assistant, but in reality has no time to do anything in my office, nor has he, since his return from the Field in June last. It is a misnomer to call him so; and by holding this position an injury is done to those under him, and particularly to general business, for all falls on the Second Assistant, Mr. Courtney, the only other Assistant I have; and if no prospect of an early rise in the office is held out to him, he will no doubt endeavour to fix himself in some wider field in the service, leading to prospects of earlier advancement. It would be but justice to this excellent officer to encourage him to remain here, and this can only be effected by the means I propose.

18. Mr. Malet's tribute collections amount annually to Rs. 1,80,554,—more than is yielded from the Mahee Kanta Agency; and in point of territory its

extent is 150 miles long, and more than 50 miles wide. The principalities and chiefships he has to superintend are 72 miles, paying, the highest Rs. 65,000, to the lowest Rs. 12. More weight would be attached to the officer if of superior grade.

19. I would strongly recommend the foregoing arrangements, and this will enable me to have men of experience engaged in the duties of the office here.

20. The income arising from the proposed cession of Jugta Baria might be made use of for the purpose, and means might be devised in regard to other States, to obtain from them some part of the expense to effect such arrangement, as well as from Sindia. It should also be recollected, that Deogur pays direct tribute to the Bombay Government, which is in Mr. Malet's range.

21. Mr. Malet's peculiar talents and fitness it is not necessary for me to point out; they have been long tried, are well known, and fully appreciated by the superior authorities. His standing in the service, and residence in the country, also fully entitle him to a rise in the line he has chosen, and to augmentation of salary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND,
Pol. Commr. and Resident.

Baroda Residency, 19th September 1838.

P.S.—I leave the cases of the several prisoners whose cases are stated in the Appendix to Mr. Malet's Report for the consideration of the Honorable Board.

(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND.

From A. MALET, Esq., First Assist. to the Pol. Commr. of Guzerat,
In charge of the Rewa Kanta,

To the Honorable J. SUTHERLAND, Pol. Commr. and Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 31st August 1838.

SIR,—As Narsing, the eldest son of Kewul Naik, has at length come in, and has given some of his securities, I am now able to report my proceedings and arrangements with the Naikras, with some degree of confidence in their results.

2. As the details of the military operations, on the plan so ably laid down by Captain Outram, were furnished at the time, I may be excused repeating them, as well as the causes of the late operations, which were all duly laid before Government. I think that the most concise and clear method of report will be by dividing the subjects according to the jurisdictions, of which there are four,—Sindia, Oodepoor, Baria, and Narookot. As the two former are the

simplest cases, and as I have not exercised in them the same authority I have assumed in the two latter, I shall dispose of them first.

3. Dama Naik is the principal of those in the districts subordinate to the Godra manager. He lives at Sewrajpoor, a large village near the rugged hills which separate the Champaneer district from Narookot. He is rather a singular character, being one of the most lawless of the Naiks, and never refusing to repair to his nominal superiors on assurances of safety, apparently considering the power of his dependents quite sufficient to secure the fulfilment of the guarantee. He was the first Naik who came to me on the persuasion of Ahmed Khan Jumadar, and not only offered to be answerable for whatever might be proved against him, but to make himself useful in acting against or bringing in other Naiks. He had been engaged in a very atrocious attack on a number of pilgrims returning from Powagur only a few months before he came to me, and I informed him that I should consider him responsible unless he could prove the charge against others. However, as I never received any complaint on the subject from either the Gaekwar or the Godra authorities, and as his example might perhaps have been useful in inducing other Naiks to come in, and any punishment of him until all had arrived would have been prejudicial, I never prosecuted inquiries publicly on the subject. All the information I received, however, tended most fully to inculpate him; and it may, perhaps, be advisable to investigate the affair at some future time. His promises of assistance, as might be anticipated, were anything but fulfilled; and I had strong reasons to suspect that he conveyed intelligence of our movements to his friends in the jungle. He has been, I fear, personally concerned in many atrocious crimes, and were it not that investigation of old offences might at present produce ill effects on others less guilty, I should greatly wish to inquire into the murder of the Thakoor of Soneepoor, asserted to have been committed by him in the year 1892 (A. D. 1835-36), which was marked with circumstances of an aggravated character.

4. I have contented myself with taking security from him, and I hope if I am permitted henceforth to exercise some immediate authority over the other Naikras, that I shall succeed in obliging him to adopt a peaceable mode of life. His village, Sewrajpoor, is in a fertile spot, and is of a moderate size: he possesses besides four other villages, the names of which are given in Appendix A.

5. The Oodepoor Raja possessing, comparatively speaking, considerable power, is able, when willing, to prevent any very serious excesses; and as he accompanied me, and brought with him some of his principal Naiks, I have not felt called on to interfere directly with them. All my requisitions for compensation for stolen property have been made to the Raja, and several have been attended to; and though I am not satisfied that he has performed as

much as was his duty, still it has been sufficient to show that his authority is such as to obviate the necessity of my exercising any immediate and direct control over his Naikras. This is most gratifying to me; and I hope that the supervision I wish to exercise over the tribes near his frontier will awaken him to the necessity of greater exertion to repress excesses, and to improve the condition of his own subjects.

6. Wuloo and Ganda Naiks are now the principal of those under Oodepoor, Dulahoor having settled in Narookot. They live at Gudola, and attended the Raja while he was engaged in the operations against Kewul. As I had, however, received numerous complaints against them from Baria, I was under the necessity of requiring the Raja to confine them, and require the restitution from them of at least a portion of the plundered property, consisting chiefly of cattle. They have been accordingly confined, but no restoration of stolen property has yet taken place, which state of things will probably continue until my circuit through these districts in the ensuing season. Besides Gudola, these Naiks possess eight other villages, some of which are in the Deogur districts; their names are entered in Appendix A.

7. The state of the Naikras under Baria has for some time, as might naturally be expected, been approaching to real independence. Several causes have contributed to this, the most prominent of which are,—

1*st*.—A wish, common to the relatives and dependents of Rajpoot Princes, to have some place of refuge in case of disputes with their superior. The Naikras have of late years been useful in this way to Jeejee Bhaee, the former Minister, his son Bajee Bhaee, and Bheemsing; and I have reason to believe that some of the Raja's distant relations have been long on very amicable terms with them.

2*nd*.—A natural wish on the part of the chief to be able to retaliate, without compromising himself, for unredressed aggressions by Naiks dependent on the neighbouring chiefs.

3*rd*.—A participation in plunder, which, though carefully concealed, is, I fear, prevalent among the Petty States.

4*th*.—Weakness of the chief; which, besides its other evils, allows full play to the above motives, and which is eminently the case with Baria.

To these reasons I cannot omit adding the reduction of the Political Agency in 1829, which rendered impracticable that minute surveillance and interference which is so necessary to the well-being, and almost to the existence of such a State as Baria.

The immediate causes of the sanction of Government being granted to operations against Kewul Naik, to whom all those residing in his part of the Baria districts are subordinate, have been before fully detailed. I cannot avoid thinking that his boldness may be in some degree attributed to the lenient

measures pursued towards him last year, which he must naturally have attributed to our want of power or will.

8. The particulars of Kewul's surrender have been before communicated to Government, but I wish that you would recommend for reconsideration the amount of the reward to the two Boras who induced him to give himself up. I suggested that a present of Rs. 1,000 should be made to them; and I fixed this amount after considering the risks they incurred, and the great saving of expense which his surrender caused. Nothing is more probable than that Kewul's relations will endeavour at some time to revenge themselves on the Boras, for inducing their chief to surrender himself, although Kewul has given them a writing, stating that he had no complaint to make of their conduct. The saving of expense is so obvious as to require no remark; and I certainly think that Rs. 1,000 is but a small remuneration for the service performed.

9. Kewul Naik is now in confinement: the particulars of his case are detailed in No. 1 of the enclosures. Gallum Naik, his brother, is also confined: his case too is enclosed, No. 2. These two persons being under restraint, Lukka Naik, the next brother, is considered the head of the clan; and I have treated him as such. He has given good security for his future conduct, and I have therefore accepted him as security for all the common Naikras, who had been confined, and as Arr Zamin for Narsing and Doongreea, the two eldest of Kewul's sons.

10. As it is evident that the future peace of the country, and the improvement in the habits of the Naikras, will be best ensured by rendering them respectable, and placing them in a position which good conduct alone can continue to them, I have not thought it expedient to deprive them of any of the villages which they have from time to time, and by various courses, possessed themselves of: I consider that any pecuniary advantage which might be obtained by such a proceeding would be far overbalanced by other consequences. As, however, the Raja's rights to revenue extend over some of them, I shall make the Naiks responsible for its payment; and to prevent the possibility of disputes, it is to be paid to me for the Raja. In fact the conduct of Pruthiraj, or his weakness, having been chiefly the cause of the late occurrences, it was impossible to allow his relations with the Naikras to remain in a state which would constantly tend to reproduce them. The Naik villages, as enumerated in Appendix A, are thirty-one: I am not able, however, to form a guess at their population or probable produce, but I have taken measures which I hope will allow me to form an estimate next year. The Thanadar of Sagtalla has the immediate surveillance of these, and I hope from his character, and my strict injunctions to him, that the Naikras will have every confidence in our intentions towards them; and that the increasing population of their villages will rapidly secure such a degree of cultivation as will more than cover the current expenses

of this superintendence. Besides the villages which the Naiks had possessed themselves of, many large villages, formerly yielding revenue, had been deserted, and the produce of many more had diminished to the most trifling sums: it is to be expected that these will gradually be repeopled. Some have been ruined so lately that the jungle has not yet had time wholly to cover the ground, and will probably soon recover; others will take many years before they can be expected to flourish: but the whole country, except the actual hills, has every appearance, and bears the character, of great fertility.

11. The principal of the Naiks, now residing in this country are Lukka, Narsing, Doongreea, and Kalloo; and I have entered the villages in the list as belonging to the respective Naiks settled in them.

12. The case of Veerum Naik of Wao Wankol, who had ruined the Rajgur Purguna, and had taken refuge in the Narookot Zilla, with those of his brother Mahdeo, and attendants Babreeah and Umra, are detailed in Appendix No. 7. The method of his capture has been before reported. Oomedeea, and Kesreeya and Bhugwan have given security to my Thanadar at Jambooghora since my departure.

13. The principal Naik of Narookot is Soorsingeea, with whose conduct, after he delivered himself up, I have every reason to be satisfied, he having greatly exerted himself in procuring intelligence, and personally assisted at the capture of Veerum. He has given good security for his future good conduct, and I have accepted him as Arr Zamin for most of the Narookot Naiks. Some of the Oodepoor Naiks, and Dulahoor among them, have remained in the Narookot Zilla, and Soorsingeea is Arr Zamin also for them.

14. As in my proceedings in Narookot I have been brought into collision with the Gaekwar authorities, a more extended notice of them is requisite, that you may be enabled to judge of their propriety, and determine the course to be pursued in future.

15. The Narookot Zilla is the property of Jugta Baria, and was formerly subject to Chota Oodepoor for many years. However, he has paid Jumabundee to the Gaekwar Government, and in Mr. Willoughby's arrangements with the Mehwasee Chiefs, his tribute was fixed at Rs. 41 per annum, payable, as that of this class, to the Political Agent. After the abolition of the Agency, and the removal of the Resident to Ahmedabad, the Komavisdar of Sunkhera collected the tribute, to which proceeding, as long as no unjustifiable interference was attempted, or any oppression exercised, I do not see that there was any great objection; but we seldom find that Murathas remain within such limits. This case, as you will observe by His Highness' Yad, is no exception, the Gaekwar Government having received from the Baria a writing, assigning to it half the revenues of Narookot, on condition that arrangements should be made, and the Naikras should be kept under, so that the estate might yield

Champaneer
Pawaghier
Cantonment
BARODA
Dewhuttee
Chota Oodeypoor
Bahaderpoor
Snownkeira
Scale of 8 Miles to an inch.

some revenue for the support of its possessor. The half of the revenues has been rigidly collected, and a Thana has been placed in the district; but so far from arrangements having been made in the Purguna, and with the Naikras, nearly the whole district has been deserted, every village has been burnt down, and the conduct of the Gaekwar officers and subordinates has been such, that the Naiks and absconded Ryuts absolutely refused to settle or return, unless they were promised that they should not be subject to molestation from the Thana.

16. I had no hesitation in promising this, and the Naiks immediately gave in security for their future good conduct, and settled at Ninjron, a village some distance from the hills, situated very favourably for cultivation. The Patels of several villages also returned as soon as they were aware that they would be protected from the exaction of the Gaekwar officers, and the Naik's thirteen villages were thus repeopled; and had it not been for the advanced period of the year, I know that other absentees would have returned. His Highness states in his Yad that he has incurred an expense of Rs. 8,824 for Sebundees, which have been placed in Bhanpoora. Had the arrangements which he mentions been performed, the Purguna would by this time have far overpaid this outlay: even as it is, some revenue has been realized. The soil of the Purguna is fertile, and it is well watered, both by wells and nullas. The road to Baroda, a map of which by Lieutenant Giberne is enclosed, is short and good, and it is in almost a direct line to that city from Chota Oodepoor, so that the opium merchants will be glad to send the drug by it as soon as it is considered safe, as it is far better, as well as shorter than that by Dhuboee and Sunkhera. The firm of Guneshdas Kishundas has already made overtures to me for a despatch of opium by it next season, and some Banyans have agreed to settle at Jambooghora. In short, the position of the country and its natural advantages are such, that I doubt not that it will rapidly recover: to this end, however, it is absolutely necessary that the Gaekwar's unauthorised and unjustifiable assumptions be disallowed, and his Thana removed. I have several times requested this, but I see no prospect of His Highness willingly conceding it. Besides the necessity of it, as connected with the protection of the tributary who was admitted to that privilege by Mr. Willoughby during his arrangements with the other Mehwasees of the Rewa Kanta, it is equally imperative, that we may be enabled to preserve the peace of the neighbourhood by our arrangements with the Naikras. The country is equally strong with that of Baria, and though the tribe is not so numerous as those in that part of the country, personal inspection has fully shown me that their habits of plunder and devastation are the same. Jugta Baria has offered to the British Government the same terms as those he gave to His Highness, viz. half his revenues, for protection. This I have no scruple in recommending Government to accept, not with a wish to

benefit by his distress, but to enable it to defray the expense of such superintendence as may be necessary, and to make such outlay as may be considered from time to time advisable, to secure the more speedy recovery of the property from the state of ruin to which it has been reduced: any surplus might be paid over to the Baria.

17. From the foregoing brief accounts, you will perceive that my proceedings, except those with regard to Sindia's and the Oodepoor Raja's Naiks, have been merely initiatory, as far as the permanent arrangements are concerned: to carry them out, I require to be invested by Government with immediate authority over the Naiks of the Baria districts to the south of Deogur Baria, and over the entire Purguna of Narookot. With respect to the latter it is no new authority that I ask,—it is merely the resumption of that formerly possessed by Mr. Willoughby; that necessary for the future government of the Baria Naiks is new, and I certainly should not request it, were I not convinced that the Raja himself cannot exercise the requisite control,—an opinion in which the consideration of past events will, I believe, lead you fully to concur. I consider that the influence my appointment gives me with the Raja of Oodepoor, and Sindia's manager of Godra, may be sufficient to enable me to exercise a wholesome control over their conduct to the Naiks in their districts; and should I at any time find that my wishes are disregarded by the Godra Komavisdar, which is not improbable, as that officer is changed annually, I doubt not that the interference of the Resident at Gwalior will cause him to change his conduct. Of course the delays which distant references will cause must be disadvantageous; but these cannot be prevented, unless my powers should be extended; and although direct control over Sindia's Naikras would be very beneficial, still, as I cannot expect to be vested with that power, I must endeavour to make the most of what I at present possess.

18. You are aware, from the character of the Naikras, that constant superintendence over them is requisite; and it will be necessary for me to remain a short time every year in their country, to redress their complaints, and punish transgressions. I mention this, not with any view of showing the increase of my duties, but that in case of sickness, or unavoidable absence elsewhere, the necessity of providing for the execution of this part of them may not be overlooked.

19. In forwarding this Report on the Naikras, I cannot omit to notice the advantage I derived from the appointment of Major Forbes to the command of the field force: his knowledge of the habits of these wild tribes enabled him to afford me much assistance by his advice, and his experience in a similar country secured the most favourable results, without imposing any very harassing duty on the troops.

20. I have before mentioned the conduct of Ahmed Khan, Jumadar of

Godra: it is proper, however, that I should here record my sense of his zealous and highly useful services. His knowledge of the Naiks, and the respect in which he and his progenitors have been held by them, rendered his aid most valuable; and I hope that if ever opportunity offers for suitable employment, his name may not be forgotten. I have also to state that I have had much reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Vinaek Moreshwur Phurke, my head Native Assistant, who, having formerly managed the Godra districts, possessed much useful knowledge, and whose acquaintance with the Mehwasee Thakoors of that part of the country was exceedingly serviceable to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MALET,
First Assist. Pol. Commr.

Office of the First Assist. Pol. Commr.,
Baroda, 31st August 1838.

Translation of a Petition from Jugta Baria.

I petition that my Jumabundee to the Gaekwar Sirkar is Rs. 41, which I pay; and if at any time I am required by the Sirkar, I attend. Mr. Willoughby's Sowaree came to Sunkhera, at which time the arrangements for all the Mehwasees were made, and I was called, and my settlement also was made, and my tribute was settled at Rs. 41, and a Thana for the repression of the Naikras was placed in my country for some years. At this time the Naikras were well settled. After this the Thana left, and the Naiks again became troublesome, and my villages were deserted: therefore my wife went to the manager at Sunkhera, and petitioned that "The Saheb took tribute from me, and protected me properly, but now that you take the money you must protect me: I will attend you, and you must settle the Naikras." He did not make any settlement, but imprisoned my wife. Therefore I went to Sunkhera, and petitioned that "You are my lord; why do you imprison my wife? This trouble has fallen on me; where can I represent it?" Not attending to my petition, he imprisoned me, and I remained in confinement a month and a half; after which the Mamlutdar began to say, "Write over to my Sirkar half of your Purguna, and you shall be released." Being helpless, I wrote over the share, and was released. After this, the Gaekwar sent a Thana, and began to collect half the revenue. All my villages had been deserted, and Rs. 500 of produce only remained; I had no means of procuring food; therefore do you, as my lord, protect me, and make arrangements similar to those formerly effected by Mr. Willoughby, when I shall be able to exist. The Naikras have become powerful; I am weak; I cannot afford to keep two Sepahees for the protection of my house: therefore do you befriend me. The Gaekwar has

placed a Thana, but there has not been the least settlement with the Naikras. Since the Thana has been here, my house has been plundered. I have many times gone to the Thana and petitioned the Mamlutdar, but he does not attend to me: therefore, when Mr. Stockley and his Karbaree, Motee Bhaee, came to Baria, I repaired thither, and petitioned him that "Formerly the Saheb protected me; now the Gaekwar has oppressively imprisoned me, and has taken a share, and placed a Thana in my Zilla, and has not made any arrangements with the Naiks." At that time the Saheb gave me a Purwana to Jadow Rao, to warn the Mamlutdar to remove the Narookot Thana, and to make a settlement with the Naikras. Jadow Rao warned the Mamlutdar to do so. He, attributing this as a fault to me, after two months imprisoned me, with my wife, and my Sepahee Dooreea, for eight months, and took a fine of Rs. 1,000, and ordered me not to complain to the Saheb. He flogged my Sepahee, and fined him. Thus I have been oppressed. My wife, being greatly injured by the confinement, returned home and died; the Naiks burnt my house, and some of my cattle, and took away many, so that I am injured in every way. Now your Sowar came to call me, but the Gaekwar Sirkar's Mehta would not grant me permission. Being stopped four or five days, I sent my younger brother to the Hoozoor. At last by contrivance I have come to you: I am in want of food; therefore protect me.

Received the 16*th March* 1838, *at Simleeah.*

Translation of a Letter from the First Assistant Political Commissioner to Nana Gunesh, Komavisdar of Sunkhera, dated 24*th May.*

The Baria of Narookot has petitioned that the Thanadar of Sunkhera has greatly oppressed him, and has imprisoned his wife, and has taken a writing from him for a share of his revenue; and agreed with him to make arrangement with the Naikras, but has not made any, but has received the share of revenue annually, and once imprisoned him, and taken a note for a fine. Thus he has petitioned, and a copy is sent to you: therefore do you send a detailed reply, and remove the Sowar which has been placed on the Baria's security. It is necessary to inquire into this affair; therefore whatever writing you have taken from Jugta Baria quickly send a copy to me.

Translation of a Letter from Nana Gunesh to the address of the First Assistant Political Commissioner, dated 1*st June* 1838, *Jambooghora.*

I send to you Baria Jugta's security bond, and the note on the marriage of his son.

To the Gaekwar Sirkar, &c. This writing of me, Jugut Amra, for brothers and nephews, &c., for my subjects, villages, and Talooka, with all inhabitants from generations perpetual. Security to the Gaekwar Government for Fyl Fittoor Sunkhera, Bharot Kurshun, Dajee Bharot, Bahadoor Wujoo, are given for good and bad, that I will not of myself commit any crime or rebellion, nor cause it to be committed by any other, and that I will not rob nor cause others to rob, nor plunder on the high road nor cause others to do so, nor will attack villages in gangs, nor steal cattle nor cause them to be stolen, nor protect criminals nor harbour them, and if any one living in my country should commit Jhansa in the Sirkar's Mahals, I will produce him if the Sirkar's Sowaree comes into my districts; I will not behave improperly, nor, without the orders of the Sirkar, will I keep Sebundees; whenever the Sirkar orders I will come and perform service, and will not injure the Sirkar's country, nor will I cause any annoyance to the Sirkar's Thana; and the moiety which I have written over to the Sirkar, according to it let the Sirkar collect. If I make any difference, my securities will be answerable, and will produce me before the Sirkar; and if not, they will answer for my faults. Besides these, the following are my Arr Zamin:—

Dama Pruthum, Naik of Muthree.

Mehta Roopa, Patel of Beehrajee, Purguna Sunkhera.

Naik Oomed Govind of Jhankapoora, ditto ditto.

These three persons will be answerable for everything; and if the Sirkar sends Mohsuls they will pay the amount. These Arr Zamin will answer whatever the Sirkar or its officer may ask.

Ashad Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1889.

(Signed) Baria Jugutsing Umursing. (What is written above is true.)

Securities' Signatures.

Bharot Kurshun Dajee. (What is written above is true.)

Bharot Bahadoor Wujoo. (What is written above is true.)

Patel Mehta Roopa, Arr Zamin.

Naik Oomed Govind.

Naik Dama Pruthum.

Witnesses.

Desaee Bhugwan Mehta.

Desaee Hureebhaee Oodeeram.

(Signed in the presence.)

Desaee Nuthoobhaee Ambadas, by the hand of Desaee Hureebhaee.

Translation of a Note of Jugta Baria, dated Ashwin Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1893.

I have received Rs. 460-1-0, at the monthly interest of Rs. 1 per cent. This

sum I have received in ready cash for the marriage of my son, and when my lord requires I will pay it;—thus I will pay it:—

Poush Shood 2nd	Rs. 151	0	0
Maha Wud 2nd	151	0	0
Chytru Shood 2nd	158	1	0

Thus I will pay the money; and besides this, I will pay separately whatever interest there may be; and my securities for this sum are Patel Nuthoo Purtab, Moujé Wuralee; Patel Koober Soonder, Moujé Alladpoor; Patel Gokul Kootur, Moujé Khandil. If I do not pay it, they will.

Agreed,—BARIA JUGUTSING UMURSING.
(What is written above is true.)
BARIA WUKHUT.
PATEL KOOBER SOONDER.
PATEL GOKUL KOOTUN.
WANUM BHUT ANUNDRAM.
(In the presence.)
PATEL JUGJEEVUN TOOLSEEDAS.
(In the presence.)

Translation of a Yad from His Highness the Gaekwar to the Political Commissioner, dated Baroda, 28th Sufur Sun 1254 *Hijree; received 1st June* 1838.

Your Yad of the 9th Chytru Wud 1838, No. 215, has been received. Its contents are that the gentleman in the Rewa Kanta has written that Jugta Baria of Narookot paid Jumabundee to him, but now that the Sunkhera Komavisdar takes it, as the arrangements with the rest of the Mehwasees were made, so will Jugta Baria pay. This is written for my information. My reply is: The Narookot Baria Jugta in the year 1889 petitioned the Komavisdar of Sunkhera to place a Thana and make arrangements for him, and persuaded him of his poverty. On this the Komavisdar, raising a new Sebundee, made the arrangements for Narookot: therefore there has been an expense of Rs. 8,824 for Sebundee from this Sirkar, and a Thana has been placed in Bhanpoora for the protection of Narookot. After this the Narookot Baria of his own accord agreed to pay to the Sirkar half of the produce of his estate, and gave a writing to that effect. According to this, for the year 1889, the accounts of the Rewa Kanta, which come from the Company Sirkar, state that the Narookot tribute is collected by the Gaekwar officers. Now the Saheb writes that the Narookot tribute will be kept in the Moolukgeeree accounts. Formerly the Narookot Baria paid Rs. 41: when this Sirkar

arranged his country, he agreed to pay half his revenue by a writing of agreement. The copy of that agreement is sent with this Yad, from which you will become acquainted with the business. For five years, the half share has been received by the Sirkar. Let the management be continued, that in future this Sirkar's Jumabundee may not diminish. The management of Narookot has remained with that of my districts, which does not cause any annoyance to the Rewa Kanta Moolukgeeree: therefore, taking all this into consideration, let the produce of 1894 be paid to the Komavisdar of Sunkhera, according to the written agreement, and according to it let it remain with him, and give orders to the Baria aforesaid to this purport; do you therefore write an order to this effect to the Rewa Kanta Saheb. A Yad, date Wyshak Wud 5th, of the same year, No. 292, has been received by this Sirkar, in which it is written—Let the Bhanpoora Thana be removed: as long as that Thana remains, no settlement can be made with the Naikras, nor will the people return to the country. On this business, also, another Yad, of the 9th Wyshak Wud, No. 301, and a third Yad, Wyshak Wud 3rd, No. 324, has been received. The Thana at Bhanpoora is stationed for the protection of Narookot: the reason is above detailed, from which you will understand that on account of the Thana at Bhanpoora there is no annoyance from the Naikras.

Translation of the Note for the Half Share of the Revenues.

Shreemunt Raja Shree Syajee Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shumsher Bahadoor, district Purguna Sunkhera. Jugutsing Umursing Baria, of Tokulpoor, as formerly named, now Narookot, and Bechur Umursing, and Nana Umursing, and son Anundsing Jugutsing, and the rest of the brotherhood, &c. I of my own accord, and in the full possession of my faculties, and my brothers, and the whole of my family and relations, and Patels of my Purguna, with one accord having come to the Sirkar in the presence at Sunkhera, and with clear heart write to the Sirkar. Let the Sirkar, befriending me, place a Thana in my Purguna, and make arrangements for my Purguna. There are four villages in my Purguna, and the Naikras have ruined my estate, and the Oodepoor Wala Raja molests me: therefore my country does not flourish; and I have not for the last four months remained in one place to eat bread; my children weep for food; thus the time has come upon me. Therefore the whole of our family with one accord write to the Sirkar, that we all before wrote to the Sirkar, on which the Sirkar placed a Thana, and protected us greatly. We are poor people, where can we obtain money to pay Sebundees? Therefore we all, having consulted, have written over to the Sirkar the half share of the Jumabundee, customs, and all revenue. With one heart we have all united and

written it. As the Sirkar has hitherto protected us, thus let it henceforward protect us by this, which I have written in the public Kucheree. This half share which I have made over, is made over for as long as the moon and sun endure. What I have written is true, I swear by my father. Dated 1889, Wyshak Shood.

(Signed) BARIA JUGUTSING UMURSING.
BARIA BECHUR UMURSING.
BARIA NANA UMURSING.
BARIA ANUNDSING JUGUTSING.

Signed by all the brothers, nephews, &c.
BARIA OOKA DAMA.
(What is written above is true).
BARIA HURKA VEERA.

Witnesses.

BARIA MOWJEE NAGUR.
PATEL DHANKA GODNA CHOOLAF, of Joutwurkur.
PATEL CHOORWOO, of Joutwur.
PATEL ROOPA NUTWA, of Dhurumpooree.
NAIK OOMED GOVIND, of Amrapoor.
PATEL JETA NARAYEN, of Maloo.

(True translation)

(Signed) A. MALET,
First Assistant Political Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Villages under Naikras, &c.

Number.	Name of Zilla.	Names of Villages.	Names of Naikras.	Inam Villages.	Izara Villages.	Extorted Villages.
1		Chaseoo..	Kewul Naik, of Bhara ..	1	..	..
2		Zinjoora..	Ditto ..	1	..	..
3		Beddee	Ditto ..	..	1	..
4		Nadatode	Ditto ..	..	1	..
5		Mandow	Ditto ..	..	1	..
6		Dubbhoo	Ditto ..	..	1	..
7		Kilkooa	Ditto ..	..	1	..
8		Sagtalla..	Ditto ..	..	1	..
9		Bhara	Ditto ..	..	1	..
10		Deveoo	Ditto ..	..	..	1
11		Raeesingpoora	Ditto ..	..	..	1
12		Ratwaree Mooaree	Ditto .	..	..	1
13		Nuwoo Chaseoo	Ditto ..	..	..	1
14		Rampurra	Lukka Naik, of Rampurra.	..	..	1
15		Nawagaum	Doongur Naik, son of Kewul..	..	..	1
16		Doongurpurra	Ditto	..	..	1
17		Fangia	Kewul Naik, of Bhara ..	..	..	1
18		Kudwa	Ditto ..	..	..	1
19		Koss	Ditto ..	..	..	1
20		Kapra	Ditto ..	..	..	1
21		Pamee Wussun..	Ditto ..	..	..	1
22		Anklee Charun..	Ditto ..	..	..	1
23		Jamburne	Ditto ..	..	..	1
24		Davee	Ditto ..	..	..	1
25		Rajeo Mal	Ditto ..	..	..	1
26		Goda	Ditto ..	..	..	1
27		Gota Dhavee Mooaree.. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	1
28		Khandureea	Ditto ..	..	..	1
29		Wussoo..	Ditto ..	..	..	1
30		Woontea Sooahz	Ditto ..	..	..	1
31		Wao	Ditto ..	..	..	1
32		Satkoonda	Ditto ..	..	..	1
33		Panchea Sul	Wuloo Naik, of Guddola.	..	..	1
34		Singlajio	Ditto ..	..	..	1
35		Koondloo	Ditto ..	..	..	1
36		Khandeewao	Ditto ..	..	..	1

Deogur Baria Talooka.

Statement exhibiting the Villages of the Oodepoor Zilla under the Naikras.

Number.	Name of Zilla.	Names of Villages.	Names of Naikras.	Villages bestowed for Rukhopa.	Izara Villages.	Extorted Villages.
1	Oodepoor Talooka.	Palsudda	Joreo Naik, of Oodepoor.	1	..	..
2		Guddol	Wuloo Naik, of ditto ..	1	..	..
3		Dhorkooa	Ditto ..	1	..	..
4		Meeteebore	Ditto ..	1	..	..
5		Donde	Ditto ..	1	..	..
6		Mall	Ditto ..	1	..	..
7		Dholee Samut	Thawur Naik, brother of Kewul Naik	..	1	..
8		Danteoo	Ditto	..	..	1
9		Gallasadda	Ditto	..	..	1
10		Fewdee	Ditto	..	..	1
11		Koondle	Kewul Naik	1	..	..
12		Ghantoo	Ditto	..	..	1
13		Dholeo	Ditto .. .	..	..	1
14		Wya Suddee..	Dama Naik, of Sewrajpoor	1	..	..
1	Godra.	Sewrajpoor	Dama Naik, of Sewrajpoor	1	..	..
2		Hurpeea	Ditto	..	1	..
3		Muddar	Ditto	..	1	..
4		Doondadra	Kewul Naik, of Bhara ..	..	1	..
5		Pallunpor	Dama Naik, of Sewrajpoor	1	..	..

No. 1.—Kewul Naik

Is accused by the Raja of Chota Oodepoor of committing various crimes in his Purgunas, from which several people have lost their lives, a large quantity of cattle and property have been plundered, and the districts bordering on Kewul's haunts have been quite deserted. Kewul, on being interrogated, admits that he caused the loss, &c. described, but cites as the cause of his conduct, that in the year 1876 (A. D. 1820), when he was serving with the Raja of Oodepoor, the son of Gobreea Naik was treacherously killed by that chief's officer, when he came in to make his submission; that in consequence of this he (Kewul) suffered from Gobreea's enmity, in consequence of which the Raja gave him a paper, stating that he would indemnify him. He repeatedly, he affirms, applied for indemnification, but without success. That Thawur Naik therefore last year, on this account, stole cattle from the Raja's villages; that the Raja, without inquiring the cause of the theft, attacked and killed Thawur, and that he (Kewul) in consequence assembled his people, and in turn attacked the Raja's troops, causing them great loss; and that after this he

burnt and plundered the Raja's villages, the Raja doing the same by his. The accusations thus brought forward by the Raja are admitted by the Naik. The palliating circumstances are denied by the Raja, who avers that Kewul Naik was serving him at the time of Gobreea's son's death, such being the tenure on which he held a village of him; that numerous other Naiks were in the same predicament, and that Gobreea never molested them on that account. Had they done so he (the Raja) could not be answerable for the losses which his Naiks might incur, as they held their lands for service, and were liable to whatever might happen to them therefrom. The execution of the deed mentioned by Kewul also is denied.

On my inquiry last year into Kewul's claims, no claim on Oodepoor on this account was brought forward. I therefore consider, that unless the paper be produced, there are no palliating grounds for his conduct, and I recommend that he be imprisoned for life. I should mention that the Raja of Baria cannot take charge of him, being fearful that his relations will institute a feud, which he is not strong enough effectually to prevent; in fact he declined taking charge of him at all. I have delayed forwarding this report, as Kewul insisted that he could produce the Raja's letter. Should it hereafter be forthcoming I will forward it.

No. 2.—Gallum Roopa Naik.

This person is associated with Kewul in the crimes of which he is accused; he was seized by the Raja of Baria, and has not offered any security for future good conduct;—his character is such, that he is not likely readily to obtain it. Perhaps after some years of quiet it may not be so difficult; at all events the country will not be so easily disturbed. I recommend, therefore, that he be imprisoned for five years, and to give good security previous to his release.

No. 3.—Peer Shah Mukranee.

This person is one of Kewul's advisers, and personal attendants. I recommend that he be transported to his own country.

No. 4.—Sulaman Puthan.

This person died in confinement at Baroda, on the 19th June 1838.

No. 5.—Hussun Mukranee

Has been one of Kewul's personal attendants for several years, and makes no secret of his determination to avenge his master's seizure, by killing the Boras who induced him to surrender himself. I cannot, therefore, recommend any lenient treatment towards him, and propose that he be imprisoned for life.

No. 6.—Oonkar Sing

Is at present in confinement at Baria. He is an old man, and was Kewul's Wuzeer, and must bear some of the consequences of his acts. I recommend that he be imprisoned for three years, and released only on giving good security.

No. 7.—Veerum Naik.

In June 1837 Veerum Naik plundered and burnt Nawagaum and Kurkuree, of the Rajgur Purguna, and carried off the cattle; on which the Baria Karbaree, Nuthoo Bhaee, attacked his village and burnt it, but on his return was beaten by him, and lost several men, and his Nagaras. After this the Baria Raja was strictly ordered not to enter foreign territories in pursuit of thieves, and Veerum, assisted by Angooteea Dulahoor Soorsingeea, and the other Naiks of the Narookot and neighbouring districts, carried on his aggressions, and burnt Gumbeerpoora, Phuror, Waleenath, Rajgur, and other small places, plundered the cattle, and caused the loss of several lives. The terror, and destruction of property, in consequence of these proceedings, caused the Ryuts of the Rajgur Purguna to desert their villages, so that of that flourishing district a few places only remained, partially inhabited, and the revenues diminished to almost a nominal sum. On my arrival in that part of the country, I offered to Veerum the terms authorised by Government, which he, disregarding, remained in a state of outlawry till seized by Ahmed Khan Jumadar, with a detachment of troops from the field force under Major Forbes, assisted by Veerum's quondam associates, the Naiks of Narookot. The crimes of this man being of a serious nature, and he having been seized by force, instead of submitting himself, as his fellow-thieves did, I beg to propose that he be punished by imprisonment or transportation for life, as an incorrigible disturber of the public peace. I should prefer suggesting that, as a subject of Baria, he should be made over to that Raja for condign punishment, did I not think it likely that his relatives might at some future period have opportunities of revenging themselves for his death, which might cause a recurrence of the disturbances, the settlement of which has caused such difficulty.

No. 8.—Amra Naik.

This person is a follower of Veerum's, and has been concerned with him in his excesses: he is such a turbulent character, that I could not obtain any security for his future good conduct. He was seized at the same time as Veerum. I recommend that he be imprisoned until sufficient security is obtained for his future peaceable behaviour.

No. 9.—Mahdeo Naik

Is a brother of Veerum, and implicated with him in all his excesses. On

Captain Hand's arrival at Narookot he repaired thither, and professed his readiness to give security. Soorsingeea Naik became bail for his presence; notwithstanding which he left Narookot, on pretence of persuading his brother to come in. This, however, he never did, and refusing to return, remained with Veerum, with whom he was captured. He made a determined resistance, and wounded a Sepahee rather severely in the hand, and Dhoreea, the Karbaree of Jugta Baria, with an arrow. I would suggest that he be imprisoned for three years, and then released only on procuring good security for his future good conduct.

No. 10.—Babreea Naik

Is a follower of Mahdeo, and concerned with Veerum and him in the excesses they have committed, and was captured with them. I could not procure security for his good conduct, but as the country becomes more settled, it will perhaps be offered. I recommend that he be imprisoned until sufficient security be obtained for his future good behaviour.

No. 11.—Dhooleea Naik

Is concerned in Veerum's excesses; but on Captain Hand's arrival at Jambooghora, he repaired with his brother Kaleea to his camp, and gave Hazir Zamin, after which they were employed with the rest of the Naiks in following Veerum. When they approached his place of concealment they both absconded, and though Dhooleea was subsequently brought in by his securities, Kaleea is still out. I propose keeping him in confinement either till Kaleea is recovered, or till I proceed to Narookot next season, when I shall probably be able to procure satisfactory security for him.

No. 12.—Kajoo Baria

Is accused, in conjunction with Rurga Naik, of murdering Toolseea Lohar, of Rampoora, on the 10th March 1838.

As the evidence does not substantiate the fact of Kajoo Baria actually striking the blow which caused the death of the deceased, and as it is doubtful whether he began the affray, I would suggest that I may be empowered to release him on my return to Narookot, provided that he procures sufficient security for future good conduct. I am the more inclined to this lenient proceeding as he bears a good character in the Purguna.

No. 13.—Rurga Naik.

The fact of the murder of Toolseea Lohar by his hands is, I think, sufficiently established by the evidence, a translation of which is enclosed. I therefore request instructions as to his disposal.

(Signed) A. Malet,
First Assist. Political Commr.

KAJOO BARIA, of Rampoora.

Evidence of Damnee, wife of Lohar Nagur, at present of Chapurgota, Purguna Jubboogaum.

Three months since, Baria Kajoo of Rampoora, Purguna Narookot, constantly was wishing to take away my daughter, therefore a dispute existed between my son Toolseea and the Baria; therefore he disliked my son. On this Kajoo, Heera, Natheea, and Rurga Naik came to my house to make a disturbance, on which my husband ran away. I, with my daughter and Toolseea, were in the house, and Rurga seized my Chokree by force, and sat down; and Kajoo Baria, who has no cause of complaint against me, began to take her way against my consent, and therefore killed my son, who was about twenty-two years of age. Therefore do you institute inquiries into this.

Question.—When Kajoo Baria killed your son, who was in the village?

Answer.—At that time the Patel and Ryuts were all in the village.

Question.—You say that all the people were in the village; give me their names.

Answer.—After the death of my son, Kajoo Baria assembled the people, when they were all there.

Question.—How was your son killed?

Answer.—Kajoo Baria first give him one wound in the house, after which Rurga shot him with an arrow, when he got out of the house, and then all four above mentioned attacked him and killed him close to the house.

Question.—Kajoo Baria struck him with a sword, and Rurga shot him with an arrow; who was in the house at the time?

Answer.—I and my daughters, and the abovementioned evil-doers.

Question.—These people were in your house; what arms had they?

Answer.—Kajoo Baria had a sword, and bow and arrows; Rurga and Heera had bows and arrows; Natheea had not anything.

Evidence of Sooklee, Daughter of the above.

Kajoo Baria and Rurga had intentions to carry me off, of which my brother had intelligence. Three months since, my father, and mother, and brother were sitting in the house, when Kajoo Baria, and Rurga and Heera Baria, and Natheea Bhugut came there, on which my father ran away, and Rurga Naik, seizing me, obliged me to sit down outside, on which Natheea endeavoured to free me, and being freed, I went into the house, and these two also came in. Kajoo Baria had before wounded my brother, and then Rurga struck him with an arrow. To save his life he ran out of the house, and Kajoo Baria and the other three killed him in front of the house; on which Kajoo Baria called out, and all the people of the village came, but no one made any inquiry.

Question.—Of these four persons, who were armed?

Answer.—Kajoo Baria, and Rurga, and Heera had arms.

Question.—What arms had they ?

Answer.—Kajoo Baria had a sword, and bow and arrows; Rurga and Heera had bows and arrows.

Evidence of Natheea, of Rampoora.

State what you know concerning the quarrel of Toolseea, and Kajoo Baria and Rurga, which took place in Falgoon.

Answer.—On the Poonum of Falgoon Shood, in the evening, Rurga was quarrelling with Lohar, and was in his house, and seized Sooklee, Lohar's daughter, and was going to take her away, when I arrived and freed her from Rurga. The girl ran into the house opposite. Rurga went into Lohar's house, on which Kajoo and Heera Baria, hearing the quarrel, came, and we three, to settle the dispute, went into Lohar's house, and I brought out Rurga; on which Lohar Toolseea, having a sword in his hand, struck at Kajoo Baria. I told him not to strike the Baria without reason, nor to abuse him; but he disregarded me, and again struck at Kajoo Baria. He warded it off, and the blow fell on me. After I had been struck, Kajoo Baria wounded him in the hand, when Toolseea Lohar ran out of the house, when Rurga shot him with an arrow in the right side, and he died immediately. On this Rurga ran away.

Kajoo Baria's Defence.

I came to the Hoozoor at Jambooah, and came back here to call Jugta Baria, at which time I, Dooreea Dadabhaee, and Baria Nana, drank toddy in Moujé Ootun, when Rurga Naik brought another Ghurra of toddy, and with him were two other Naiks, and Rurga invited us all to drink; but the other two Naiks took it away, when Rurga said that he would persuade them, and bring it back; when he went to Moujé Wejpoor, and met Toolseea Lohar, with whom he quarrelled, and they came to us at Ootun; after which Lohar went to Rampoora, and Rurga told me that Lohar had abused him, and that he should go to Rampoora and kill him. Thus having said, he went after him. Then I, considering that there would be some disturbance, went with Heera Baria to the village. At that time Rurga was sitting before Lohar's house, and they were abusing each other, and I and my brother and Natheea, to put a stop to the quarrel, went into the house, and told Lohar that it was not proper for him without fault to quarrel; but he would not listen, but drew his sword on me, when I avoided it, and the blow fell on Natheea, when I also, being angry, drew my sword, and struck him on the arm, on which Lohar ran out, and Naik Rurga, being close, killed him with an arrow.

Rurga's Defence.

Question.—You are accused of killing Toolseea Lohar; what have you to say ?

Answer.—I and the Lohar's son and daughter were going on the road, and I and the Lohar's son drank much toddy, and were both in a state of forgetfulness, and the Lohar's son had kept a Naikree of my caste; therefore I had a quarrel, on which affair I spoke as we went along, and the girl heard me thus speaking. We all went on to Rampoora, where we sat down, and I laid my hand on the girl, and made her sit down, and asked her which was in fault. She then called her father, and said that Toolseea began the abuse, and that Rurga replied. On this Kajoo Baria came, and his brother, on which the Lohar's son drew his sword and attacked Kajoo, and struck Kajoo's brother, on which Kajoo Baria drew his sword, and attacked the Lohar's son, and struck him on the side, from which blow he immediately died. I did not shoot any arrow.

Question.—Have you any witnesses to prove that Kajoo Baria only struck the Lohar?

Answer.—No; I have no witnesses, and all the people will give in my name, but I deny their story.

(True translation)

(Signed) A. Malet,
First Assist. Political Commr.

No. 2096 of 1838.

Political Department.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication from your First Assistant, Mr. Malet, dated the 31st August last, reporting the progress made by him in effecting settlements with the Naikra Chiefs, which is very interesting, and for the most part satisfactory.

2. With regard to the Chief, Dama Naik, alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Malet's Report, Government do not think that, as he was the first to come in, it is desirable that any strict inquiry should be entered into regarding his past conduct, notwithstanding he is charged with the commission of several very heinous offences. It is conceived that efficient security for his future good conduct, and such reparation as he may be able to afford for any recent injuries committed by him, is all that ought to be aimed at.

3. The policy pursued by Mr. Malet towards the Naikras subject to the Raja of Oodepoor appears judicious, but at the same time it is desirable that

that officer should exercise a general supervision over them, and be careful that they are not oppressed, in extreme cases affording them any necessary protection and redress against the Raja.

4. With reference to the 8th paragraph, I am desired to state that there can be no doubt that the two Boras alluded to performed good service by inducing Kewul Naik to surrender; but the Governor in Council is of opinion that the reward which has been already bestowed on these persons, namely Rs. 500, is sufficiently liberal.

5. As it will be impossible, at all events for some time to come, to set Kewul Naik at liberty, there appears to Government to be no objection to his brother, Lukka Naik, being recognized as the head of his clan, under the circumstances stated in the 9th paragraph.

6. The measures proposed in the 10th paragraph, of continuing to the Naikra Chiefs such villages as they actually possess, and for their paying direct to Mr. Malet whatever may be due from them to the Raja of Baria, are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, very judicious, and will prevent future collision. You are, however, requested to call upon Mr. Malet to report whether he would propose to continue to them the villages which have been farmed to the Naikras, and to state when those described as having been "extorted" came into their possession, since with regard to these it may in some cases be advisable to form certain exceptions.

7. The information relative to Soorsingeea, the principal Naikra Chief of Narookot, as reported in the 13th paragraph, is deemed very satisfactory. The conduct of this chief entitles him to liberal and lenient treatment, and to full protection from the exactions of the Gaekwar Government.

8. No doubt can exist of the right of the British Government to insist that the Gaekwar shall abstain from all interference with the Naikras of Narookot, and that the Thana established by him at Bhanpoora shall be withdrawn, His Highness possessed no right to establish this post, in direct violation of the arrangements effected by Mr. Willoughby while in charge of the Punch Mahals in 1826. The measure ought to have been resisted in the first instance, and the Governor in Council therefore directs that the Gaekwar be called upon to withdraw the Thana in question, within the period of one month, after which, measures should be adopted to remove it without further reference to Government.

9. The cession by Jugta Baria, to the Gaekwar, of half of the Purguna of Narookot, can hardly be respected. His Highness has failed to perform the conditions under which it was made; added to which, as Narookot came under the control of the British Government in 1826 (although the same has been very imperfectly exercised), the sanction of Government was requisite to render such cession valid. It further appears, that the cession was not volun-

tary, but was extorted from the Chief at a time when himself and his wife were under restraint. Under these circumstances, His Highness can have no claim to be indemnified for his alleged expenses, for during the last five years he has received half the revenues of the Purguna.

10. In the concluding part of the 16th paragraph, Mr. Malet states that Jugta Baria is now willing to transfer the cession in question to the British Government, and recommends that this offer should be accepted. Were this measure to be sanctioned, the motives of Government, in calling on the Gaekwar to relinquish it, would certainly be liable to misinterpretation, and the Governor in Council considers that it would be a preferable plan to receive a moderate tribute annually from the chief, to indemnify Government for its expenses, the revenues of the proposed cession being held in mortgage for the same. On this point, however, you are requested to call upon Mr. Malet to favour Government with his opinion.

11. The Governor in Council is pleased to vest Mr. Malet with the authority applied for in the 17th paragraph of his Report, but at the same time is of opinion that it would be very unadvisable to sever altogether the connection which exists between the Raja of Baria and the Naikra Chiefs residing within his limits, since it is obvious that Mr. Malet cannot always be on the spot, to exercise direct authority over them. In order, therefore, to maintain this connection, Mr. Malet should continue to issue such orders as may be necessary respecting these chiefs, through the Baria authorities, taking due care that they are strictly obeyed.

12. It would doubtless be a highly beneficial measure if the Gwalior Government could be induced to vest Mr. Malet with similar authority over the Naikras of the Powagur Punch Mahals. That Government, however, has always evinced great jealousy in listening to propositions of this kind; but the subject will nevertheless be referred for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

13. Mr. Malet's suggestions regarding the disposal of the Naikra Chiefs now in confinement appear to the Governor in Council to be generally deserving of adoption. It is quite evident, that if they are at once enlarged, all the expense and trouble of the recent military operations against them will be thrown away. No one will become security for them, and to ensure tranquillity, and for the sake of example, it seems imperatively necessary that they should be retained in custody as State prisoners.

14. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to issue the following instructions for the disposal of these chiefs:—

1*st*.—That Kewul Naik be confined as a State prisoner, under the usual warrant, in the Jail at Ahmedabad; and at a future period, when the circumstances of the country may be more favourable, the subject of terminating, or

otherwise his imprisonment will engage the consideration of Government. The proposition of Mr. Malet for confining this chief for life is a very strong measure, although his conduct has been most unpardonable, more especially his violation of the favourable settlement entered into by him in May 1837.

2*nd*.—That Gallum Roopa Naik be made over to the Raja of Baria, Mr. Malet taking care that he is treated with humanity.

3*rd*.—That Peer Shah Mukranee be sent to his own country.

4*th*.—That Hussain Mukranee be confined as a State prisoner in the Jail at Surat. The subject of confining this chief for life, or of hereafter liberating him, will be taken into consideration when the affairs of the Naikra Country assume a more favourable aspect.

5*th*.—That Oonkar Sing be released on furnishing good security for his future conduct.

6*th*.—That Veerum Naik be confined in the Jail at Ahmedabad, under the same provision as in the cases of Kewul Naik and Hussain Mukranee.

7*th*.—That Amra Naik be imprisoned until he has furnished security.

8*th*.—That Mahdeo Naik be made over to the Raja of Baria, under the provision made in the case of Gallum Roopa Naik.

9*th*.—That Babreea Naik be imprisoned until he furnishes sufficient security.

10*th*.—That Dholeea Naik be released on security.

11*th*.—That Kajoo Baria be released on security.

15. With regard to Rurga Naik, you are requested to call upon Mr. Malet to report to whom this person is subject, when orders will be issued relative to his disposal.

16. Adverting to the 13th paragraph of your Report, I am desired to inform you, with reference to the existing demand for troops, that any measures which will require more than an ordinary escort for Mr. Malet should be deferred until one of larger strength can be more conveniently spared.

17. You are requested to communicate to Major Forbes the thanks and high commendation of Government for his able conduct in reducing the Naikras to obedience, and for the valuable assistance which this officer afforded to Mr. Malet while in command of the late expedition against them.

18. With regard to the proposition made in the 17th and four following paragraphs of your Report, for raising Mr. Malet to the rank of Political Agent, I am desired to inform you, that although the Governor in Council doubts not that some of the disadvantages arising from the existing arrangement would be removed by the plan suggested by you, still Government are not convinced of the necessity of such a measure, and accordingly direct that the present arrangement should not be disturbed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31*st October* 1838.

From the Hon. J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Political Commr. for Guzerat,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward copy of a despatch from my First Assistant, Mr. Malet, of the 16th instant, bearing reference to your communication of the 31st ultimo, on the subject of the settlement in progress among the Naikra Chiefs, and request you will lay the same before the Honorable the Governor in Council, for information, and such instructions as he may be pleased to issue.

2. The call directed to be made in the 6th paragraph of your letter, on Mr. Malet, for information whether he recommends the continuance to the Naikras of the villages farmed to them, as well as to state when those extorted came into their possession, has been replied to in the 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of the letter now forwarded.

3. The observations of Mr. Malet in the 7th paragraph on the instructions conveyed in the 11th paragraph of your letter are entitled to consideration, for he thinks that although not always himself on the spot, the establishment under his control can exercise more efficient influence and control than may be looked for from the Baria Raja, and that it is by means of the former any permanent good is to be expected. I am of opinion that such an arrangement would be the most efficient.

4. The further call on Mr. Malet, in conformity with the concluding part of the 10th paragraph, has been made, and he has submitted an answer in the 8th paragraph of his letter, representing that in his opinion a fixed tribute would not be advisable, but that not more than half of the increasing revenue should under the circumstances be available from Narookot, and which should remain under our own management for some time to come. By this progressive improvement, a source from which extra expenses might be defrayed would be created, while under other arrangements there would be no hope of these benefits accruing.

5. The contents of Mr. Malet's 10th paragraph are worthy of attention, and I request the orders of Government in regard to the proposed suspension of the final orders passed in the cases of the prisoners adverted to.

6. Nos. 1 and 6 are ordered to be transferred to the Ahmedabad Jail, as State prisoners. I presume the proper warrants for their confinement, under the hand of the Secretary to Government, will be necessary to accompany them, as well as in No. 4, the case of Hussain Mukranee, who is to be imprisoned in the Jail of Surat in a similar manner. I have further to request, that I may be informed what steps are to be taken towards removing No. 3, Peer Shah Mukranee, to his own country; he might probably be sent to Surat, with prisoner No. 4, to await any orders the Honorable the Governor in

Council might issue, on an opportunity offering for his transmission to his own country, Mukran.

7. The contents of the 11th paragraph are in a spirit of proper feeling for the suffering people in the Naikra Country, in a year of severe drought, and where they had no means of being prepared against this calamity. I beg to recommend Mr. Malet's proposition to the favourable consideration of Government.

8. The concluding paragraph contains a request that the additional Sebundee, allowed on the 28th May last, may be permitted to remain six months longer, and is entitled to favourable consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND,

Baroda Residency, 26th November 1838. Pol. Commr. and Resident.

From A. MALET, Esq., First Assist. Political Commissioner for Guzerat, In charge of the Rewa Kanta,

To the Hon. J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Pol. Commr. and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, No. 913, transmitting a copy of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 31st October, conveying the instructions of Government relative to the Naikras, and requiring certain information from me.

2. As directed in the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, I shall avoid any inquiry into Dama Naik's offences, but I shall endeavour, without giving cause for alarm, to obtain from him some compensation for robberies lately committed.

3. The line marked out in paragraph 3 for my guidance, relative to the Oodepoor Naikras, shall be carefully observed, as on the conduct pursued towards them their mode of life must chiefly depend.

4. With reference to the 6th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter regarding the villages which I proposed to continue to the Naikras, I considered the measure advisable, as securing to the Naiks possessions which would render them respectable, and the loss of which they would be unwilling to hazard: besides this, it would place in our hands an amount of revenue which would probably at no distant period provide for the current expenses of their supervision, the payment of which it might be difficult to procure from the Raja, and the demand of which for controlling people once his immediate, though merely nominal subjects, would be more distasteful to him than such a method of providing for it. In addition to this, the

hereditary villages of the Naiks are so situated that their produce would not even afford them a bare subsistence.

5. The villages which have been nominally farmed by the Naikras in the Baria districts are seven in number, and the Raja last year agreed to receive for them Rs. 550 annually, besides the fines and Sayer dues, which perhaps might amount to Rs. 150 more. The villages which were designated as extorted are those which the Naiks have at various times obtained possession of, either by forcing the inhabitants to abandon them, and then allowing their return on condition of payment of revenue to them only, or by a compromise with the inhabitants, who paid revenue for protection. They are all small villages, and, if in the Raja's hands, would embarrass the arrangements with the Naikras.

6. Although I recommended that these villages should remain with the Naikras, I never intended that they should enjoy the revenue; it was my purpose to make such arrangements that from each they might derive such small advantage as might ensure its protection, while the rest of the revenue would be carried to account. I purposed to retain the farms of those villages formerly granted, allowing the Naikras the benefit of any increase in the revenues; but, should Government be disinclined to sanction these measures, I will, in my ensuing tour, make any other arrangements concerning them that I may be instructed to carry into effect.

7. I shall feel much obliged by your requesting the reconsideration of Government of the order, contained in the 11th paragraph, concerning the immediate control of the Baria Naikras. It is to the fact that all the orders have been hitherto issued through the Raja, that the late state of affairs may be attributed: he is utterly powerless to control the Naiks by fair means, and it is not certain that he at all times possesses the will; my Karkoon at Sagtala has much more weight with them at present, both morally and physically, than the Raja, and I consider that my direct control over them is the sole method by which any permanent good can be effected.

8. That my proposal of agreeing to Jugta Baria's cession to us of a moiety of his revenues might not be considered to originate in a grasping spirit, I proposed, at the end of my 16th paragraph, that such portion of the Government share as might not be required to pay for the superintendence of his estate, and for any outlay advisable for its improvement, should be paid over to the Baria; but as our motives might be misconstrued, the modification ordered by Government is preferable; but in no case should more than the moiety be retained: It will be necessary for many years to maintain a Karkoon at Jambooghora; and the management of the estate for its own good, and indeed for the peace of the country, must for some time remain with us. I think that this method is preferable to raising a certain tribute, for if my

expectations are realized, the estate will rapidly become valuable, and the transit of merchandize by Jambooghora, instead of by Sunkhera and Dhuboee, may require some species of police, which would cause a fluctuating expense. Other reasons for money disbursements might also arise, so that I consider a fixed tribute unadvisable; while the knowledge that from a state of actual beggary he has become the head of a rapidly improving estate, half the revenues of which will afford him a fully sufficient income, will bind the chief to us by ties of interest, which alone can be considered binding.

9. With reference to the 15th paragraph, Rurga Naik was born in the jurisdiction of Oodepoor, but has been for many years an inhabitant of the Narookot estate, belonging to Jugta Baria. This district pays to His Highness a tribute of Rs. 41 annually; I therefore presume that its inhabitants, convicted by us of any crime, should be made over to the Gaekwar authorities for punishment.

10. As it is probable that the uncertainty of the fate of Kewul and the other chiefs now in custody has its weight in preventing disturbances, I think it advisable that their transfer to other custody should not take place until I proceed to Baria, unless particular reasons exist for its immediate occurrence. This of course does not apply to Peer Shah Mukranee, who might be sent to Mukran as soon as he furnishes security against his return.

11. I consider this is a favourable opportunity for stating that the failure of the rains last year has caused much distress among the Naikras, many of whom will shortly have no honest means of obtaining a livelihood: it may possibly be the means of preventing much trouble and expense if a small outlay for the entertainment of a few of the chiefs or their relations, and some Naikras under each, should be allowed; indeed, if such a plan were followed annually, I think the expense would be well repaid. I enclose a list of those I should wish to employ, and their pay; the whole should be placed under the command of Ahmed Khan, whom, in my letter of the 10th instant, No. 303, I recommended for employ. This year amongst the Naikras, as this is a year of failure, the expense should be continued until October 1839 inclusive, when the crops will ripen: the Naikras would be changed frequently, which would give many families the benefit of the service. Besides the monthly outlay, there would be one expenditure in the first instance of nearly Rs. 100 for a little cloth, to distinguish the employés as servants of the Government.

12. I beg your kind offices to procure the permission of Government for the continuance of the additional Sebundee allowed for six months in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 28th May last, No. 990.

13. May I beg the favour of a speedy reply to this letter.

I have, &c.

Office of the First Assist. Pol. Commr.,
Pitlad, 16th November 1838.

(Signed) A. MALET,
First Assist. Pol. Commr.

List of Jumadars and Naikras, with their Pay, proposed to be employed under Ahmed Khan.

No.	Names.	Per each.			Monthly Pay.		
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
1	Soorsingeea	.....			9	0	0
14	Naikras	3	0	0	42	0	0
1	Roopsing	.....			6	0	0
4	Naikras	3	0	0	12	0	0
1	Dulahoor	.....			6	0	0
4	Naikras	3	0	0	12	0	0
1	Poonja	.....			6	0	0
4	Naikras	3	0	0	12	0	0
1	Bhowaneea...	.....			6	0	0
4	Naikras	3	0	0	12	0	0
1	Dooreea	.....			7	0	0
1	Kajoo Baria	.....			6	0	0
4	Naikras	3	0	0	12	0	0
1	Chudeea	.....			6	0	0
3	Naikras	3	0	0	9	0	0
1	Dama	.....			7	0	0
7	Naikras	3	0	0	21	0	0
1	Kewul's son	.....			7	0	0
5	Naikras	3	0	0	15	0	0
1	Lukka's son	.....			7	0	0
7	Naikras	3	0	0	21	0	0
1	Dama Sagtala Walla	.....			7	0	0
4	Naikras	3	0	0	12	0	0
1	Wulloo's son	.....			7	0	0
7	Naikras	3	0	0	21	0	0
2	Jumadars for the Junglee Raja's country...	7	0	0	14	0	0
18	Naikras	3	0	0	54	0	0
100					356	0	0
1	Mehta, with horse...	.....			22	0	0
	Total... Rs.	.....			378	0	0

(Signed) A. MALET,
First Assist. Pol. Commr.

Office of the First Assist. Pol. Commr.,
Pitlad, 16th November 1838.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secy. to Govt., Bombay,

To the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Political Department. *Dated the 10th January* 1839.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th November, No. 984 of 1838, forwarding a copy of a report from your First Assistant, Mr. Malet, dated the 16th of the same month, on the subject of the settlement with the Naikra Chiefs.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the arrangements proposed in the 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of Mr. Malet's report, in regard to the villages farmed to the Naikra Chiefs, in the Baria districts, and to direct that they be explicitly given to understand that these villages are continued to them as a matter of favour, and not of right.

3. With reference to the suggestion contained in the 7th paragraph of the report, regarding the control to be exercised by Mr. Malet over the Naikra Chiefs, the Governor in Council is disposed, on a re-consideration of the subject, to acquiesce in the modification of the orders contained in the 11th paragraph of my communication of the 31st October last.

4. The Governor in Council is further pleased to approve of the arrangement proposed in paragraph 8, relative to the cession to the British Government by Jugta Baria of half of the revenues of the district of Narookot, and you are requested to instruct Mr. Malet to submit to Government an annual statement, showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the district in question.

5. Adverting to the 9th paragraph of Mr. Malet's report, regarding Rurga Naik, charged with the commission of murder, I am desired to inform you that Government is desirous of being favoured with your opinion as to how this person should be disposed of, which you have not offered in your present communication.

6. For the reasons stated in the 10th paragraph of Mr. Malet's report, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the suspension of the final orders passed by Government in the case of the Naikra Chiefs now in confinement at Baroda, and to authorise their detention at that place for the present.

7. You will be pleased to cause the Mukranee Peer Shah to be sent to the Political Agent at Rajkot, who has been instructed to forward him to his own country. In the event, however, of Peer Shah being unable to furnish security, the Governor in Council does not think that the demand in this case should be persisted in.

8. In regard to Mr. Malet's proposition for the employment of some of the Naikras under Ahmed Khan, I am desired to inform you that Government

sees no objection to the measure, but is of opinion that the expense should be borne by the Native Chiefs on whom these Naikras are dependent.

9. I am on this occasion desired to request that you will be pleased to call on Mr. Malet to report on the arrangements he has made for the recovery of the expenses incurred by the British Government during the recent military operations against the Naikras.

10. In conclusion, I am desired to inform you that the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the additional Sebundees, alluded to in the last paragraph of Mr. Malet's report, being retained for a further period of six months.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10*th January* 1839.

PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE CLAIM

ADVANCED BY THE

BABEE OF BALASINOR,

(UNDER THE REWA KANTA AGENCY,)

TO EXERCISE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE SATOOMBA TALOOKA, IN THE MAHEE KANTA.

1839 TO 1847.

BALASINOR.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DATED 21ST AUGUST 1844.

ON the 1st August 1839 Yemun Beebee (now deceased*), the mother and guardian of the Babee of Balasinor, addressed a petition to Government, in which she advanced, on behalf of her son, a claim to the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka, in the Mahee Kanta. The possessions of the Babee consist of the Balasinor and Veerpoor Purgunas, situated in the Kaira Collectorate, which together yield an average annual revenue of about Rs. 38,000.

2. The representation of Yemun Beebee originated in certain Grasseeas of the Satoomba Talooka having joined in disturbances which took place in 1839, arising out of rival claims having been advanced to the succession to the Petty State of Amleeara, in the Mahee Kanta, in consequence of which Captain Lang, the Political Agent in that province, stationed a Thana of 75 horse and a Karkoon at Satoomba. In making this representation, Yemun Beebee asserted that the Satoomba Talooka is situated in the Veerpoor Purguna, and not in the Mahee Kanta; that the Karkoon who had been stationed by Captain Lang at Satoomba had attempted to collect the whole revenues, and to hold them in deposit; that the criminal and other business of the Satoomba Talooka had heretofore been conducted in the Veerpoor Purguna; but that since Captain Lang had stationed the Thana of horse and the Karkoon at Satoomba, no complaints from the inhabitants of that Talooka had been brought to the authorities at Balasinor, in consequence of which the Beebee stated that the income her son had previously derived, from fines, &c., had become diminished.

3. In the same petition, the Beebee stated that the Satoomba Talooka had from ancient times belonged to the Veerpoor Purguna, and that the Ryuts who cultivated the Government lands, as well as the Koonbees and other inhabitants of Satoomba, paid dues to Balasinor.

4. On the 1st November 1839, the Beebee's representation was referred by Government for Captain Lang's report, and in reply that officer, on the 7th February 1840, stated that he was of opinion that the claim of the Balasinor

* Died on the 20th May 1841.

authorities to exercise a control over the Satoomba Talooka "was not only altogether untenable, but that the principal grounds on which the Balasinor authorities had been emboldened to urge this claim were founded on encroachments on the rights of the Satoomba Chief, which had taken place since the Balasinor* Purguna had been under attachment."

5. It appears proper, before entering into a review of the grounds on which Captain Lang formed the opinions above expressed, to observe that the Satoomba Talooka pays annually the sum of Rs. 401 as Ghas Dana dues to the Gaekwar Government, and the sum of Rs. 461 per annum to the Babee of Balasinor as Jumabundee.

6. The following account is given in a letter addressed to Government, on the 8th May 1820, by the late Mr. J. Williams, at that time Resident at Baroda, in regard to the family from which the present Babee of Balasinor is descended:—

7. In the year 1717, the Talookas of Balasinor and Veerpoor belonged to the famous Sheer Khan Babee, at which time Moobariz-ul-Moolk Sikbulund Khan was Subedar of Ahmedabad. Afterwards, when the Murathas arrived in Guzerat, and took possession of the greater part of that province, the Talookas of Balasinor and Veerpoor still continued in the possession of Sheer Khan, who at the same time was Chieftain of Joonagur, and the Purgunas of Baroda and Kupperwunjee. Damajee Rao Gaekwar, however, deprived Sheer Khan of the Purguna of Baroda in the year 1731.

8. Sheer Khan had two sons,† the eldest of whom, Bahadoor Khan, lived

* The Balasinor Purguna has continued under attachment since the 22nd June 1823, in consequence of the murder of a Soucar who held the British guarantee.

† This account, however, differs materially from that given by Captain Clunes in his "Itinerary of Western India," published in 1828, in which that officer states as follows:— "Sheer Khan died childless, and the property descended to his nephew Sufdur Khan, and from him to his sons and grandsons. One of the latter, by name Bahadoor Khan, took forcible possession of Joonagur from a Rajpoot, about the beginning of the eighteenth century; another established himself at a later period at Puttun, and a third at Theraud, which, with Naundepoor, is to the present day enjoyed by his descendants in Jageer. Balasinor and Veerpoor continued appendages of the Joonagur estate till circumstances induced Bahadoor Khan to send his eldest son, Sirdar Mahomed Khan, to Balasinor; and dying shortly afterwards, his two younger children took possession of the Joonagur Gadee, without any opposition from their elder brother; since which, each Gadee has descended to the posterity of the respective families. The Balasinor property during Sirdar Mahomed Khan's lifetime yielded but a trifling income, and in the following reign, the period of its greatest prosperity, the revenue was about Rs. 50,000. Till 1768 Balasinor remained independent, when it was made tributary to Ahmedabad by the Peshwa's Mamlutdar, who then fixed the tribute at Rs. 3,000, which he afterwards increased to Rs. 10,000. His successor, however, experienced difficulty in realizing this sum, and brought an army before Balasinor; but after a six months' siege, the chief was obliged to submit, and since this period the fixed tribute has been regularly paid by succeeding chieftains. In 1818 it became ours by right of conquest from the Peshwa."

at Joonagur, and from him is descended the present chief of that place. The youngest, by name Sundar Mahomed Khan, lived with his father at Balasinor, and upon his death succeeded him as chieftain over that place. Some time after the death of Sheer Khan, the Murathas quarrelled with his successor, and an army was sent against him by the Peshwa. This army was of course victorious, and at first took possession of the whole of his territories; but finally, according to their usual custom, established their right to half of the revenues, upon which the army returned, leaving him in full possession of all his former rights and privileges; but finding that the expenses of collecting their share of the revenue absorbed the whole of the profit arising therefrom, they obtained, in lieu of it, an annual tribute in money to the amount of Rs. 10,000, and made Sirdar Mahomed Khan entirely independent in his own Talooka, with permission to act therein in every way as in former times.

9. Sirdar Mahomed Khan, upon his death, was succeeded by his son Jumeent Khan, who during his lifetime continued, without molestation from his more powerful neighbours, to enjoy all the rights of his father, which upon his death devolved to his son, Salabut Khan, who died in May 1820, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Abid Khan, the son of a sister of Jumeent Khan. Abid Khan was, however, removed by Government in 1822, and his elder brother, Edul Khan, was in his stead placed in possession of the estate. Edul Khan died on the 2nd December 1831, and was, with the consent of Government, succeeded by his son, Joorawur Khan, then an infant of about three years of age, who is the present Babee of Balasinor.

10. Mr. Williams, in his report dated the 8th May 1820, states that the Balasinor and Veerpoor Talookas were granted in the early part of the last century by the Subedar of Ahmedabad to the father of Sheer Khan, for services which he performed against the Murathas, and that a Sunud is stated to have been subsequently granted to the family by the King of Delhi, confirming them in the possession of these two Talookas.

11. The Gaekwar Government, in the year 1780, exacted, by force, payment of the sum of Rs. 4,000 as tribute from the Babee of Balasinor, and by the general settlement which was effected by Major (now Major General) Ballantine, in the Mahee Kanta, in 1813, the annual amount of tribute payable by this Talooka appears to have been permanently fixed at the sum of Rs. 4,001.

12. In 1820-21 the Nuwab of Joonagur claimed the right of the Balasinor and Veerpoor Purgunas being amalgamated with his own possessions, on the alleged ground that he was connected by ties of blood to Salabut Khan, Babee of Balasinor, who had died without issue, and that the Babee, previous to his death, had adopted him as his heir. On an investigation, however, of the Nuwab's claims, they were disallowed by the Government of the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone.

13. I next proceed to place in juxtaposition the principal arguments which

have been adduced by the Balasinor authorities in favour of the claim they have advanced to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka; the facts urged by Captain Lang, with the view of disproving the validity of this claim; and the proofs which Mr. Kirkland, the Collector of Kaira, has adduced, with the view of combating each of the points which Captain Lang has urged against the justice of the Babee's claim:—

Grounds on which the Babee of Balasinor asserts his right to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.	Arguments advanced by Captain Lang in disproof of the validity of the Babee's Claim.	Arguments advanced by Mr. Kirkland in support of the Babee's Claim.
That Satoomba was originally one of the Khalsa Villages of the Veerpoor Purguna, and, as such, belonged entirely to the Babees, who made over certain rights in it to the ancestors of the present, Babee on their agreeing to protect the Talooka.	Captain Lang states that the oldest inhabitants of Satoomba deny any knowledge of the circumstances stated by the Balasinor authorities, and that the result of the inquiries he has instituted in no way supports the declaration of those authorities.	Mr. Kirkland meets the objection of Captain Lang by stating that in certain revenue statements of the Veerpoor Purguna for the years 1758, 1759, and 1762, he has found the following items, including a portion of the revenue of Satoomba, viz:— In 1757 four items, amounting to .. Rs. 748 In 1758, nine items, amounting to the sum of ..... 1,315 In 1762 four items, amounting to .. 435 Mr. Kirkland admits that the Desaee of Veerpoor has "no other ancient documents to produce in proof," because in the year 1773 Desaee Murguljee (of Veerpoor) was apprehended and taken to Balasinor, and that during the detention of the Desaee, his house was plundered, and all the records of the Veerpoor Purguna were abstracted, and never regained by the Balasinor authorities.
The Balasinor authorities state, that in consequence of Satoomba being surrounded by villages inhabited by Mewasee Kolees, from whom the Soucars residing there ex-	Captain Lang denies the correctness of these assertions, and observes that the principal grounds on which the Balasinor authorities have been emboldened to urge a claim to sovereignty over Satoomba are founded on encroachments on the rights of the Satoomba	Mr. Kirkland observes that the charge made by Captain Lang, that the authorities at Balasinor have taken advantage of the difficulties in which the Chief of Satoomba is involved, to extend their possessions and authority, does not appear to him to be borne out by

Grounds on which the Babee of Balasinor asserts his right to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.	Arguments advanced by Captain Lang in disproof of the validity of the Babee's Claim.	Arguments advanced by Mr. Kirkland in support of the Babee's Claim.
perienced annoyance, the Babee of Balasinor, about eighty years since, entrusted to the Kolee Chief of Satoomba the duty of protecting and watching that Talooka, who, as remuneration for his services, and for the expense to which he was subjected in consequence of this arrangement, was exempted from the rent of whatever lands were cultivated by himself, and was also allowed the collections realized at the Naka (customs station) at Satoomba. The Balasinor authorities then state that Satoomba having, after it was placed under the charge of the Kolee Chief, become improved, and brought to a flourishing condition, it was arranged that the Kolee Chief should look after the revenues of Satooba, and levy from the Ryuts, on account of Balasinor, such rates as might be calculated from the amount of Jumabundee settled by the Babee, who also reserved to himself the right of deciding all disputes and matters in litigation.	Chief, which have taken place since the Talooka of Balasinor was placed by the British Government under attachment in June 1823; and that the endeavour on the part of the authorities at Balasinor to take advantage of the difficulties in which the Thakoor of Satoomba has been placed, still further to extend their possessions and authority, is only in accordance with the grasping policy which is generally displayed by Native States. Captain Lang next states that the oldest inhabitants of Satoomba declare their unbelief of the assertions made by the Balasinor authorities, that the charge of Satoomba was formerly made over to the management of the Kolee Chief of that Talooka by the Babee in trust. Captain Lang maintains that the right asserted by Balasinor to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over Satoomba has been assumed since Balasinor was placed under attachment in 1823. Captain Lang states that the Desaee of Veerpoor has produced documentary evidence to show that fines were upon six occasions imposed by the Balasinor authorities on the inhabitants of Satoomba between the years 1791 and 1823, in which latter year the attachment was imposed by the British Government on Balasinor. These fines amount in the aggregate to the sum of Rs. 1,583, and are composed of the following items:— 1791-92.—Gunness Banian's wife, fined Rs. 20.	facts, since he considers that ample proof has been afforded by the Balasinor authorities that they have from ancient times exercised the authority which they now claim over Satoomba. Mr. Kirkland remarks that Satoomba is only six kos distant from Veerpoor, and that there are many other villages belonging to the Veerpoor Purguna in the vicinity of Satoomba, all of which have been under the Babee's management "from old to the present time." Mr. Kirkland states, that he has looked over all the papers regarding Satoomba, both before and after the attachment (in 1823), and that he has in all of them found written the words "Satoomba, belonging to the Veerpoor Purguna"; and that, moreover, in the year 1769, the Bheels of Veerpoor having assisted the lawful Babee of Balasinor in asserting his authority in his territories, the Babee, as a reward for their services, abolished the revenue system previously in force in their villages, of receiving a half share of the produce of their lands, and in lieu, fixed a commuted amount which each village should pay, and that amongst these villages Satoomba was included. Mr. Kirkland further states that in 1775, the Babee of Balasinor issued a Sunud to Pathuk Vistnoodesh of Veerpoor, conferring upon him certain annual charitable allowances, namely 1 Rupee each from twenty-two, and Rs. 8 each from three villages, in the Veerpoor Purguna, and

Grounds on which the Babee of Balasinor asserts his right to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.	Arguments advanced by Captain Lang in disproof of the validity of the Babee's Claim.	Arguments advanced by Mr. Kirkland in support of the Babee's Claim.
	1811-12.—The villages generally Rs. 400, for not promptly attending to the orders of Salabut Khan, Babee of Balasinor, when he went out with a force to reduce the rebellious Kolees to obedience. 1794-95.—Rs. 200 levied from Satoomba, as its portion of Ghas Dana to a Muratha Force. 1815-16.—Rs. 513 levied by Salabut Khan, on his proceeding with a force to take security from Kolees. 1821-22.—Rs. 373, a fine imposed as a Nuzurana, in consequence of Dola Baria having been placed on the Gadee, in succession to his father, without permission. 1821-22.—Rs. 75, a fine on the village of Hatheepoor, for cutting a teak tree in a Loonawara village of Kalkore. The Satoomba Chief admits that some of the above fines were imposed, but others he denies. Captain Lang observes, that with the exception of the first and last of these fines, it is evident that they were extorted by means of an armed force.	that amongst the former class Satoomba* is included; and that the son of the original grantee still receives the sum of Rs. 1 annually from Satoomba on this account. Mr. Kirkland inquires how could the Babee have exercised so minute an interference as what is above stated, in the affairs of Satoomba, if that Talooka had not been a dependency of Balasinor?
The Balasinor authorities assert that the liquor tax collected in the Satoomba Talooka, and the fees levied upon opium passes, have always been the property of the Babee.	Captain Lang observes that no proofs have been adduced that these taxes were levied by the Babee previous to the attachment of Balasinor by the British Government in 1823; that six persons whom he has examined declare that they were not, and that the traffic in opium was free.	Mr. Kirkland observes that Captain Lang is quite correct in stating that the right of granting licenses for the sale of opium and spirits was not exercised by the Babee of Balasinor previous to the attachment in 1823, since before the attachment no licenses were given, but the dealers procur-

* Captain Lang denies this assertion.

Grounds on which the Babee of Balasinor asserts his right to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.	Arguments advanced by Captain Lang in disproof of the validity of the Babee's Claim.	Arguments advanced by Mr. Kirkland in support of the Babee's Claim.
		ed the articles from any quarter they thought proper, after paying the "Sayer duties," and sold them as they found it most profitable to themselves; but that after the attachment on Balasinor, opium from the Thasra Purguna was sent for sale in the Balasinor and other Purgunas, and the practice of issuing licenses was adopted.

14. The Government of Sir James Carnac considered that the proofs adduced by Mr. Kirkland, as above noticed, in support of the right claimed by the Babee of Balasinor over Satoomba, outweighed the facts stated by Captain Lang against the Babee's claim; but before finally deciding upon this question, it was resolved (in June 1840) to call upon Captain Lang to submit any remarks he might have to offer upon the several points embraced in Mr. Kirkland's report.* It is important, however, here to observe that Captain Lang's reply to this reference did not reach Government until *July* 1841, a period of thirteen months after this call had been made on this officer, and a further communication (dated 27th June 1840) having in the mean time reached Government direct from Mr. Kirkland, the reference which had been made to Captain Lang appears to have been lost sight of, as previous to the receipt of a reply to that reference, the Government of Sir James Carnac in March 1841 passed a decision in this case, admitting the validity of the Babee's claim over Satoomba. This point, however, will be more fully noticed in a subsequent part of this Minute.

15. Mr. Kirkland, with his letter to the address of Government, dated the 27th June 1840, to which I have alluded in the preceding paragraph, forwarded to Government a copy of his communication to the address of the late Mr. Sutherland, dated the 27th May preceding (which had already reached Government through Mr. Sutherland), the substance of which I have already reviewed in a previous part of this Minute in juxtaposition with Captain Lang's report. Mr. Kirkland's communication of the 27th June 1840 appears to have

* This report was addressed to Mr. Sutherland, then Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and a copy was submitted to Government by that officer.

remained unnoticed by Government until February 1841, when His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who, in the absence of Sir James Carnac at Baroda, presided at the Council Board, requested that the Honorable Mr. Anderson, then a Member of this Government, would state his views on this case, with reference to the facts stated in Mr. Kirkland's report. Mr. Anderson accordingly (in February 1841) recorded his views on this subject, in a Minute to the following effect, apparently losing sight that the reference which had been made by Government to Captain Lang in July 1840, for any remarks he might have to offer on the points urged in the very same report which had now reached Government (a second time) from Mr. Kirkland direct, and on which His Excellency the Commander in Chief had referred for the opinion of Mr. Anderson, had not been replied to:—

16. "On the various grounds," observed Mr. Anderson, "set forth in Mr. Kirkland's letter of *the 21st May* 1840,* and on the facts and evidence therein shown, I am of opinion that Satoomba belongs to the Chieftain of Balasinor. There is also this strong fact in his letter of the 27th June 1840,† that on the cession in 1817-18, by the Peshwa, of these territories to the British Government, Satoomba was at first considered a part of that cession, and was subsequently made over by the British Government to the Balasinor authority. This would not have been had Satoomba belonged to the jurisdiction of the Mahee Kanta. I in fact recollect Satoomba as a part of our territory when I was Judge at Kaira. The payment of Ghas Dana is no proof of sovereignty, and it was to Ghas Dana alone that we found the Gaekwar to have a right when we acquired the territory in question from the Peshwa, and in error assumed jurisdiction over the possessions of the Chief of Balasinor."

17. These papers were laid before Sir James Carnac on his return to Bombay from Baroda, in February 1841, and on the 15th of the following month he recorded the following Minute:—"I think, myself, this case is not altogether free from doubt; but perhaps the weight of evidence is in favour of Mr. Anderson's view, and I therefore concur in it. Great care and vigilance, however, should be exercised, to prevent Balasinor from encroaching on the rights of the Satoomba Chiefs, and from committing injustice against them."

18. The above Minutes having been concurred in by the Board, Mr. Boyd, the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Mr. Kirkland, were on the 18th June 1841 informed that Government had decided that Satoomba belonged to the Babee of Balasinor.

* I have *italicised* this date to show that Mr. Anderson's views were formed from the proofs brought forward in Mr. Kirkland's letter, dated the 21st May 1840, which was at the very date of Mr. Anderson's Minute still under reference to Captain Lang.

† The date of the letter with which Mr. Kirkland forwarded to Government his report of the 21st May 1840.

19. On the 1st July 1841, twelve days subsequent to the date of the above letter, Captain Lang addressed a communication to Government direct, of which the following is a copy :—" I have had the honour to receive from the Political Commissioner for Guzerat your letter of the 18th ultimo, containing the decision of Government in the dispute between Balasinor and Satoomba to jurisdiction in the lastmentioned Talooka, and trust I shall be pardoned by the Honorable the Governor in Council for taking it upon myself to address you direct, for the purpose of earnestly entreating that Government will be pleased to suspend the operation of this decision till my letter of the 18th September last, called for in Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's letter of the 31st July* preceding, has been laid before the Honorable Board. This has been detained by Mr. Boyd till he received Mr. Kirkland's reply to my observations, but will now, I doubt not, be submitted without delay, together with the letter which I purpose despatching this day to that officer, regarding the decision just received.

" This urgent request is founded on the great importance I attach to the case with reference to the public interests committed to my charge, and on the conviction that Government has come to its present decision under the impression that I had no reply to offer to Mr. Kirkland's letter to the Political Commissioner's address of the 21st May 1840. That communication, however, was fully replied to, as above stated by me, on the 18th September last, and I feel assured that my report of that date will satisfy Government that the Balasinor authorities have not produced a single proof of anything more than a tributary relation having subsisted between that State and Satoomba for a period of nearly eighty years; and I think I may safely pledge myself to prove, in my letter of this day's date to the Political Commissioner, that the Thakoor of Satoomba has precisely the same rights to the direct protection of the British Government, to the exclusion of all other interference, as that possessed by all the other tributary chiefs in this province, and that his claim to this is even stronger than that of the numerous petty Kolee Thakoors of the Baveesee, Kuttosun, and Kankrej Zillas, who pay Ghas Dana and Jumabundee to His Highness the Gaekwar, but are in no way liable to any jurisdiction, except that of the British Government.

" I likewise feel convinced that the Honorable the Governor in Council must believe that the interference of the Balasinor authorities in Satoomba, since the imposition of our attachment on the former State, has entirely superseded the Thakoor's own authority in his Talooka, and that therefore Satoomba may be made over to Balasinor without creating any great feeling of *discontent*. The fact is, however, that the encroachments on the Satoomba jurisdiction, of which I complain, have been both gradual and limited, and exercised chiefly, if not

* Vide paragraph 14 of this Minute.

entirely, at Balasinor, on the parties going there to settle their petty disputes. The Thakoor has still continued to exercise such jurisdiction as he had been in the habit of exercising over the inhabitants of his Talooka, and has always looked upon himself as its rightful proprietor. When the claim to undivided jurisdiction over Satoomba however, involving, as it necessarily must, the right of property in that Talooka, is acknowledged and proclaimed by a formal act of the British Government, the Thakoor can scarcely, in my humble judgment, fail to regard it as the deepest injury which could be inflicted on himself and family.

" Although I have been in communication with Mr. Kirkland on the subject of this dispute for nearly two years, that officer has never even alluded to the former proceedings in 1820, upon which the decision of Government appears to be chiefly based; and I am therefore altogether unaware of what then took place, not having a copy of Regulation IV. of 1820, which is alluded to by Mr. Kirkland. I cannot, however, ascertain that the Satoomba Talooka was in any way attached or taken possession of by the British Government at that period, and I would with every deference submit whether, even if it is by name included in the schedule of villages restored in 1820, together with those erroneously attached, belonging to Balasinor, this would prove anything more than that on inquiry neither of these Talookas was found to have belonged to the late *Peshwa's* share of the Guzerat *Moolukgeeree*.

" I have now before me the original accounts of the collections of the Mahee Kanta tribute for seventeen different years, between A. D. 1796 and 1817, received from the Mujmoodar of this province. These are nine in number, the tribute for two years at a time having been collected in eight out of the nine cases, as was, I believe, the common practice of the Gaekwar Soobahs. Every one of these nine accounts includes both the tribute levied from Balasinor and that from Satoomba, and in all of them the various items forming the total amount of Ghas Dana collected are entered in every respect as having been received from two separate and independent Talookas. This I humbly contend never could have been the case had Satoomba belonged to Balasinor; and had the claim which is now set up even existed at that period, one would think that for some of the years in question at least the Ghas Dana of both Talookas would have been settled together. This is surely strong and convincing proof, referring, as it does, to the twenty years immediately preceding our connection with Balasinor; and I cannot therefore but foresee that the decision which has now been passed, if it take effect, will not only be most injurious to the Satoomba Thakoor, but tend greatly to alarm and unsettle others of his class in different parts of the country.

" Under these circumstances, I deem it my bounden duty, not less to Government than to the chiefs entrusted to my charge, earnestly to solicit for this

subject the reconsideration of the Honorable Board; but if Government in its wisdom considers that the decision as already passed should be carried into effect, I trust I need scarcely add that my humble efforts shall not be wanting to endeavour to persuade the Thakoor of the necessity of acquiescing in it."

20. On receipt of the above communication, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Kirkland were directed to postpone, pending further orders, carrying into effect the decision of Government of the 18th June 1841, declaring Satoomba to be a dependency of Balasinor, until Government had taken into consideration Captain Lang's reply to the various proofs urged by Mr. Kirkland in favour of the Babee, in his report dated the 21st May 1840, which had induced Government to pass a decision in favour of the Babee. Mr. Boyd was at the same time called upon to explain why, on receipt of Captain Lang's report, which it appeared had reached him about ten months before (September 1840), he had not submitted it to Government.

21. Before, however, the Government letter dated the 21st July 1841 reached Mr. Boyd, he, with a letter dated the 17th of the same month, submitted to Government a copy of Captain Lang's communication to his address, dated the 18th September 1840, replying to the several points urged by Mr. Kirkland in his letter to the address of Mr. Sutherland, dated the 21st May 1840, in favour of the right of the Babee of Balasinor to exercise sovereignty over Satoomba. In this report, Captain Lang endeavoured to show that Satoomba had always been independent of the Babees of Balasinor, both before and subsequent to the attachment imposed by the British Government upon the latter estate in 1823; that encroachments on the part of Balasinor, by the imposition of fines, &c. had on many occasions been submitted to by the Thakoor of Satoomba, not from that estate being subject to Balasinor, but in consequence of the Thakoor being aware that he was too weak to resist the authority of the Babee; and also because he conceived these encroachments, which had principally taken place since the attachment on Balasinor in 1823, had been made with the knowledge and consent, if not under the direct orders of the British Government. Captain Lang at the same time impugns the authenticity of the documents, and extracts from old account books, with which Mr. Kirkland has been furnished by the Balasinor authorities, in support of their claim, and Captain Lang therefore solicits that the original documents may be sent to him for his inspection, and in order that he may show them to the Chief of Satoomba. If we determine to allow any further investigation in this case, Captain Lang's request appears to be fair and reasonable, and should, I am of opinion, be complied with.

22. Captain Lang further maintains that the same system of control has been uniformly exercised by the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta over Satoomba, as over all the Mahee Kanta tributaries; that no claim to sovereignty

over Satoomba was on any occasion asserted by Balasinor previous to the year 1839, and that Balasinor possesses merely a tributary, and not a proprietary, right over Satoomba. Captain Lang at the same time quotes instances to prove that Satoomba was, previous to the present discussion, considered and treated by the British Government as an independent Talooka, with the exception that it paid Ghas Dana to the Gaekwar Government, and Jumabundee to Balasinor. Captain Lang further observes, that if the decision which was passed by the Government of Sir James Carnac in 1841, in favour of the right claimed by Balasinor over Satoomba, should be confirmed, Satoomba will be the only tributary Talooka in the whole of Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, which will be subject to the jurisdiction of another Native State, tributary to the same superior Government. This remark certainly appears to carry with it considerable weight, and is deserving of attentive consideration.

23. Captain Lang concluded his report of the 18th September 1840 by earnestly soliciting, as the final decision of Government in this case would vitally affect the interests and prospects of the Satoomba Talooka, and the honour and respectability of its chief and his family, that Government would give this question its fullest consideration, since a decision in favour of the claim of the Babee of Balasinor would not only deprive the Chief of Satoomba of his independence, but would also, by placing this Talooka under Balasinor, deprive the Chief of Satoomba and his subjects of that protection and superintending control which they have hitherto enjoyed from the British Government.

24. In reply to the above communication, Captain Lang was informed, on the 18th July 1842, founded on a Minute (subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander in Chief), recorded previous to my arrival in this country by the Honorable Mr. Anderson, when in charge of this Government, that Government considered that both he (Captain Lang) and Mr. Kirkland had ably argued this question of disputed jurisdiction, but that after a careful and deliberate consideration of the arguments and proofs which had been adduced upon both sides, Government was fully satisfied that Satoomba originally formed a portion of the Veerpoor Purguna, and is a dependency of Balasinor, which fact Government considered had been substantiated by various old records which Mr. Kirkland had produced, and also by the exercise at different periods of various acts implying jurisdiction on the part of Balasinor. On the other hand, however, it was observed, that some alteration in the relative positions of Balasinor and Satoomba had undoubtedly occurred, when payment of a fixed Jumma by the latter to the former estate had been substituted for an annual assessment, and that during the unsettled period which had since elapsed, many other changes in respect to the exercise of the original jurisdiction had supervened. It was at the same time observed, that the actual state of affairs when the connection of the British Government with the

Chieftains of Balasinor and Satoomba commenced ought, in the opinion of Government, for the reasons above stated, to receive consideration in a manner almost superseding the necessity for Government to determine their relationship in former times.

25. Captain Lang was further informed, that if Government resolved on declaring that Satoomba was still to be regarded as a dependency of Balasinor, it appeared highly expedient that great care should be taken to define the nature of the jurisdiction to be exercised, in order to prevent the stronger party from oppressing the weaker; and in order to effect this object, Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland were directed to draw up, in consultation with each other, an agreement, containing the requisite stipulations, and at the same time accurately defining the respective rights of both parties, with a clause that for any infringement of this agreement an appeal should be open to the British Government, as the paramount authority over both parties.

26. Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland were, however, at the same time informed that Government was of opinion that it would be far preferable, as a measure calculated at once effectually to remove all chance of future collision and complaint, that a compromise should be entered into, by which Balasinor should be induced to waive its claim of jurisdiction for some increase of Jumma, or other reasonable equivalent, and that Satoomba should then be considered in the same situation, and be subjected to the same control, as the tributaries of the Mahee Kanta. It was at the same time remarked, that established rights cannot be disregarded, although the advantages of a reformed system of management be admitted; but that the British Government may fairly demand that the extent of such as have for some time past been either in abeyance, or only very partially and imperfectly exercised, should be defined and simplified by a compromise on their being re-agitated, and that a mutual concession may fairly be made a condition of the interference of the British Government in disputes of the nature of those under discussion.

27. Finally, Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland were informed, that in the event of the Satoomba Chief refusing to assent to a definition of jurisdiction, or the equivalent above proposed for its relinquishment, it must be made compulsory; and that if, on the other hand, the Babee of Balasinor should withhold his assent to the proposal, Government would decline to interfere authoritatively on his behalf. It was, however, at the same time observed, that Government did not anticipate that the Babee would refuse to assent to either of the above conditions, and that he should be reminded that if, as he asserts, Satoomba is dependent on him, he is responsible for the acts of his dependent, and should defray in the first instance that portion (Rs. 7,812-2-7) of the military expenses incurred by Government in 1839, in quelling the Amleeara rebellion, for which the Chief of Satoomba is held liable.

28. With reference to the above instructions, Captain Lang, in his further letter which I now circulate, earnestly solicits that Government will, for reasons which he therein assigns, defer declaring that Satoomba is a dependency of Balasinor, until one of the following courses has been adopted :—

1*st.*—That in order to reduce this question within narrow limits, the Babee of Balasinor, if he cannot be persuaded to waive his claims to jurisdiction over Satoomba, be required distinctly to prove the nature and extent of the jurisdiction which was exercised by the former Babees, during the ten years immediately preceding the attachment which was placed on Balasinor by the British Government in 1823. Captain Lang observes that he firmly believes that the Balasinor authorities will be unable to produce a *single instance* of their having, during the whole of the ten years above mentioned, exercised the minute jurisdiction over Satoomba to which the Babee now lays claim.

2*nd.*—That if Government do not feel disposed to allow of any further investigation into the validity or otherwise of the Babee's claim, that the Babee be required to agree to the course proposed in the extract quoted below* from the Government letter dated the 18th July 1842, to which I have already alluded in a previous part of this Minute. Captain Lang observes that he is induced to believe that the Thakoor of Satoomba would consent to any increase to the Jumabundee which he at present pays to Balasinor, in preference to his acknowledging the right of the Babee to exercise any kind of jurisdiction over Satoomba. Captain Lang proposes, for the reasons stated in the 4th paragraph of his letter, that the increased payment be fixed at the sum of Rs. 96-10-0 per annum.

3*rd.*—Captain Lang suggests, in the event of Government not approving of either of the above propositions, that a time and place be determined upon, at which all parties interested in this question of disputed jurisdiction, inclusive of Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland, shall assemble in the vicinity of Balasinor, with such proofs as they may severally possess in favour of and against the Babee's claim, in order that the point in dispute may be fairly and properly discussed and inquired into.

4*th.*—Otherwise Captain Lang suggests that an accredited agent be sent to him by Mr. Kirkland, on the part of the Balasinor Chief, for the purpose of discussing this question.

29. I also circulate with this Minute a communication from Mr. Kirkland,

* "The Honorable the Governor in Council is at the same time of opinion that it would be far preferable, as a measure calculated to at once effectually remove all chance of future collision and complaint, that a compromise should be entered into, that Balasinor should be induced to waive its claim of jurisdiction for some increase of Jumma, or other reasonable equivalent, and that Satoomba should then be considered in the same situation, and be subjected to the same control, as the tributaries of the Mahee Kanta."

from which it appears that the Babee of Balasinor refuses to relinquish, upon any terms, any portion of his claim to civil and criminal jurisdiction over Satoomba; but that the Babee at the same time states that if Government insist upon it, he will, on his claim over Satoomba being conceded, pay the balance which may then remain due of the amount due by that Talooka on account of the military expenses incurred by the British Government in 1839, in quelling the Amleeara and Roopal disturbances, although at the same time the Babee considers that he ought not in justice to be held liable for any portion of these expenses.

30. I have carefully considered all the arguments which have been advanced by Mr. Kirkland with the view of proving that the right claimed by the Babee of Balasinor to exercise sovereignty over Satoomba; and the counter arguments which on the other side have been advanced by Captain Lang, to prove that Satoomba is entirely independent of Balasinor, with the exception of paying to the Babee an annual Jumma of Rs. 461, and I must confess that this subject appears to me to be still involved in considerable obscurity. It occurs to me that two or three important points have hitherto been overlooked in the previous consideration of this subject, which it would be desirable should be cleared up before a final decision is passed on this question of disputed sovereignty.

31. The first point which I consider it desirable should be clearly ascertained is, whether it has been customary for the Thakoor of Satoomba to pay Nuzurana on succession, to the Babees of Balasinor, and if so, upon how many occasions has the payment of Nuzurana been enforced? The Balasinor authorities have alluded to the circumstance of Nuzurana having in one instance been levied upon Satoomba, namely in 1821-22, when they allege that the sum of Rs. 373 was exacted "as a Nuzurana fine, in consequence of Dola Baria having been placed on the Gadee (of Satoomba) in succession to his father, without permission from Balasinor." It is of essential importance that this fact should be established by documentary, or other satisfactory evidence.

32. The next points which it appears to me should be cleared are, Why was no claim to jurisdiction over Satoomba asserted by the Balasinor authorities previous to the year 1839, as is shown by Captain Lang to have been the case; and if Satoomba is a *bonâ fide* portion of the Veerpoor Purguna, and belongs to the Babee of Balasinor, why was not this estate included amongst the possessions of the Babee when they were placed under attachment by the British Government in 1823?

33. Another point which it would be desirable to ascertain is, Why was the Thakoor of Satoomba treated by Major Ballantine in 1813 as an independent chief, when the amount of tribute payable by that Talooka to His Highness the Gaekwar was fixed at the sum of Rs. 401 per annum, since it appears

that this arrangement was made without reference to Balasinor, and that this amount was fixed in communication with the Chief of Satoomba, who still continues to pay this amount direct, and not through the Balasinor authorities?

34. We might also, perhaps, obtain from the Poona Duftur some information in regard to the former history of Satoomba, and whether or not it was considered in the time of the Peshwas as a part of the Veerpoor Purguna, as asserted by the Balasinor authorities, and whether it was ever regarded as a dependency of Balasinor? The Agent for Sirdars should be directed to make a careful search amongst the Poona Duftur, for the purpose of ascertaining if any information upon these points is forthcoming.

35. In an accompaniment to a Minute recorded by the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, when Governor of Bombay, dated "Lohaur, 28th February 1821," at that time on a tour of Guzerat, headed "Statement descriptive of the Mahee Kanta Tributaries, the caste of each, his produce and armed adherents, with their separation into three classes, agreeably to their different degrees of importance," I have found the following mention made of the Balasinor and Satoomba Estates:—

Name of Talooka.	Caste of Talookdars.	Amount of Tribute.	Estimated Annual Produce.	No. of Armed Adherents.	To whom subject.	To what Class appertaining.
		Rs.	*Rs.*			
Balasinor ..	Musulman	4,001	65,000	1,000	British Government.	1st Class.
Satoomba ..	Kolee ..	375	8,000	1,000	Gaekwar Government	2nd Class.

36. From the above extract, it appears to have been the impression of Mr. Elphinstone, that Satoomba was independent of Balasinor, and subject to His Highness the Gaekwar.

37. For the reasons above stated, I am of opinion that a further inquiry should be made into this case; and I think that the most satisfactory arrangement which we can adopt for all parties, will be to follow the course proposed by Captain Lang in his letter circulated with this Minute, which I have noticed under the third head in paragraph 28, namely that a time and place be determined upon, at which all parties interested in this question of disputed jurisdiction, inclusive of Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland, shall assemble in the vicinity of Balasinor, with such proofs as they may severally possess in favour of and against the Babee's claim, in order that the point in dispute may be fairly and properly discussed and inquired into.

38. If my colleagues concur in the view I have taken of this case, the requisite instructions should be issued to Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland, and

the reference I have proposed in paragraph 34 of this Minute should be made to the Agent for Sirdars.

(Signed) G. ARTHUR.
J. H. CRAWFORD.
L. R. REID.

21*st August* 1844.

From E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To T. OGILVY, Esq., Second Assist. to the Pol. Commr. for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda, in charge.

SIR,—With reference to the late Political Commissioner's letter, dated the 8th August, No. 709 of 1842, and to the reports alluded to in the margin, from Captain Lang, Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, and Mr. Kirkland, the Collector of Kaira, on the claim to jurisdiction advanced by the Babee of Balasinor over the village of Satoomba, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject.

From Captain Lang, dated 7th February, No. 7 of 1840.
From Mr. Kirkland, dated 21st May, No. 21 of 1840.
From Captain Lang, dated 15th June, No. 321 of 1840.
From ditto, dated 19th June, No. 329 of 1840.
From ditto, dated 18th September, No. 485 of 1840.
From Mr. Kirkland, dated 20th March 1841.
From Captain Lang, dated 1st July, No. 307 of 1841.
From ditto, dated 30th July, No. 360 of 1842.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council has carefully considered all the arguments which have been advanced by Mr. Kirkland, with the view of proving the right claimed by the Babee of Balasinor to exercise jurisdiction over Satoomba, and the counter arguments which on the other side have been advanced by Captain Lang, to prove that Satoomba is entirely independent of Balasinor, with the exception of paying to the Babee an annual Jumma of Rs. 461.

3. This subject appears to the Governor in Council to be still involved in considerable obscurity, some important points having hitherto been overlooked in the previous consideration of this question of disputed jurisdiction. The first point which should be clearly ascertained, before a final decision is passed by Government, is whether it has been customary for the Thakoor of Satoomba to pay Nuzurana on succession, to the Babees of Balasinor, and if so, upon how many occasions has the payment of Nuzurana been enforced? The Balasinor authorities have alluded to the circumstance of Nuzurana having in one instance been levied upon Satoomba, namely in 1821-22, when they allege that the sum of Rs. 373 was exacted "as a Nuzurana fine," in consequence of Dola Baria having been placed on the Gadee of Satoomba in succession to his father, without permission from Balasinor. It is of essential importance that this fact should be established by documentary, or other satisfactory evidence.

4. The other points which appear necessary to be cleared up are, Why was no claim to jurisdiction over Satoomba asserted by the Balasinor authorities previous to the year 1839, as is shown by Captain Lang to have been the case; and if Satoomba is a *bonâ fide* portion of the Veerpoor Purguna, and belongs to the Babee of Balasinor, why was not Satoomba included amongst the possessions of the Babee when they were placed under attachment by the British Government in 1823?

5. Another point which the Governor in Council considers it desirable should be ascertained is, Why was the Thakoor of Satoomba treated by Major Ballantine in 1813 as an independent chief, when the amount of tribute payable by that Talooka to His Highness the Guekwar was fixed at the sum of Rs. 401 per annum, since it appears that this arrangement was made without reference to Balasinor, and that the above amount was fixed in communication with the chief of Satoomba, who still continues to pay this amount direct, and not through the Balasinor authorities?

6. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion, that a further inquiry should be made into it; and that the most satisfactory arrangement which can be adopted for all parties will be to follow the course proposed by Captain Lang in his report dated the 30th July, No. 360 of 1842, namely that a time and place be determined upon, at which all parties interested in this question of disputed jurisdiction, inclusive of Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland, shall assemble in the vicinity of Balasinor, with such proofs as they may severally possess in favour of and against the Babee's claim, in order that the point in dispute may be fairly and properly discussed and inquired into. As Captain Lang impugns the authenticity of the documents and extracts from old account books with which Mr. Kirkland has been furnished by the Balasinor authorities in support of their claim, the original documents should, as requested by Captain Lang, be produced for his inspection, and in order that he may show them to the Chief of Satoomba, which appears to His Honor in Council to be fair and reasonable.

7. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Collector of Kaira, for his information and guidance, and you will be pleased to furnish a copy to the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, in order that the above instructions may be carried into effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. Townsend,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1844.

From J. Webb, Esq., Collector of Kaira,

And Captain W. Lang, Political Agent, Mahee Kanta,

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Chief Secy. to Govt., Bombay.

Dated the 15th April 1846.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter of the 3rd September 1844, to the address of the Assistant Political Commissioner in charge at Baroda, we have now the honour to report, for the information of Government, that agreeably to the instructions contained therein, we met at this place on the 10th instant, and have carefully investigated the conflicting claims of the Babee of Balasinor and the Thakoor of Satoomba to the jurisdiction over the lastnamed Talooka. As the fairest period to be guided by for all parties, we called upon each to furnish us with such proofs as could be produced of the jurisdiction they had exercised over Satoomba for the ten or twelve years immediately preceding the attachment of Balasinor by our Government in 1823, and as the Mahee Kanta tribute was first fixed in perpetuity by Colonel Ballantine in 1811-12, the relations then existing between Balasinor and Satoomba, and those found when we interfered more directly in the management of the former State, were equally included in the period we fixed upon for our inquiries.

Forwarding Joint Report of the Collector of Kaira and Political Agent in Mahee Kanta, on the claims of the Balasinor and Satoomba Chiefs, to jurisdiction over the lastmentioned Talooka.

2. The Balasinor authorities produced satisfactory proof of their having collected during this period, which we afterwards extended to fourteen years, from 1810-11 to 1823-24, different sums, aggregating Rs. 1,759, over and above their fixed Jumabundee of Rs. 401 per annum, as shown in the annexed statement (No. 1). Of this sum four items, aggregating Rs. 1,585, appear to have been collected from the Thakoor by the Babee Chiefs, either at the head of a force, or for Nuzurana on the succession of new Chiefs at Balasinor, but there are no documents by which this point can be satisfactorily cleared up. The balance of Rs. 174 is on account of fines, five in number; but with the exception of the last, for cutting a teak tree, which was levied from a Patel of one of the Satoomba villages, and one of the others, amounting to Rs. 57, which appears to have been exacted through the Bhat security from a Kolee, for stealing a buffalo from a Balasinor village, there are no means of ascertaining what they were for, or in what manner imposed, the entries merely being to the effect that they were levied from people belonging to Satoomba.

Evidence in support of their claim produced by the Balasinor authorities, for the fourteen years preceding our attachment of the Talooka in 1823.

3. The fines levied by the Thakoor of Satoomba during the twelve years immediately preceding the attachment of Balasinor, of which proof has been produced, are fourteen in number, and aggregate Rs. 325. A statement of them is likewise forwarded (No. 2), specifying the parties from whom they were exacted, and on what account where the particulars are entered in the Khuts or bonds taken by the Thakoor for their payment; which is the only evidence he has been able to produce, as he does not appear ever to have kept any more regular accounts of his receipts and disbursements, and they could scarcely, indeed, be expected from a petty chief of his class. The Thakoor has also continued to levy fines since the attachment of Balasinor in 1823, the amount of which, according to the statement given by him from that period up to 1839, when the Satoomba Talooka was attached by Captain Lang, is Rs. 1,264; and although the evidence, from being confined, as above stated, to the bonds taken for payment, is not satisfactory as to the amount levied, there seems no reason to doubt the fact of the different fines having been imposed as specified in the statement, copy of which is likewise annexed (No. 3). The Thakoor also produces six Khuts or agreements for the purchase-money of fields sold by him to different individuals for the sum of Rs. 378 in all, three of which are dated prior to the imposition of the attachment on Balasinor, and the other three subsequent to that period. A list of these is also submitted herewith (No. 4).

Evidence on the part of the Satoomba Thakoor for the twelve years before the Balasinor attachment.

4. As regards the question of the payment of Nuzurana, directed to be cleared up in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, there is no documentary evidence to prove whether any of the extra items levied by Balasinor from Satoomba have actually been on that account; and the Babee authorities appear principally to go upon the fact of two of the sums mentioned in their statement having been levied during the same years in which two of the late Nuwabs of Balasinor died. There is also an item of Rs. 145, taken from the present Thakoor of Satoomba subsequently to the imposition of the Balasinor attachment, which is stated to have been levied as Nuzurana on his succeeding his father; but there is no other proof of this, and coming within the period of the attachment, it is not in consequence deserving of much weight.

Want of documentary evidence to prove the Balasinor claim to Nuzurana, and circumstances on which it appears to be founded.

5. The Balasinor authorities state, in reply to the queries put to them on the points adverted to in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, that they have always had the same claim they now advance to jurisdiction over Satoomba; but the statements now submitted will, we think, satisfy Government, that whatever the reason

Explanation of the Balasinor people of their claims to jurisdiction, and Satoomba not interfered with by our Government in 1820,

when Balasinor was attached as a Peshwa Mahal, and afterwards restored to the Babee by Regulation IV. of that year.

may be, they have certainly failed to exercise it, and it has consequently fallen to a great degree into the hands of the Thakoor. Neither is there the slightest evidence that any interference was exercised towards Satoomba by our Government, when Balasinor was first attached as a Peshwa Mahal in 1820, and subsequently released by Act IV. of that year. The fact, however, seems to be, that on that occasion a letter merely was written to the Babee, placing all his possessions under attachment, without specifying what they were; and the error was discovered and rectified by the restoration of Balasinor to the Babee Government before any further inquiries were made with regard to the extent of his jurisdiction.

6. We have been equally unable to discover any other reason for Colonel Ballantine having regarded Satoomba as a separate tributary, and settled with it accordingly in 1812, when he first fixed the Gaekwar tribute in perpetuity, than its having been settled with by the Gaekwar Mooluk-geeree authorities for many years previously in the same manner, which can only, in our judgment, be accounted for by the supposition that the Babee authorities at that remote period must have left the management of the Talooka very much in the Thakoor's own hands, which is, moreover, confirmed by the evidence given on this point by the Balasinor Karbarees themselves.

Satoomba treated as a separate tributary by Colonel Ballantine, as it had been for many years before by the Gaekwar authorities, owing, as far as can be judged, to the Thakoor at that period having been left by the Babees to manage his own affairs.

7. Under all these circumstances, we would beg respectfully to recommend that the sum of Rs. 100 per annum should be added to the Jumabundee payable by Satoomba to Balasinor, in lieu of all other demands, whether for Nuzurana or jurisdiction, which we consider a fair average of the extra receipts of the Babee Government from this Talooka for the fourteen years before, and for the same period subsequent to the attachment of Balasinor by our Government in 1823. The Babees ought certainly not to complain of this mode of settling the dispute, the more particularly if Captain Lang's opinion, expressed in his several letters, of the weight due to the circumstance of the separate payment of His Highness the Gaekwar's tribute, is considered correct; and the Satoomba Thakoor has equally little right to complain if he is protected in the degree of independence he possessed when our Government first assumed the management of this part of the country. The period of fourteen years immediately before the attachment gives doubtless a higher average for Balasinor than a longer one would have done; but at the same time, it must be remembered that in return for this, if our proposal is approved of, the Thakoor

Recommendation of settling the dispute by adding Rs. 100 per annum to the Jumabundee due by Satoomba to Balasinor, and reasons for both parties being satisfied with this decision.

will be freed for the future from the occasional interference with his jurisdiction, partial as it seems to have been, which the Babee authorities claim the right to exercise.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. Webb, Acting Collector.
W. Lang, Political Agent.

Camp at Satoomba, 15th April 1846.

P. S.—We beg likewise to forward a copy and translation (Nos. 5 and 6) of the replies given by the Balasinor authorities on the several points adverted to in the 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of this Report.

(Signed) J. Webb, Acting Collector.
W. Lang, Political Agent.

No. 1.

Statement of Collections of Jumabundee, and other Items paid by the Satoomba Talooka to Balasinor, from Sumvut 1867 *to* 1880 (A. D. 1810–11 *to* 1823-24), *inclusive.*

Years.	Jumabundee.	Extra Sums collected from the Thakoor.	Fines levied from People of Satoomba.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Sumvut 1867 (A. D. 1810-11)	401	340	....
„ 1868 (A. D. 1811-12)	401	....	....
„ 1869 (A. D. 1812-13)	401	....	....
„ 1870 (A. D. 1813-14)	401	357	19*a*
„ 1871 (A. D. 1814-15)	401	....	....
„ 1872 (A. D. 1815-16)	401	515	74*b*
„ 1873 (A. D. 1816-17)	401	....	.. .
„ 1874 (A. D. 1817-18)	401	....	....
„ 1875 (A. D. 1818-19)	401	....	....
„ 1876 (A. D. 1819-20)	401	....	6*c*
„ 1877 (A. D. 1820-21)	401	....	....
„ 1878 (A. D. 1821-22)	401	....	75*d*
„ 1879 (A. D. 1822-23)	401	373	....
„ 1880 (A. D. 1823-24)	401	....	....
Total..	5,614	1,585	174

a.—A Jogee of Satoomba stated to have been fined this sum, and the security of a butcher of Balasinor taken for its payment.

b.—Two items, one of Rs. 57, levied as a fine from a Kolee of Satoomba, for stealing a buffalo belonging to Baria Ruttajee, of the Balasinor village of Bhatta, and paid by the Thakoor through his Bhat security; and the other, of Rs. 17, entered as levied from a Kolee of Satoomba, for stealing goats.

c.—This amount entered as a fine from Bhungees of Satoomba, but how levied, or on what account, not stated.

d.—This sum levied from a Koonbee of the Satoomba village of Hatheepoora, for cutting down a teak tree from the limits of a village of the Loonawara Talooka.

No. 2.

Memorandum of Fines levied by the Sutoomba Thakoor from his own Village Ryuts for different Offences, from Sumvut 1868 *to* 1879 (A. D. 1811 *to* 1822), *as shown by the Khuts or Bonds taken for their payment.*

	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.
Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12).—Fine levied from the Patels of Jalimpoora, for having wounded Echa, servant of the Thakoor, with a sword, whilst collecting the Wujjib from them, on which account two buffaloes and a cow were given	.....			60	0	0
Sumvut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13).—For carrying off the wife of Pugo e Gumbur, of Jalimpoora, by Baria Puthia Jama, of Wujawutnee Moaree. Amount of Rs. 12 awarded as a fine, and one cow and one bull given on account of it	12	0	0			
Fine taken from Bhimla Dher for quarrelling with Dher Khaturia, both of Satoomba..	4	0	0			
				16	0	0
Sumvut 1870 (A. D. 1813-14).—Fine exacted from Baria Dulla Magoojee, of Neijawut, for intriguing with Patel Hasjee's daughter, of Jalimpoora	.....			16	0	0
Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1814-15).—Fine levied from Patel Pragjee Bhoola, of Jalimpoora, for carrying off the wife of a person of the village of Dhoobta, of the Loonawara Talooka	.....			21	0	0
Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815-16).—Fine taken for killing a bullock belonging to Patel Bhana, of Hatheepoora, from Puggee Amra Jowra, of the same place ..	20	0	0			
Ditto ditto from Baria Dhurthoojee, of Satoomba, for breaking into the house of Shah Rukha Hasjee, of the same place, and stealing therefrom some property.	15	0	0			
				35	0	0
Sumvut 1873 (A. D. 1816-17).—Fine levied from Dher Bhukla Rutna, of Satoomba, for beating Dher Dhodia, of the same place	.....			6	0	0
Sumvut 1874 (A. D. 1817-18).—Fine exacted from Shah Veerjee Koosaljee, of Satoomba, for beating his partner with a stick	.....			12	0	0
Sumvut 1875 (A. D. 1818-19).—Fine taken from Chumpawut Juktajee Umrajee, for killing the wife of Baria Ujba.	.....			25	0	0
Carried over.. Rs.	.....			191	0	0

Brought over.. Rs.				191	0	0
Sumvut 1876 (A. D. 1819-20).—Fine imposed by Thakoor Dolajee Baria upon Koonbee Karia Trikum, formerly of Morwa, but then residing at Wuktapoor, on account of his wife throwing her child into a well, and the security of Patel Bechur Dyal, of Satoomba, given for its payment..	35	0	0			
Fine taken from Kolee Kokul Dola, of Wuktapoor, for behaving disrespectfully to the sister of Shah Weera, whilst employed as a Wulawa to escort her to Demye	32	0	0			
Fine exacted from Bora Ibrahim, for flinging a looking-glass at Kooshal Hazam, and drawing blood from him	7	0	0			
				74	0	0
Sumvut 1879 (A. D. 1822-23).—Fine levied by Dola Baria, Thakoor of Satoomba, from Patel Ramjee Nurseedas, of Hatheepoora, for seducing the wife of Patel Deojee, of Indrana, and retaining her in his house				60	0	0
Total.. Rs.				325	0	0

No. 3.

Statement of the Fines imposed by the Thakoor on the Ryuts of the Satoomba Talooka, subsequent to the imposition of the Attachment on Balasinor, as given by BARIA SIRDAR SING, *Thakoor thereof, and proved by the Khuts or Bonds taken for the payment of the Amount.*

IN SUMVUT 1881 (A. D. 1824-25).

	Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
From Patel Saljee Govind, of Jalimpoora, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Patel Bhoola, of the same place.	35	0	0			
From Primjee Gunnesjee, of Hatheepoora, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Patel Mogjee, of the same place.	38	0	0			
				73	0	0

IN SUMVUT 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).

From Lonee Munda Premjee, of Satoomba, for criminal intercourse with a Banyan woman of that place	80	0	0			
From Shah Gulla Rungjee, for an intrigue with the wife of Lonee Narayen	50	0	0			
Carried over.. Rs.	130	0	0	73	0	0

Brought over.. Rs.	130	0	0	73	0	0
From Kolee Roopa, for committing burglary in the house of Bora Ibrahim, and stealing property therefrom valued at Rs. 15, and Kunoda Premjee Pundia given as security.	21	0	0			
From Bora Amda Jhaljee, for striking Kolee Umtha, servant of the Durbar	16	0	0			
From Patel Koober Dyaljee, of Hatheepoora, for keeping the widow of his cousin in his house	30	0	0			
				197	0	0
In Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).						
From Patel Bhana Wusung, of Hatheepoora, for criminal intercourse with his brother's wife, security for the payment Patel Rewadas	.....			30	0	0
In Sumvut 1885 (A. D. 1828-29).						
From Sootar Ruga Premjee, of Hatheepoora, for criminal intercourse with the wife of a Koonbee belonging to Veerpoor, who had come to reside in Hatheepoora, security for the payment of the amount, Maroo Jugoojee Soojajee.	.....			32	0	0
In Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).						
From Purote Ambaram, for having through Bhanjee Maljee, and Jooma, stolen the bullock of Jeta Sumboo.. ..	.....			20	0	0
In Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32).						
From Patel Wasun Roopjee, of Bhurwuteea Noomoowa, for seducing the wife of Patel Purboodas, of Jalimpoora ..	32	0	0			
From Patel Ramjee Nurseedas, of Hatheepoora, for wrongfully accusing Patel Nuthoo of destroying his son by magic, a fiery ordeal having been administered to the latter in proof of his innocence..	150	0	0			
From Dher Govindia Megha, of Hatheepoora, for seducing the wife of a Dher of Powera, Dher Narainya given as security for the payment of the same	51	0	0			
From Joshee Khatrya Kurparam, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Shah Kooshal, Parote Ambaram security for the payment of the amount..	13	0	0			
				246	0	0
In Sumvut 1890 (A. D. 1833-34).						
From Baria Gokul Dola, for stealing a buffalo of Shah Narain Kullyan..	18	0	0			
Carried over.. Rs.	18	0	0	598	0	0

Brought over.. Rs.	18	0	0	598	0	0
From Patel Purboodas, of Hatheepoora, for striking the cow of Patel Tuka in the leg, by which it was broken ..	4	0	0			
From Baria Abbajee, and others, for quarrelling with Rahbarees Mogah and others, of Bootal, at the Guzerat tank, in which one Rahbaree was killed, and others wounded, and their cattle stolen	400	0	0			
From Shah Hureebhaee Mooljee, for forcibly possessing himself of the shop of Shah Nuthoo Rugjee	25	0	0			
				447	0	0
In Sumvut 1891 (A. D. 1834-35).						
From Kolee Dana Shamta, for stealing a buffalo belonging to Shah Gunnesjee Gullajee, the Morekhan or reward to informer:—						
Given by Mehta Joetaram..	11	0	0			
Ditto ditto Kurwa Pundye	14	0	0			
Remitted	1	0	0			
				26	0	0
In Sumvut 1892 (A. D. 1835-36).						
From Shah Veera Kooshal, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Lonee Narain Rugoonath	.....			16	0	0
In Sumvut 1893 (A. D. 1836-37).						
From Kolee Bunna, of Hatheepoora, for stealing from the house of Lohar Narayen..	15	0	0			
From Baria Umtajee, of Bhurwuteea Noomoowa, for killing, in a quarrel, Kolee Poonjajee	100	0	0			
				115	0	0
In Sumvut 1894 (A. D. 1837-38).						
From Kolee Bhuka, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Gokul Kolee	12	0	0			
From Patel Nuthoo Keshajee, for falsely accusing Patel Walajeejee of stealing eighty rupees' worth of property from his house, and causing him to perform the fiery ordeal; security for the above, Patel Keshoo Bhowan..	20	0	0			
				32	0	0
In Sumvut 1895 (A. D. 1838-39).						
From Patel Sundia Gulla, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Patel Khatra Undia	.....			30	0	0
Total.... Rs.	.....			1,264	0	0

No. 4.

Memorandum of certain Fields sold by the Thakoor of Satoomba, both before and since the Attachment imposed on Balasinor in A. D. 1823, as proved by the Khuts or Bonds assigning them, in the Chopras of the parties now possessing them.

One Bond, given on Wyshak Wud 10th, Sumvut 1846 (A. D. 1789-90), by Baria Undabhaee Jalimsing, and Bhaee Shaibajee, of Satoomba, for one Chanda and two fields sold by them to Heera Atmaram for Rs. 109 .. .. Rs.	109	0	0
One ditto, given on Poush Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13), by Baria Jalimsing Hatheesing, and his son Doobhaee Jalimsing, of Satoomba, for two fields named Macheeawala, sold by them to Patel Ramjee Nurseedas for Rs. 101	101	0	0
One ditto, given on Chytru Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815-16), by Baria Jalimsing Hatheesing, of Satoomba, for a field sold by him to Patel Ramjee Nurseedas, for Rs. 35	35	0	0
One ditto, given on Falgoon Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28), by Baria Gumbheersing Undajee, of Satoomba, for two fields sold by him to Ghanchee Sembrya Russool, for Rs. 19	19	0	0
One ditto, given on Jeth Wud 2nd, Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30), by Baria Gumbheerjee Undajee, of Satoomba, for two fields sold by him to Ghanchee Sembrya Russool, for Rs. 70	70	0	0
One ditto, given on Jeth Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1887 (A. D. 1830-31), by Baria Jethabhaee Jalimsing, Rambhaee Jalimsing, and Gumbheersing, of Satoomba, for three fields sold by them to Joshee Uzramur Boodhur, for Rs. 97	97	0	0
Total.... Rs.	431	0	0

No. 5.

Replies of Desaee PURBOODAS KEWULJEE, *of Veerpoor, to certain Queries put to him in elucidation of the Points on which further information is required by Government in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Paragraphs of Mr. Secretary* TOWNSEND'S *letter of the 3rd September* 1844, *regarding the Claim of Balasinor to Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.*

For how many years have you been in the service of the Babees of Balasinor?

I have been serving them for the last fifty-five years.

During these fifty-five years, how often have the Baria Thakoors of Satoomba paid Nuzurana to the Babees of Balasinor, and what documents have you to prove the payments on this account?

We have given proofs of its having been levied a great many times.

In Sumvut 1870, you state that the sum of Rs. 357 was levied on account of Nuzurana from the Satoomba Thakoor; what documentary proof have you of this?

There is the Khut or bond for payment of the amount, and the several sums received on account of the same, but it is not stated on what account the sum in question was levied.

There is an entry of Rs. 373 in the Chopras for Sumvut 1878, and you state by word of mouth that it also was for Nuzurana; what documentary evidence have you to prove this?

This Nuzurana was levied when Babee Abut Khanjee succeeded to the Gadee, but there is no document to prove this. I collected the amount myself.

For what reason did the Babee not claim the jurisdiction over Satoomba before the year A. D. 1839?

The Babee had jurisdiction over Satoomba before that period.

When the attachment was imposed by Government on Balasinor, why was not Satoomba included in it?

When the attachment was imposed by Government on Balasinor, Satoomba was included in it, like the other villages.

Does not the Satoomba Thakoor pay an annual tribute to His Highness the Gaekwar of Rs. 401?

Yes, he does.

By whose hand does he pay it, through the Babee of Balasinor or through himself?

He pays the amount directly himself.

You say that Satoomba is under the jurisdiction of Balasinor; why then did Colonel Ballantine arrange for the payment of its tribute direct by the Thakoor?

It is a large village, and therefore a halting-place, and tribute was in consequence exacted from it separately, by force.

Besides Satoomba, there are twenty-one or twenty-two villages which are stated to pay a fixed amount of Jumabundee to Balasinor; do any of these, except Satoomba, pay tribute direct to the Gaekwar Government under Colonel Ballantine's arrangement?

No; they are all small Bheel villages, and no arrangement was therefore made for any of them to pay tribute separately.

14*th April* 1846.

Purboodas Kewuljee having given his deposition as above, in presence of the assembled Kucheree, refused to sign it, and it is therefore witnessed as underneath.

BALLAJEE JUSKURN, Dufturdar, Witness.
RAMAJEE GUNNESH, Witness.

(Signed) J. WEBB, Acting Collector.

(True extract from Chopras, and translations of Statements and Deposition)

(Signed) J. WEBB, Acting Collector.
W. LANG, Political Agent.

Camp at Satoomba, 15*th April* 1846.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. WEBB, Esq., Collector of Kaira, and
Captain J. KEILY, Assistant in charge of the Mahee Kanta Agency.

Dated 4th June 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the joint Report of Mr. Webb and Captain Lang, dated the 15th April last, on the conflicting claims, advanced by the Babee of Balasinor and the Thakoor of Satoomba, to jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that it does not appear probable that any more precise information can be obtained of the nature of the authority exercised over Satoomba by the Babees of Balasinor, as called for in the Government letter dated the 3rd September 1844, No. 2744.

3. There is no doubt that collections varying in their nature from the fixed tribute, and therefore betokening some degree of active superiority, were made from Satoomba by the Babees of Balasinor; and although it is possible that these collections might have been on account of Nuzurana, this cannot be assumed without proof, and this proof has not been adduced.

4. Of the five fines levied on the people of Satoomba, two at least arose on account of the foreign relations of the Talooka, and might have been levied by a superior not exercising much interference in its affairs; nor is there any evidence to show that the other fines were of a more domestic nature.

5. On the other hand, it is evident that, in the matter of the separate payment of tribute, either no claim was made by Balasinor to have the tribute paid through the intervention of the Babees to the Gaekwar authorities, for many years before British interference, nor to Colonel Ballantine, on our assumption of the duty of collecting the tribute, or if made, it must have been at once overruled.

6. The nature, also, of the fines levied by the Thakoor is domestic, and shows freedom from foreign interference in a very important point. The sale of fields in the Talooka was apparently also irrespective of the Balasinor authorities.

7. On a consideration of these circumstances, it appears to the Honorable the Governor in Council that the joint proposal submitted in the present report is judicious; and His Honor in Council therefore directs that it be adopted. By this arrangement, the Babee of Balasinor will receive as much pecuniary benefit as he has hitherto enjoyed, while the Thakoor of Satoomba will be guaranteed from any payment beyond the Rs. 100 added to his Jumabundee

payable annually to Balasinor, and in the exercise of that authority, of which, though now disputed by the Babee, we found him in possession; whilst, as regards his foreign relations, the British Government will exercise any authority that might formerly have belonged to the Babee.

8. Both parties should be required to enter into a formal agreement, assenting to this compromise of their differences.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1846.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Substance of a Letter from Babee JORAWUR KHANJEE EDUL KHANJEE, *of Balasinor, to the Honorable the* GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, *dated 11th, and received 23rd July* 1846.

From former times Moujé Satoomba, Purguna Veerpoor, Talooka Balasinor, has been under the jurisdiction of my family. Mr. Kirkland, having inquired into my claim to the jurisdiction, made a report to Government, and in reply he was directed to permit me to hold the village as before. Afterwards, under instructions from Government, dated the 18th June 1841, the Collector wrote to me under date the 16th July, to exercise the jurisdiction as before; but on the 29th idem he addressed me another letter, directing me until further orders not to act according to his last letter. The Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta has since placed the village under attachment. I submitted several papers at the inquiry instituted into the matter by Captain Lang and Mr. Webb, but they were not taken into consideration. I was required to produce proofs of my having exercised the jurisdiction from 1810-11 to 1822-23. In addition to these proofs, I submitted some other documents in support of my claim; but they were not attended to. Captain Lang told me, that as my family had received a fixed amount of the Jumabundee from the year 1769-70, I had better receive Rs. 100 more than the amount, and give up the jurisdiction. Mr. Webb also said the same thing to my Karbarees. But as my family has held the jurisdiction from ancient times, and as the giving of it up is calculated to occasion me a loss of about Rs. 2,000 per annum in the revenue of the Sayer duties, I refused. I do not know what report these gentlemen have made to Government on the subject. They made a partial inquiry into the matter, and did not examine my papers; neither was an opportunity of proposing questions allowed to me. I therefore request your Honor in Council to call for the proceedings in the case, and to examine them. I have many papers to bring to the

notice of Government, and I beg that either the Revenue Commissioner, the European Officer at Poona, the Judge at Ahmedabad, or Captain John Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Commissary General in the camp at Ahmedabad, may be directed to examine and report on them. This will establish the validity of my claim. My Vukeel will shortly be in Bombay; and I beg that until the matter is re-investigated no decision may be passed. On the 24th ultimo the Collector addressed a letter to me, requiring me to pass a writing according to a draft enclosed by him, agreeing to receive Rs. 100 more than the amount of the Jumabundee, and to give up the jurisdiction over Satoomba. It is necessary for me to return a reply to the Collector: I therefore request your Honor in Council to take my representation into consideration, and to restore to me the jurisdiction over Satoomba. I further beg that the Collector may be directed not to press me to enter into the abovementioned agreement until a reply to this petition is returned to me.

(Signed) W. Escombe,
Secretary to Government.

Political Department.

From A. Malet, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. Webb, Esq., Acting Collector of Kaira.

Dated 20th August 1846.

Sir,—With reference to my letter to the address of yourself, and the officer in charge of the Mahee Kanta Agency, No. 2231, dated the 4th June last, I am directed to transmit to you translation of a letter from the Babee of Balasinor, dated the 11th ultimo, reiterating his claim to jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.

2. In forwarding this communication, I am desired to observe that the assertion therein made, of inattention on the part of the inquiring officers to the proofs adduced by this chief, is negatived by the whole tenor of the joint report submitted by yourself and Captain Lang on the 15th April last.

3. The Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that the papers which the Babee now states are forthcoming must either be those already examined by competent authorities on the spot, or have been wilfully withheld by that chief.

4. In either case, the Governor in Council is not disposed to disturb the decision of Government passed in this case, and communicated in my letter of the date and number above quoted, and I am directed to request that you will communicate this decision to the Babee of Balasinor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. Malet,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1846.

Extract Paragraph 8 *from a Despatch from the Honorable the* COURT OF DIRECTORS, *dated the* 2*nd June, No.* 13 *of* 1847.

Para. 8. The meeting which had been agreed on, between the late Political Agent, Captain Lang, and the Acting Collector of Kaira, Mr. Webb, to adjudicate on the claim of Balasinor to supremacy over Satoomba, has taken place, and those officers had joined in a recommendation that Satoomba should be declared independent in point of jurisdiction, but that Rs. 100 per annum should be added to the Jumabundee payable by Satoomba to Balasinor, which amount they considered to be a fair average of the extra receipts of the Balasinor Government from that Talooka during twenty-eight years. We are satisfied that no more equitable mode of terminating this dispute was attainable, and we approve your having given it your sanction.

MEMOIR

ON THE

RAJPEEPLA STATE.

PREPARED, IN APRIL 1821,

BY

MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

ACCOMPANIED BY APPENDICES Nos. I. TO VIII.

RAJPEEPLA.

UNDER the appellation Rajpeepla is comprehended that rugged district which, interposed between Khandesh and Guzerat, extends from the Nerbudda to the Taptee, forming the eastern boundary of such parts of the Company's Zillas of Broach and Súrat as lie betwixt those rivers. The uncertain outline of such mountains and forests renders it difficult to fix accurately the boundaries of the country, though the following may be assigned as nearly correct.

To the east, Rajpeepla is bounded by the territory of the Petty Raja of Akhranee, the territory of the latter joining that of the Raja of Rajpeepla at the village of Peepulkoonta, about thirty-three kos distant from Nandod, the present capital of the country. To the west it is bounded by the Broach Purguna. Its northern boundary is the river Nerbudda, with the exception of the Gureswur Purguna, which is situated on the northern bank of that sacred stream. Its southern limits are the province of Khandesh, the territory of the Raja of Mandvee, and the Wusravee Purguna, which, although it formerly belonged to the Raja of this country, at present belongs to the Gaekwar Government.

The extreme length of the Rajpeepla Country may be stated to be about sixty kos, and its breadth to vary from thirty to forty-five kos. It is thinly inhabited by a wild race of mountaineers, chiefly of the Rajpoot and Bheel castes, famous in former times for love of independence, and their resistance to the Moguls whenever they invaded their country: "Every one in his own house is his own master, and does not perform obedience or service to any person."*

A person by name *Chokharana*, the son of *Sydawut*, Raja of Oojein, a Rajpoot of the Purmar tribe, in consequence of having quarrelled with his father, retired to this hilly tract, and fixed his residence at the village of Peepla, situated on the summit of a lofty mountain, which is now called Joona (or old) Rajpeepla, to distinguish it from the new village of the same name. He in the course of time became the principal person in the village, and likewise the chief of the Zumindars of the district. From the circumstance of Chokharana's living the greater part of the year at Peepla, and making it the seat of

* Vide Persian MSS.

the petty government he established in the district, its name became changed to Raj-peepla, the general name at present of the whole province.

Peepla is situated in a place almost inaccessible to any one but the Bheels living in its neighbourhood; neither carts nor any kind of wheeled carriage can get there, the road for five kos leading to it being through high mountains which rise on both sides, and in many places nearly join. It was in former times a safe retreat not only for the Raja of the country, whenever it was invaded by a powerful enemy, in which case the small and narrow foot-path was easily blocked up, by throwing wood and rubbish into it, but also for other persons in the time of necessity, as is proved by the following extract from Dow's Hindoostan:—"In 1584 Mujeffer having been defeated by the Imperial General Mirza, took refuge in the mountains of Nadowt,"* and it was the same mountains which in more modern times enabled Narsing to hold out so long against the superior forces sent against him by the Gaekwar Government. Vestiges of this village still remain; but it is now inhabited only by a few Bheels, and the capital of the country is Nandod.

Chokharana had an only daughter, whom he married to Mukhroojee, a Rajpoot of the Gohul Tribe, who resided in the island of Preemgur, between Gogo and Surat. This person had two sons, the one named Sumeersee, and the other Humeer. The former succeeded Chokharana, and from that day the Raj of Rajpeepla has continued to descend to Rajpoots of the Gohul Tribe. The descendants of Sumeersee continued to reign for several generations: every prince was entirely independent, and during their reign many places below the mountains became inhabited, and names were assigned by them to several Purgunas.

In the year 696 of the Hijree (A. D. 1296), or the year in which the Kings of Dehli first came into Guzerat, an army was several times sent against Rajpeepla, but the Raja being powerful in troops and money, it did not prevail against him. They however obtained a footing in Nandod, built a Mosque, caused the Khootba to be read there, and the current coin to be stamped with the royal impression, whence the country in the royal Dufturs† is known by the name of the Nadowt or Nandod Sircar. The Raja was not, however, subdued, nor was any tribute in money established; but, on peace being concluded, the Raja agreed to keep up a body of 300 Sowars and 1,000 foot, whose services were to be available whenever required. This arrangement remained in force until King Akbar took Guzerat in 980 according to the Hijree, corresponding with A. D. 1572.

* Vol. II. page 258.

† Vide Dustoor-ul-Umul, and Vol. II. of the Ayeen Akbbery, page 72. This was A. D. 1582.

Akbar established a tribute upon Rajpeepla, to the amount of Rs. 35,556, when Verisal was the ruling chieftain of the country, in lieu of the subsidy of horse and foot mentioned in the preceding paragraph. As long as the King of Delhi retained his authority in Guzerat, this tribute was paid (as was generally the case with the other tributaries of the Kings of Delhi), whenever an army was sent to recover it, and not otherwise. This arrangement remained in force till towards the latter end of the reign of Aurungzebe, about which time the royal authority began to decline, and the payment of the tribute was very irregular.

When Pillajee Rao Gaekwar came to Guzerat, he did not levy any regular tribute, but plundered the country. Damajee, his son, succeeded him, and in 1150 Hijree (A. D. 1742) he divided the Soobah of Guzerat with Mahena Khan. In Sumvut 1820 (A. D. 1763) he obtained leave from the Peshwa, in consequence of the collections of his share of Guzerat falling short of what was expected when the province was divided between the two, to increase them, by depriving some of the holders of Jageers of their property, and by establishing tributes upon such of the petty Rajas of the country as he was able. In pursuance of this design, he went with an army to Rajpeepla. Ryesing was the Raja, and very young, being only seven years old, and on this account Damajee was enabled to obtain a firm footing in the country. After this peace was made, and four of the lower Purgunas, Nandod, Bhalod, Wureetee, and Gowalee were equally divided between the two; a short time afterwards the Raja agreed to pay Rs. 40,000 annually to the Gaekwar for his share, at the same time agreeing that three or four villages near the banks of the Nerbudda should be retained by the Gaekwar, and in one of the villages, named Roond, he should be permitted to build a mud fort, for the purpose of stationing a Thana therein, as well as permission to station small Thanas in each of the four Purgunas before mentioned.*

Damajee married about this time Chunderkoorbaee, the daughter of Gymulsing, an elder† brother of Purtaub Sing, the father of Ryesing, on which account he gave the latter better terms than he otherwise would have done. The following is an exact account of how the tribute paid by the Rajpeepla Government to the Gaekwar has been increased to its present enormous amount. From Sumvut 1821 (A. D. 1764) to Sumvut 1837 (A. D. 1780) the Gaekwar received a tribute of Rs. 40,000 per annum. In Sumvut 1838 (A. D. 1781), the above sum was increased, when a man of the name of Wagba was the Karbaree of Ryesingjee, to whom he (Wagba) had given his daughter, by name Omedkoorbaee, in marriage. The Raja from some

* Vide Appendix No. I., being translation of an agreement, appended to this Memoir, entered into about this time between the Raja of Rajpeepla and Damajee Rao Gaekwar.

† Vide Genealogical Table annexed (Appendix No. II.).

cause was offended with his wife Omeedkoor, and imprisoned her, and the Raja fell under the influence and dominion of a concubine of the name of Ladoobaee. The adherents of Wagba made a representation of their grievances to Futtehsing Gaekwar, and persuaded him to send an army to Rajpeepla, in order to procure the release of Omeedkoor. This was effected, and Ryesingjee was obliged to agree to pay annually to the Gaekwar the sum of Rs. 9,000, in addition to the former tribute, viz. Rs. 5,000 on account of the Sirkar, and Rs. 4,000 on account of Durbar Khurch. This arrangement continued in force until Sumvut 1842 (A. D. 1785).

In Sumvut 1843 (A. D. 1786) Ryesingjee died, and his brother, Ajabsing, became seated on the Gadee.* In that year the Gaekwar, benefiting by the succession of a new Raja, established Ghas Dana upon the Rajpeepla Government to the amount of Rs. 15,000, to be paid every alternate year. This was during the reign of Futtehsing the Great, who was the first prince who established the tax Ghas Dana in Guzerat, which he commenced doing in Sumvut 1837 (A. D. 1781). In Sumvut 1847 (A. D. 1789), when Manajee Rao was the reigning Gaekwar, he remitted Rs. 2,000 of the tribute of Rs. 49,000 above mentioned as established in 1842, but the Ghas Dana continued the same; and from that period until Sumvut 1849 (A. D. 1792) the Gaekwar received only Rs. 47,000 tribute, and Rs. 15,000 Ghas Dana, the latter being paid every other year.

In Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1793) Govind Rao came to Baroda from Poona, and immediately increased the amount of the tribute paid by the Rajpeepla Government to his predecessors, as follows: the sum for his share of the Jumma, as settled in the time of Ryesingjee, from Rs. 47,000 to Rs. 68,001, and the Ghas Dana, to be paid every other year, from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. When† the Gaekwar sent an army into Rajpeepla in Sumvut 1861 (A. D. 1805), in consequence of the invasion of Barootsing, Ramsing paid a Nuzurana of Rs. 1,50,000, namely Rs. 1,00,000 publicly to the Sirkar, and Rs. 50,000 secretly. Refore this time, the Rajpeepla Government was not at all embarassed in its finances, but Myral Bhow became Potdar at this time, and Ramsing contracted a debt of Rs. 45,000 with him. At this time the Gaekwar took the opportunity of making the Ghas Dana of Rs. 20,000, formerly paid every other year, payable every year, and Rs. 8,000 additional Durbar Khurch was imposed upon the State, aggregating altogether Rs. 96,001. A written agreement was drawn out and agreed to by Ramsing, consenting to the above stipulations, and agreeing not to make any disturbances, nor to befriend nor assist the Mehwasees,

* Ajabsing, during the lifetime of Ryesing, enjoyed the allowances formerly given to his brother, Humeersing, which were afterwards granted to Narsing, when his father Ajibsing succeeded to the sovereignty of Rajpeepla.

† Vide Colonel Walker's Reports, dated the 21st of June and 11th of August, 1805.

to keep the Bheels in order, and to make a proper settlement for Narsing and his mother.

The Gaekwar, since the above period, has established another claim of Rs. 4,000 for Daita, as follows:—

To the Dewan	Rs. 1,000
Durbar Khurch	1,000
Sookree to Komavisdar	1,000
Karkoons	1,000
Total ..	Rs. 4,000

This makes the tribute and Ghas Dana amount to Rs. 1,00,000; besides which, the Gaekwar received Rs. 2,300-3 qrs. on account of the Zukat or customs of Roond. This is collected by the person stationed there by the Gaekwar, and is of course not the exact sum annually collected, as the customs must vary. Therefore the whole sum now paid to the Gaekwar amounts to Rs. 1,02,301-3 qrs. From this sum must be deducted the following items:—

Mahal Muskoor	Rs.	8,046	3 0
Doomalee villages		2,255	0 0
Total ..	Rs.	10,301	3 0

The net amount of the tribute is therefore Rs. 92,000, which will in part easily account for the immense debt with which the Rajpeepla State is encumbered, and, not being independent of the numerous exactions of the Gaekwar's officers stationed there, is quite enough to involve in ruin a State with much larger resources than those the Petty Government of Rajpeepla possessed.

It is necessary here to mention that a Musulman, by name Bajee Daimer, living in Tullukwara, who had formerly no claims upon Rajpeepla, established a Geeras right about ten or twelve years since. He still continued plundering and distressing the inhabitants of Rajpeepla, taking their cattle, and not releasing them without a ransom. The Komavisdar of Tullukwara is said to be bribed by him, and therefore connives at his depredations. The person above mentioned has obliged many of the villages to pay him a sum of money as the price of his abstaining from plundering their lands, whilst those who will not come to similar terms are greatly distressed by him. He had very few regular troops, but the chief means of his carrying on his depredations is by the assistance of a numerous body of Dhankas, who are a cruel and blood-thirsty caste of Bheels. The investigation of this man's claims, if he has any, would appear to be very desirable; and from all the information I was able to obtain regarding him, I am inclined to think if Bhandaree was given to him for his personal safety, he would willingly come in to any authority appointed for that purpose.

The climate of Rajpeepla is considered to be very unhealthy, and fatal to strangers in particular. Its unhealthiness is chiefly attributed to the bad quality of the water; the numerous streams and rivulets with which this as well as other mountainous districts abound become tainted, and in some cases nearly poisoned, in flowing through large tracts of jungle. This was particularly observable in the vicinity of Ruttonpoor, everything that was boiled in the water of that place receiving a nasty, dirty yellow tinge, which required the keenest appetite to induce a person to partake of it. The unhealthiness of the climate is visible from its inhabitants, from their sallow and meagre appearance; and from strangers, by their unhealthy and dropsical appearance, the water causing the whole body, but the belly in particular, gradually to swell, exactly similar to a person affected by the dropsy.

The soil of the lower Purgunas of Rajpeepla is, generally speaking, very fertile and productive. The most fertile Purgunas are those which were divided between the Raja and the Gaekwar in Sumvut 1820 (A. D. 1763), namely Nandod, Wureetee, Bhalod, and Gowalee, which are situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, and are greatly fertilised by the annual overflowings of that celebrated river. The land of these, in the curious but significant comparison of an old and intelligent Patel, is like a gold cup, and, according to the observation of the same person, under proper authority and protection, not a rood of it would remain unturned by the plough; and on account of its fertility it is denominated *Baghat*, or land adapted for gardens. The soil of the six remaining lower Purgunas, Gora, Gureswur, Kantal, Ruttonpoor, Jugreea, and Jubhoogaum, is not to be compared with that of the former, but is nevertheless capable of producing most of the grains commonly grown in Guzerat.

Large tracts of ground, in consequence of the miserable state of the country, have become waste, and covered with thick jungle, principally of the Babool. This remark is chiefly applicable to the three Purgunas last mentioned. In prosperous times, however, the greater part of these would, I have no doubt, be cleared away, for the fertility of the soil is evidently great, as in many places I observed, in traversing this part of the country, here and there a solitary spot of ground brought under cultivation by some industrious Ryut, entirely surrounded by thick jungle, covered with crops of Jowaree and other grains, very little inferior to those grown in the best cultivated parts of the district. The principal productions of these Purgunas are Jowaree, Bajree, Dangur and Kodra, Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat, Tobacco, Toor, Moog, and in short all the different grains grown in other parts of Guzerat.

The soil of the Hill Purgunas is by no means good, and only a very small portion of it is at present under cultivation. In former times each village cultivated from fifty to eighty Koombas, and the Bheels, who are the only inhabitants, paid their revenue in kind. The poorness of the soil does not

admit of the finer kinds of grain being sown in it, but only the coarser sorts, such as Dangur and Kodra, Bowta, Naglee, &c.

The customs formerly levied upon goods passing through these Purgunas into Khandesh and the Dekkan were very considerable, but they are at present entirely stopped, in consequence of the very disturbed state of the country, and the roads being at present impassable. The common mode of reckoning the quantity of land attached to each village in the country of Rajpeepla is in the Koomba, but in the Purgunas of Ruttonpoor, Jubhoogaum, and two villages in the Jugreea Purguna, it is estimated in the Deer beega, a measure, as its name denotes, equal to one and a half of the common beega.

The Cornelian mines are in the vicinity of Ruttonpoor, whence that village derives its name, *Ratan* in Sanscrit signifying a precious stone. The cornelians were formerly burnt only at a village in the Jugreea Purguna, commonly called Neemodra, but the proper name of which is Limodra, and the business was formerly monopolised by a few Musulman families, who disposed of the cornelians to the merchants of Cambay. Lately, however, two other establishments have been formed for preparing the cornelians, one at the village of Sooltanpoor, superintended by a Rajpoot, and the other at the village Raneepoora, conducted by a Karoombee. This infringement of the monopoly formerly enjoyed by the inhabitants of Limodra has of course given them great offence, and was loudly cried out against. The Bheels, who are the miners, commence their operations about the month of Aswin or September, and leave off in that of Wysakh or April, when they commence burning them. The Bheels are paid at the rate of a rupee for six baskets full, containing on an average 25 seers each. They have likewise some food found them, as well as the implements of digging, and a little oil to burn in the pits.

The operation of burning is performed by digging a hole one guz square, in which are placed earthen pots filled with the cornelians, which, to facilitate the process, have for some time previous been exposed to the sun. The bottoms of the pots are taken out, and a layer of about six or seven inches of cow or goat-dung, strewed above and below them, is set fire to, which, when consumed, has rendered the stones ready for the Cambay merchants. During the rains the Bheels leave off their labours, and at the beginning of every new season are obliged to commence digging in new places, the old pits having been rendered unserviceable by the monsoon. The inhabitants of Limodra evinced great jealousy at the inquiries I made regarding the profits they derived from their employment. They informed me that the maximum price they obtained for the stones when burnt was fifty rupees the pukka maund, and the minimum twenty-five rupees, and added, that in a good year they sold cornelians to the amount of about twenty thousand rupees, but in a bad one only to the amount of about eight or nine thousand rupees. I am, however,

by no means satisfied that their information on this point is correct, and I had not time to obtain more satisfactory particulars. The three principal colours of the cornelians are red, white, and yellow; the first of which is considered the most valuable. These mines in the time of Ryesingjee yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which has, however, of late decreased to about half that amount.

Considering it probable that the inquiries which have been made regarding the disputed succession to the Rajpeepla Gadee will induce Government in its wisdom to consider that important question at rest, and that Narsing has satisfactorily established his superior claims to Purtaub Sing, it must first be taken into consideration what are the measures most advisable to be adopted for the future administration of the Government, with the view of retrieving its affairs, now on the brink of ruin. If this supposition be correct, I conclude, as Narsing is incapacitated from sitting on the Gadee himself, through the misfortune of blindness, a suitable provision will be assigned to him for his support, and his eldest son, Verisaljee, under such stipulations as it may be deemed advisable to make, will with as little delay as possible be proclaimed Raja of the country. It would be of the greatest benefit if the proclamations were issued jointly by the British and Gaekwar Governments; and if a general oblivion of the past were promised, as well as a promise that no one would be oppressed, or in any degree injured, for the part he may have acted in the present contest: this would tend to restore confidence in the minds of all, and reconcile, in time, even the opposite party to the newly established Government.

If it is intended that the British Government shall exercise a direct control over the Raja's affairs, he should be required to give a written promise to be guided by the advice given to him, and to consent to all measures of reform connected with his Government which may be proposed to him.

As the eldest son of Narsing is now only twelve or thirteen years old, and, as such, too young to be entrusted with more than the name of power, or to have any active share in the affairs of his Government, the delicate task of selecting a proper person or persons to carry on this for him is necessary; and upon this selection will in a great measure depend the success of any measures hereafter to be adopted. The Karbaree or Karbarees might give a written paper, stipulating that he or they will act and manage everything in obedience to the orders of the Raja, and the latter that he will act in conformity with the advice and suggestions of the British Government; or, if such a superintendence is not deemed advisable, that he will act in conformity with that of the Gaekwar Government. The original agreements, containing these stipulations, and all others, to be deposited with the Resident at Baroda, and copies retained by the Raja, and all other parties concerned. I feel, however

no hesitation, and I trust it will not be considered presumptuous in my so doing, in mentioning the name of his present Karbaree, Purboodas, as a person fitted to fill the above important office. This is the person who accompanied me on the part of Narsing; and, from the constant intercourse I have necessarily had with him, I may be considered to have had some opportunity of judging of his character and abilities. Regarding the first, I shall only observe that during the whole course of the past investigation I did not succeed in detecting him in one single attempt to deceive me, or to support his master's claims by any other than fair and just means. This is a fact which must speak strongly for itself, and give strong grounds to believe that his future conduct will be governed on similar principles. Regarding his abilities, I should consider them perfectly adequate for the situation in view. He appears to be a shrewd, well-informed man, and possesses a very great and extensive local knowledge of the country, and everything relating to its affairs, which are recommendations of no small weight.

The next thing to be done is the settling of a provision upon Purtaub Sing, Soorujkoor, and their dependents; and an article of agreement might be obtained from the Raja, agreeing to give out of the revenues of the country whatever the British Government deems sufficient and suitable for this purpose. The allowances (vide Appendix No. III.) they at present enjoy are large, and nearly double those granted to Narsing; the reason of which is well known. The provision should be fully competent to enable them to live in comfort, but at the same time the very impoverished state of the country ought not to be disregarded. On this account it might be held out to them that, should their conduct merit it, their allowances would be increased as the country improved in its resources. The allowance will, I conclude, be granted with the proviso that he is not to reside in future in Rajpeepla, and that it will be forfeited in case he is guilty of any misconduct.

Regarding the enormous debts said to be due from the Rajpeepla Government, I have neither had time nor opportunity accurately to ascertain their amount, nor the manner in which they have been contracted. At present every mouth is shut, from fear, and the uncertainty which exists in the minds of all as to the consequences which will arise from giving information on this or on any other subject. Such, however, will not be the case when the legitimate power is restored.

From all that I have been able to ascertain, I have no doubt but that the just debt will be found to be enormous, and of such an amount as will require the utmost frugality, and vigilant superintendence over the expenditure of the State, to hold out the hope of its ever being liquidated. If my information, however, is correct, I am equally certain that the greatest impositions will be discovered, and that the debt will admit of very great deductions in

its gross amount. The debt due to the Gaekwar from the Rajpeepla Government did not, as stated in the letter from the Court of Directors to the Bombay Government in reference to Captain Carnac's despatch, dated the 15th December 1815, amount in Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815) to Rs. 9,00,621, exclusive of the item charged by the Bhow for the expenses of his mission, amounting to Rs. 2,44,121-3-31, but inclusive of it. On reference to the paper containing the stipulations and amount of the sum borrowed in March last from certain shroffs by the Gaekwar Government on account of Rajpeepla, the amount of the debt, as therein stated, is Rs. 6,12,693-3-81, independently of which I have understood, since my return from Rajpeepla, that another item of Rs. 7,00,000 is intended to be exhibited by the Gaekwar Government against this petty tributary.

Thus, therefore, although the entire management of the country has been entirely vested in the Gaekwar Government since Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815), and the whole of the revenue of the country has been collected and paid into its treasury by its own officers, with the exception of such part as was necessary to pay the annual stipends of the two candidates for the succession, and the necessary expenses of administration, the debt, according to their statement, has been increased above one-third of what it was prior to the country being given over to them, without any other plea or cause to allege for such being the case, than the exactions and mismanagement of its own officers. The plea under which the Gaekwar undertook to engage in an active control and supervision over the affairs of Rajpeepla was the mere preservation of its tributary rights.* From the above detail it will be seen how much it has preserved these, at the expense of its tributary.

The investigation, if such is thought necessary, of this debt, will be rather difficult and intricate of accomplishment, and to afford perfect justice to the tributary State, it should embrace the period from which it first commenced, or about the time that Ramsing ascended the Gadee. Perhaps, however, it will not be considered advisable or expedient to pry too narrowly into it, on account of the disgust such would occasion, but principally to confine the examination to the period which has elapsed since the mission of the Bhow. The debt, when ascertained, must be put in a train of liquidation, by assigning all the disposable revenue of the country towards clearing it off that may remain after paying the Gaekwar his tribute, and the necessary expenses of the Raja and his Government.

The creditors of the Rajpeepla State may be divided into three classes,— I. the Gaekwar Government; II. individuals who have our Bhandaree as security for the repayment of what is due to them; III. those who have not this security for what is due to them. The debts due to the Gaekwar

* Vide Captain Carnac's letter to the Bombay Government, dated the 15th December 1815.

Government are worthy of the chief consideration, and have been incurred on two accounts, first, arrears for tribute, and Ghas Dana; and secondly, for expenses incurred for management, and in equipping forces to the Rajpeepla country. The amount of the first can easily be ascertained, but the just amount of the latter cannot be so but with difficulty. The Gaekwar Government may perhaps advance a claim for interest, which, considering the immense advantages it has derived from Rajpeepla beyond its just dues, and that the principal part of the debt has been incurred during the time the country has been under its administration, it can hardly be considered entitled to, as the Raja had no authority or power to prevent the waste and extravagance of the public money which has taken place.

The debt due to the second class of creditors is the amount of Rs. 6,12,693 under the British Bhandaree, borrowed in March last year; although I believe it never has been examined. The only question regarding it is whether it is now to be examined or not: justice decides that it ought, but policy may overrule the former, as it will doubtless excite odium in the minds of Seeajee and his Court.

If it is decided that the above should hold good, and remain untouched, the paper given last year by the Gaekwar Sirkar might be destroyed, and one, containing exactly the same provisions and stipulations, might be issued by the Raja, and given to the Soucars, to which, of course, the Company's Bhandaree, as it was to the deed they now hold, would be affixed. If the Soucars refuse to accede to this arrangement, some other persons might perhaps be found, either in Surat, Ahmedabad, or Baroda, willing to advance money to the same amount, and perhaps upon more favourable terms. The total of this debt having been ascertained, the Raja might be directed to pass a bond for the amount, agreeing to pay off so much every year, or to liquidate the whole amount in a certain number of years. He must likewise promise in future to pay punctually the tribute and Ghas Dana due to the Gaekwar Government, and if the latter could be prevailed upon to receive his tribute through the Resident, on the same principles as he receives those of Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, it would undoubtedly be attended with the happiest and most beneficial effects; but this is touching upon a subject I ought to leave to the more experienced judgment of my superiors.

The debts alluded to in Class III. are those due to Myral Bhow, and other individuals, and not under the Bhritish Bhandaree: these are very doubtful, and require the minutest investigation, to doing which the same consideration of policy cannot, I humbly conceive, exist, as may to the strictly scrutinizing those of the Gaekwar Government. What the amount of these may be, I am unable to state with any degree of accuracy, having no authority to enter upon the investigation, or access to the proper records: I fear, however,

they will prove considerable, and that this class of debts, like the others, will be found to have greatly increased during the Gaekwar's administration. The exact amount ought to be ascertained, and the Raja ought to promise to pay it as soon as possible. During the time of Myral Narayen's Mamlutdarship, the Gaekwar Government gave him a Sicca Yad, I understand, specifying what should be the amount of his expenses. This will be of great use in investigating his debt, and no extra expenses, not properly accounted for, should be admitted. I likewise understand that Narsing possesses a paper given to him by Myral Narayen, promising, upon certain conditions, to remit a part of the debt the Rajpeepla Government owes to him. If this is true, it might be some ground for demanding a remission now. Narsing will also doubtless expect him to give an account of the collections made during his Mamlutdarship, which embraced a period of eight or nine years.

Before any arrangement of the above kind can be entered into, it will be necessary to ascertain the gross amount of all the revenues of each district. This will be required to be carefully and minutely done, and the gross amount being ascertained, as well as the expenses of collection, we shall know the amount of the surplus revenue which will remain, which will form the basis of whatever Bundobust is made. From the surplus revenue must be deducted the annual expenses of the Raja, his family and relations, ministers, Sebundee, and the Gaekwar tribute, and Ghas Dana rights and other expenses of the Government, which of course must be estimated upon the strictest principles of economy and frugality, and whatever remains may then be applied to liquidate the debt; such as are under our guarantee will claim the earliest attention, and next to these the Gaekwar arrears for tribute, &c.

Regarding the police, and state of the country, it is not now the proper time to dilate: the former is very inefficient, and crimes of the most glaring description are allowed to go unpunished, principally for two reasons, first, the expense attending it, and the little interest the Komavisdar can have in incurring that expense; and secondly, because the present Government are considered intruders, and the greater part of the inhabitants of the hilly country in particular disavow their authority, &c. The excuse these now have for committing their depredations will soon, however, be removed, and if a few examples are made in future, the commission of crimes will become less frequent and less atrocious. It will, however, be absolutely necessary that a considerable force should be maintained by the Raja for some years, in order to enable him to keep the turbulently inclined down, and to maintain the peace of his country. It is not for me to recommend a small detachment of Company's troops being allowed to remain stationary in the country for a short period, though I cannot refrain from stating my conviction that as much benefit would be derived from such a measure as would ensue from that of the removal of the Gaekwar

troops, which is another subject I do not consider myself warranted in entering upon at length, nor upon the advantages which would be derived by the British Government from the peace and quietness of Rajpeepla being established, and its strongholds being no longer, as they are at present, a sure refuge for plunderers of all descriptions, who, by escaping to them, avoid the punishment their crimes have rendered them worthy of. In case the former suggestion is approved of, the expenses of the detachment should perhaps in justice be paid by the Raja, and the expense thus incurred would undoubtedly be considered by him trifling in comparison with the advantages he would derive from it. A small body of peons, bearing the Company's belts, and dispersed through the different Purgunas, would be of the greatest service in giving information and detecting robberies, and, if it is thought necessary, a Karkoon on the part of the Company's Government might be for a time stationed at Nandod, for the same purpose, of transmitting information of any particular occurrences which may happen.

The state of the country is miserable in the extreme, and the voice of misery saluted my ears in every place I visited. The foundation of this is undoubtedly to be traced to the disputes of Narsing and Purtaub Sing, but the misery has since been infinitely increased by the exactions of the Gaekwar Government, and more so by those of its officers. The resources of the country are almost exhausted, and the high assessment of revenue made upon its inhabitants for the present year will, if remedies are not speedily applied, complete their ruin. I do not state this from information obtained from other persons, but from what I have been personally an eye-witness to. The towns and villages are mostly in ruins, and many of them nearly deserted by their inhabitants, who have emigrated into our territories ; most of the villagers are involved in debt to individuals who live upon the distress of others, by lending money upon the most usurious terms to the wretched beings, to satisfy the clamorous demands of the Komavisdars, and for which they in many cases sell, and in more mortgage, their lands. The consequence is that the greater part of the lands are uncultivated, and that while by the bounty of Providence the whole country ought to be flourishing, from the present prosperous and abundant season, nothing is to be seen but misery and distress. Bucha Jumadar contracted with the Gaekwar Government to farm the revenues of Rajpeepla last year for Rs. 2,40,000 : of this sum a balance (from the causes above mentioned) remained at the end of the year, and what was levied was only obtained (from the little land that was cultivated) by all the usual modes used with a view of extorting money by Native Governments, and by levying upon each Koomba enormous rates, varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, and even in some instances after this an extra tax was levied upon each house.

No further proof of the comparative state of the country at the present time, and in that of Ryesingjee, the father of Ajabsing, need be advanced, than that in the latter period a revenue of four lakhs or three lakhs and half was collected, at moderate rates of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 the Koomba, while Rs. 2,40,000 cannot at present be raised at the above enormous rates.

It is my intention to obtain, if possible, an accurate statement of the collections made during ten years of Ryesingjee's reign; during ten of that of Ajabsing, during that of Ramsing, as well as those made during the time the Gaekwar Government has been in charge of the country, which will at once show the comparative state of the country at the four periods.* The prosperity of the country has been on the decline from the time of Ryesingjee, but in that of Ajabsing upwards of three lakhs were raised without distressing the inhabitants, and by increasing the rate levied upon each Koomba 4 annas in the rupee. The amount of misery the inhabitants underwent last year one would think was distressing enough, but the oppression they then experienced will speedily vanish before that which must be committed this year, which needs no further proof when it is stated that the avarice of Bucha Jumadar prompted him to offer Rs. 2,90,000 for the farm of the country, independent of Sookree. With the knowledge he must naturally have possessed of the real state of the country, and the difficulty he met with in raising the lower rate of last year, we do not know which to be most astonished at,—his foolishness or his inhumanity; but humanity does not seem to form any part of his character.

It is not easy to estimate what will be the sufferings of the wretched inhabitants this year. The crops are certainly most abundant, but the quantity of land cultivated this year is very small, and in the generality of the Purgunas is confined to the ground in the immediate vicinity of each village. On his arrival at Rajpeepla about a month since, he endeavoured to persuade the principal Zumindars of the Nandod Purguna to take the responsibility of his contract off his shoulders, and to pass him a bond for Rs. 3,07,000. This they refused, and he is now on his circuit, to make the best settlement he can. On my passing through several of the Purgunas on my return to Nandod, I found that the principal Patels of each village had ran away only a few days before into our territories, having placed large branches of the Babool tree before their doors, which is expressive, I am informed, of their determination not to return until better days visit their unhappy country. This will of course increase the misery of those who remain.

The distress of this year has been greatly increased by the long delay which has taken place in settling the proportion of revenue each Purguna is to pay. This is not yet completed, and the consequence is, that not a grain of the new

* Since writing thus far, I have succeeded in procuring these desirable data.

crops is to be moved out of the Khuree until this is effected; and it was melancholy to see, at every village through which we passed, the unhappy cultivator watching the fruits of his labour, which was greatly diminishing by petty thefts, and the ravages of all kinds of vermin and birds. The above observations are principally applicable to the lower Purgunas: regarding the upper, or those in the hills, I can only speak from the imperfect information I have as yet been able to obtain. In the latter the Komavisdar has very little if any authority, and the revenue collected is very trifling. Many of them are entirely waste and uninhabited. How Bucha Jumadar* will be able to perform his contract I am not able to say, but this I know, that he will do his best to indemnify himself, by the most unjust and rigorous extortions; and that if money-lenders are to be found, the poor Ryuts will be, as they were last year, compelled to resort to them. The question then arises, whether this should be allowed, or whether he should not suffer the loss his avarice and cruelty so justly merit.

From the above observations it will be readily observed how inadequate the present resources of the Rajpeepla Government are to meet the heavy burthens with which it is oppressed, and how distant must be the hope of its being restored to its former state of prosperity. It will be recollected that the farm of the revenues was given by the Gaekwar Government to the present farmer for three years, and that this is only the second year. This circumstance creates a dilemma, perhaps difficult to be got out of; but the Raja may justly exclaim against the Gaekwar's rights to let the revenues *in prospectu*, and the Gaekwar Government can have no right to claim the management of the country after the claims of the two candidates are decided. This, I conclude, will be vested in the Raja exclusively, as soon as such is considered advisable, and the agreement will become null and void. This, justice to the Raja and the inhabitants of the country appears to render advisable, and such the conduct of the Mamlutdar himself justly merits. Whether the wisdom of Government will deem it proper to extend its fostering care over the Raja's administration, or whether it will be deemed advisable to avoid interference, is a subject I am not the proper person to judge of: this question involves the delicate one of the Gaekwar's tributary rights, &c., but I may without presumption observe, that such being the case, would afford the only hope of the debt being gradually liquidated, the peace of the country being restored, and the comfort

* This person was formerly a domestic in the service of Ahmud, the father of the present Ameer Jumadar. In 1801, Seetaram Rowjee took him into his service, and gave him a body of horse. When his patron fell, he was the first to desert his fortunes, and to attach himself to the rising fortunes of the Shastree, who in 1811 gave him the Mahee Kanta Mooluk-geeree. His deeds there are well known, and he was in the end deprived of this command, and the country was delivered from a most avaricious and remorseless Mamlutdar.

and happiness of its inhabitants confirmed. The policy of such may be doubtful, the right I should humbly conceive not, as long as a rea of the debt under our Bhandaree remains unpaid. Great hope might be entertained of a great change taking place for the better, and the measures to be adopted on such an event must be taken into consideration. The chief of these is the best mode of farming the revenues, which appears to be that of farming them to the highest bidder, under proper security, due stipulations being made that the Ryut shall not be oppressed, or be made to pay more than the Gunnoot, or stipulated assessment.

The farmer will on his own account endeavour to increase his own profit, by encouraging cultivation, and increasing the population, and what he voluntarily agrees to farm it for will doubtless, unless under extraordinary circumstances, be regularly paid. There are two modes of doing this,—one by farming the whole district to one man, the other by farming the Mahals separately to different men. The latter appears to be the best, as the Raja, under this system, will be independent, his orders be more readily obeyed, and greater checks be upon the farmers against their misconduct. A stipulation must be made that the farmer is not to underlet the land he takes, but manage it himself, as the person underletting, as well as those to whom he underlets, would expect a profit, and for both to realize it, unjust exactions would be made upon the poor Ryut. A moderate rate might be assessed upon each Koomba for next year, gradually to be raised in the following years; and as an encouragement to the inhabitants to bring Popeer or waste lands under the plough, a very moderate proportion of the produce might be taken the first or two first years. These temporary sacrifices at first would hereafter be amply repaid to Government, by the increase of cultivation which would speedily take place. It may, perhaps, be deemed advisable that security should be taken from each village for their revenues, either in Colonel Walker's mode, or some other Government may think more proper. This would be a work of time, especially if it likewise should be thought necessary that a Muhalkas bond should be passed by each; and in this case it appears to be the best plan of making the inhabitants of one village become security for the good behaviour of those of another in its neighbourhood, whenever such can be conveniently effected, and at the same time that proper warning be given of the consequences of ill behaviour and misconduct, promises of protection, and recommendations to cultivate the lands in peace, should be extended to them.

Another point for consideration are the Geeras rights the Rajpeepla Government possesses in the Company's and Gaekwar's territory, as I conclude the present will be deemed a favourable opportunity for making some changes for the better. With regard to the former, three modes occur to me:—1*st*, that the Rajpeepla Government should relinquish its rights altogether gratuitously,

which the British Government may be thought warranted in demanding, from the excesses and depredations which have been committed by the subjects of the former against those of the latter, and to indemnify itself for the expenses attendant upon its interference in the dispute; *2nd*, the Rajpeepla Government relinquishing the right, in consideration of a moderate pecuniary compensation being given in lieu by the British Government,—this would be a most advantageous accommodation to the former, whilst labouring under its present embarrassments; *3rd*, the adoption of the mode pointed out by Mr. Sutherland in his report to the Honorable Court of Superior Tribunal at Bombay, dated 20th July 1819, of paying the amount, whatever it may be, from the Sirkar's treasury, and not allowing it to be collected by the Government itself. Perhaps this measure may be made to refer likewise to all individual Geeraseeas* residing in Rajpeepla, having Geeras rights in our territories. Regarding the Geeras rights the Rajpeepla Government possess over the Gaekwar Government, the best plan appears to be that the just amount should be ascertained, and that the Rajpeepla Government should in future relinquish the right in perpetuity, a corresponding deduction being made from the tribute and Ghas Dana it now pays to the Gaekwar Government. This appears fair to both parties; but it may be considered objectionable, and considered more advisable that the annual amount should be fixed, and paid regularly from the Gaekwar treasury, or by the Resident at Baroda.

An agreement might be made at the present period, that the Company should have whatever teak† it required at a moderate price. Regarding this valuable wood I shall obtain all the information I am able. A stipulation might likewise be made, if necessary, that all the cotton grown in the country should be disposed of at Broach to the Company; and being chiefly grown in the Purgunas situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, it would be cheap from the facility of water carriage. Measures may likewise be taken to facilitate Sir John Malcolm's plan of getting up stores by water to Mhow, as the Nerbudda's course runs through Rajpeepla, provided that plan (as I believe is intended) be ever adopted.

Since writing the above, I have obtained an account of the collections made in Rajpeepla at the four different periods alluded to in this Memorandum,

* It was my intention to have procured as accurate a list as I was able of this celebrated class of persons residing in Rajpeepla, the amount of the dues of each, and the places upon which they were due, &c.; but this I was prevented from doing, from returning so early to Baroda.

† The principal Purgunas in which teak is produced are Sakhbara, Nansur, Panchmolee, and Gunawa; the first of which derives its name from the abundance it produces. The timber is felled after the jungles have been fired, or about the Hoolee, and is afterwards floated down the Taptee during the rains.

which will point out, in a much clearer manner than can be expressed in words, the progressive decline of this Petty State from its once flourishing condition. The memoranda from which these statements have been drawn out were furnished me by a respectable and intelligent Desaee of the country, whose father, as well as himself, were formerly the persons through whom the collections were in a great measure made, and therefore some reliance may be placed upon their being, generally speaking, correct.

Appendix No. IV. exhibits the collections said to have been made during ten years of the reign of Ryesing, namely from Sumvut 1832 (A. D. 1776) to Sumvut 1841 (A. D. 1785), and the average amount collected in the above period, it will be oberved, is Rs. 3,45,585-2-0.

Appendix No. V. shows the collections said to have been realized during ten years of the reign of Ajabsing, the brother of Ryesing, namely from Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1794) to Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1803), and the average amount collected during that period is Rs. 2,59,405-2-0.

Appendix No. VI. exhibits the amount of revenue collected during the reign of Ramsing, or for a period of seven years, namely from Sumvut 1860 (A. D. 1804) to Sumvut 1866 (A. D. 1810), and the average amount is Rs. 2,50,160.

Appendix No. VII. exhibits the collections made by Myral Narayen, the Bhow, and Bucha Jumadar, from Sumvut 1867 (A. D. 1810) up to the last year, and the average amount during that period is Rs. 2,37,960-2-0.

In order, however, to place the real decline of this Petty State in a proper point of view, we must not only take into consideration the progressive decrease in the average amount of the collections as above detailed, but likewise must contrast the rates formerly assessed upon the cultivator with those assessed at the present moment. These I have already alluded to, and it appears that whilst, during ten years of Ryesingjee's reign, a revenue averaging Rs. 3,45,585 was realized, at the moderate rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 the Koomba, during the last ten years a revenue averaging only Rs. 2,37,960-2-0 has been collected with the greatest difficulty, at the enormous and ruinous assessment of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 the Koomba. This is a fact which speaks for itself. Again, to ascertain more accurately the comparative state of the country at the four different periods brought forward, we must take into consideration the evenness and due proportion with which the weight of the public revenue pressed upon the whole country during the first period, and the disproportionate assessments upon some of the Purgunas made during the last period. To take, for instance, the first Purguna on the list, or Nandod, the average amount of revenue collected from it during the first of the four periods is only Rs. 30,000; during the second, Rs. 37,600; during the third, Rs. 46,582-3-42; and during the last, Rs. 50,300.

The reason of this difference is on account of the situation of the Purguna, which is by no means large, placing its unfortunate inhabitants entirely under the power of those who possess the Government of the country; and thus, therefore, while under the mild administration of their two legitimate Chieftains, Ryesingjee and Ajabsing, they only bore a just proportion of the revenue levied upon the country, yet the deficiency of the revenue which occurred in consequence of the intemperance and imbecility of Ramsing's character on the one hand, and in later times in consequence of the cruelty, rapacity, and extortions of the Gaekwar's Komavisdars, was in some degree made good by levying from this, and other Purgunas similarly situated, an amount of revenue far beyond the ability of their inhabitants to pay, without having resort to money-lenders. One more instance, but the reverse of the above, will suffice: the average amount of revenue collected from the Ruttonpoor Purguna during the first of the four periods will be observed to be Rs. 55,400; during the second, Rs. 50,900; during the third, Rs. 36,285-2-85; and during the last, Rs. 31,650. The reason of this great decrease in the collections of this Purguna is the same as the one I have already stated is the cause of the great increase in those of Nandod, namely its situation. Ruttonpoor, although one of the largest, and likewise, generally speaking, a very productive Purguna of Rajpeepla, it will be observed, on reference to the map, is situated in the vicinity of the hilly country of Rajpeepla, and not, like Nandod, on the banks of the Nerbudda; independent of which, a great part of its population consists of Bheels, who, although they were willing to pay to the regular Governments of Ryesingjee and Ajabsing their due proportion of revenue,—and, from the little intercourse I held with them when in Rajpeepla, I am convinced they would willingly do the same again, when the person they consider to be their legitimate master recovers his just rights,—yet, sooner than put up with the exactions of intruders, they abandoned their villages, and found a safe retreat in the jungles and neighbouring hills.

There is one more remark I deem it necessary to make before concluding, namely upon the great decrease in the average amount of the collections made in the ten years of Ajabsing's reign, compared with those made in the same number of years of the reign of his predecessor. The decrease which is observable in the last period is to the amount of Rs. 86,180, from which it may be considered that the date from which the decline this Petty State has experienced from its former prosperity ought to be taken from the above time. Upon reference, however, to Appendix No. V., it will be observed that the deficiency arose from no revenue being realized from five of the Hill Purgunas, and the Zukat or customs levied by Ryesingjee in the Sakhbara Purguna being stopped. The cause of this was the rebellion of a refractory Bheel Chief of the name of Oomed Wusawa, the father of Kooria Wusawa, who obtained

possession and authority over those Purgunas, kept up a large military force, and, in short, set up for himself, till he was finally put to death, not openly or by force of arms, but secretly, by persons employed for the express purpose. Thus, therefore, although a part of the territory of the Rajpeepla Government was usurped by Oomed Wusawa, yet the country which still remained in the hands of the Raja was in a flourishing condition, and no deficiency in the revenues occurred on account of the oppression and cruelty exercised over his subjects.

Such information as I was able to obtain regarding Kooria Wusawa and other Bheel Chiefs will be found in the letters I wrote in reply to those of Mr. Norris, directing me to take measures to apprehend that notorious freebooter, dated 11th, 13th, and 16th January, and 6th March 1821.

Appendix No. VIII. contains a list of the Purgunas of Rajpeepla, specifying the number of villages in each. I have in my possession the names of most of these villages, but I have not had time to draw out a list of them, which is not a point of much consequence, unless it is intended they should enter into security for their good behaviour.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Residency, Baroda, 5th April 1821. Assistant Resident.

APPENDIX No. I.

Alluded to at page 265 *of this Selection.*

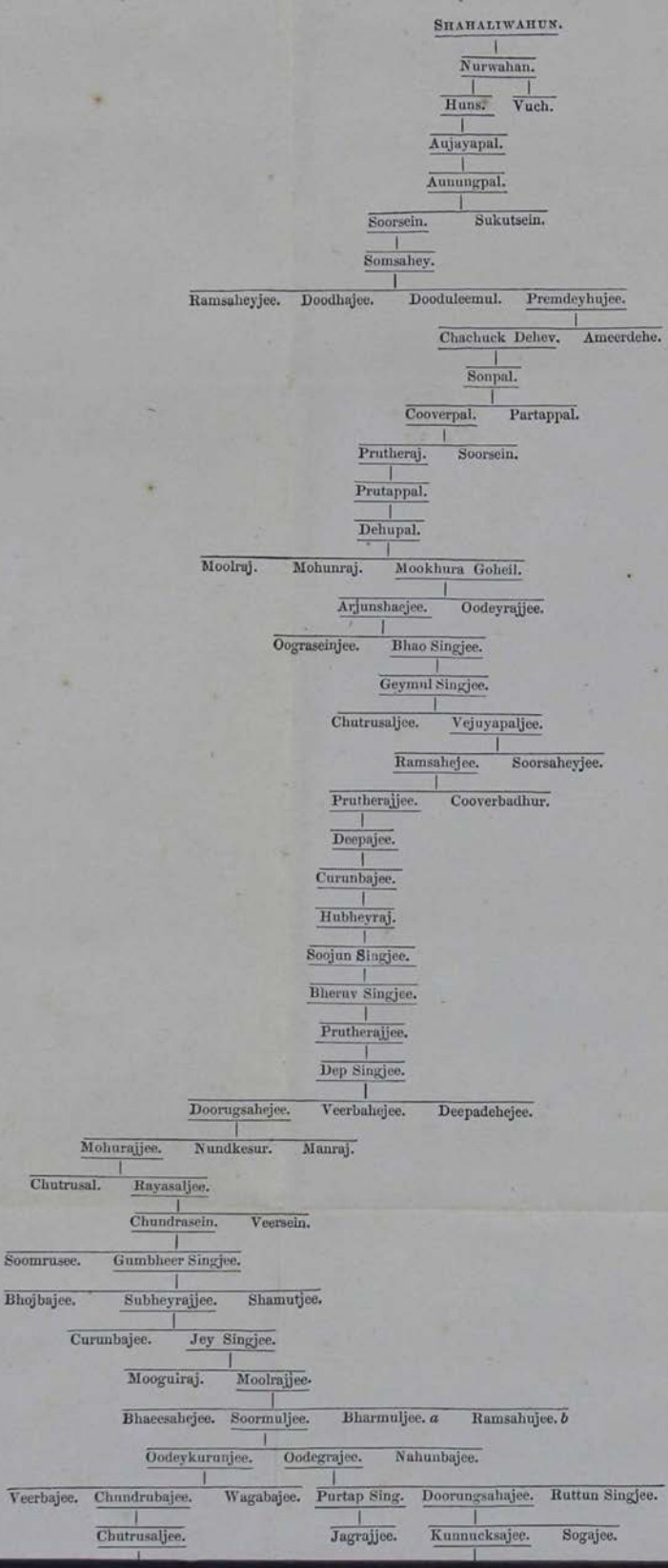
Translation of an Agreement entered into by Ryesingjee, *Raja of Rajpeepla, and* Damajee Rao, *Gaekwar, in Sumvut* 1821 (A. D. 1764).

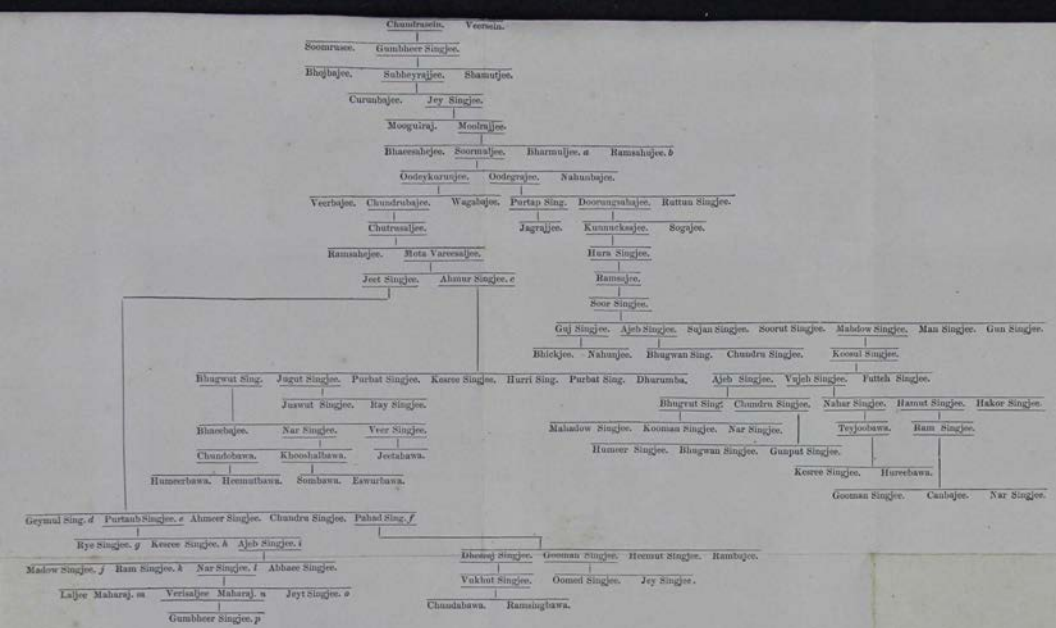
I. I will reside in the same place that Verisaljee formerly did, and will build a fort there. The Kotlas (Bheels) who reside in Joona Rajpeepla shall remain under my authority, and perform me service. The Gunnalee road shall be open to me, but five persons belonging to you may remain at Gunnalee, who are to be under my orders, and they (the five persons) shall not injure any of my men.

II. Wherever I have Geeras rights I shall enjoy them.

III. I shall enjoy the (produce) of whatever lands (I possess) by purchase, by mortgage, Pusaita, or Kanjee, according to custom, besides my villages, and other emoluments.

APPENDIX No. II.




Chundrasein. Veersein.
Soomrusee. Gumbheer Singjee.
Bhojbajee. Subheyrajjee. Shamutjee.
Curunbajee. Jey Singjee.
Mooguiraj. Moolrajjee.
Bhaeesahejee. Soormajjee. Bharmuljee. a Ramsahjee. b
Oodeykaranjee. Oodegrajee. Nahunbajee.
Veerbajee. Chundrubajee. Wagabajee. Purtap Sing. Doorungsahajee. Ruttun Singjee.
Chutrasaljee. Jagrajjee. Kunnucksajee. Sogajee.
Ramsahjee. Rota Vareesaljee. Hurs Singjee.
Jeet Singjee. Akmur Singjee. e Ramsajee.
Soor Singjee.
Guj Singjee. Ajeb Singjee. Sujan Singjee. Soorut Singjee. Mahdow Singjee. Man Singjee. Gun Singjee.
Bhickjee. Nahunjee. Bhugwan Sing. Chundra Singjee. Keosul Singjee.
Bhugwut Sing. Jugut Singjee. Purbat Singjee. Kesree Singjee. Hurri Sing. Purbat Sing. Dharumba. Ajeb Singjee. Vujeh Singjee. Futteh Singjee.
Juswut Singjee. Hay Singjee.
Bhugrut Sing. Chundru Singjee. Nahar Singjee. Hamut Singjee. Hakor Singjee.
Bhaeebajee. Nar Singjee. Veer Singjee.
Mahadow Singjee. Koomun Singjee. Nar Singjee. Teyjoobawa. Ram Singjee.
Chundobawa. Khooshalbawa. Jeetabawa.
Humeer Singjee. Bhugwan Singjee. Gumput Singjee.
Kesree Singjee. Hureebawa.
Hunneerbawa. Heemutbawa. Sombawa. Eswurbawa.
Goomun Singjee. Canbajee. Nar Singjee.
Geymul Sing. d Purtaub Singjee. e Ahmeer Singjee. Chundra Singjee. Pahad Sing. f
Rye Singjee. g Keeree Singjee. h Ajeb Singjee. i
Dheeraj Singjee. Goomun Singjee. Heemut Singjee. Rambajee.
Madow Singjee. j Ram Singjee. k Nar Singjee. l Abbasee Singjee.
Vukhut Singjee. Oomed Singjee. Jey Singjee.
Laljee Maharaj. m Verisaljee Maharaj. n Jeyt Singjee. o
Chundabawa. Ramsinghawa.
Gumbheer Singjee. p

a.—The ancestor of the present Thakoor of Gopalpura and of his brotherhood.

b.—The ancestor of the Rampura Goels.

c.—The ancestor of the Goels of Nowapura.

d.—Geymul Sing had no issue, but an imposture was attempted by his widow, something similar to that which has in later times been practised by Soorujkoor, to place a spurious child, named Dulcel Sing, on the Gadee. This child was the nominal ruler for six months, after which the imposture was discovered, and Purtaub Sing, the second son of Jeet Sing, succeeded to his hereditary rights.

e.—Purtaub Sing ruled for ten years.

f.—The ancestor of the Goels of Sujwa.

g.—Rye Sing was a minor when his father died, which enabled the Gaekwar, at the beginning of his reign, to gain great advantages over him. He, however, reigned twenty-two years, and appears to have been the best of the Rajas of the country, and his name is still spoken of with reverence and affection.

h.—Keeree Singjee died at the age of thirteen.

i.—Ajeb Sing reigned seventeen years. He succeeded Rye Sing in A. D. 1786, and died in A. D. 1803, aged 52 years.

j.—Madow Sing died during the life-time of his father, Ajeb Sing.

k.—Ram Sing succeeded to the Gadee on the death of his father Ajeb Sing, and died Sumvut 1866 (A. D. 1810). He left no legitimate issue, but, as is now well known, his widow and other interested persons placed the son of a Geerasia upon the Gadee vacated by the death of Ram Sing.

l.—Nar Sing was blind, and therefore incapacitated from sitting on the Gadee.

m.—Laljee Maharaj died during the reign of Ajeb Sing.

n.—Verisaljee, the present Raja of Rajpeepla, (A. D. 1855).

o.—Jeyt Singjee died A. D. 1837.

p.—Gumbheer Singjee, the only son of the present Raja, born at the close of the year 1846.

NOTE.—This Genealogical Table has been brought down to the period of publication.—*Editor.*

IV. The gardens and wells, with lands, of Rajgur (Rajpeepla), shall be divided between us. Five men belonging to me shall remain at Dheekee as a guard. The Zukat (or customs) of Rajgur shall be divided between us.

V. The Kusba of Nandod shall be divided between us.

VI. Ruttonpoor belongs to me.

VII. The (former) Pishkash or tribute is to be ceded (to me) in perpetuity.

VIII. One hundred and one Sowars and one elephant will be available for the public service, and I am to receive their Nemnook (or allowances) every year, and they will serve.*

IX. The division of the country, as agreed upon in Sumvut 1821, in the month of Jait, is as follows :—The Jumabundee of the four Dewanee Purgunas, whatever it may be, shall be equally divided, half to be paid to you, and half retained by me. The customs of the same four Purgunas shall be divided in the same manner. The hilly country, belonging to me in former times, shall continue to do so now; but all the lower Purgunas, together with the customs, shall be equally divided (between us).

X. I require Cowl, and an oath given with sincerity by the temple of Kunda Rao, by Bhelbunder (*i. e.* Mahdeve), by the Nerbudda, and by Hursidee Matas (a Hindoo goddess). In this manner you must write, and destroy your batteries (*i. e.* withdraw your army).

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPENDIX No. III.

Alluded to at page 271 *of this Selection.*

Particulars of the Nemnook determined on for the Expenses of Rajpeepla, given to Captain CARNAC *by the Gaekwar Government, on the* 20*th December* 1815, *at the period when* WITUL RAO BABAJEE *was sent to Rajpeepla.*

For Purtaub Sing, and Ranee, Rs. 13,750 per annum.

Then follows the division of the above, as thus.

Shagird Paisha for Purtaub Sing, Rs. 300 per mensem...Rs. 3,600 per ann.
House expenses ditto, Rs. 450 ditto ... . 5,400 „

* Article VIII. was only nominal, and was inserted to show the dependency of the Rajpeepla State upon that of the Gaekwar.

Expenses for Dusera	...Rs. 2,000	per ann.
Ditto for Dewalee	300	„
Ditto for Hoolee	200	„
Ditto for Sunkeran	50	„
Ditto for Nagpunchmee	200	„
Ditto for Kanayet-a-Nowrat	500	„
Ditto for Cloths	300	„
Private expenses of Purtaub Sing, per mensem Rs. 100	1,200	„
Total...	Rs. 13,750	per ann.

For Narsing, Rs. 9,340 per annum, which is divided as follows :—

Monthly allowance to Narsing, Rs. 700	Rs. 8,400
Sundry expenses	940
Total...	Rs. 9,340

Villages assigned to the women, &c., of the annual value of Rs. 10,000 :

Purtaub Sing	Rs. 2,000
Soorujkoor	4,000
To the other ladies...	4,000
Total...	Rs. 10,000, as follows :—

Sirdarkoorbaee, widow of Madow Sing, brother of Ramsing, four villages ; viz. Bhajpoor, in Purguna Puddal ; Jajpoor, in Purguna Puddal ; Dubhal, in Purguna Kantal ; Jodhpoor.

Oomedkoorbaee, a widow of Ramsing, two villages ; viz. Tavree and Dhundur, in the Purguna of Kantal.

Purtaubkoorbaee, widow of Rajsing, brother of Ajibsing, three villages ; viz. Oosha, in Purguna Vureethee ; Kottala, in Purguna Pathan ; and Dumbheree, in Purguna Eygote.

Kesursingbaee, concubine of Purtaub Sing, two villages ; viz. Bareya, in Purguna Nuvur ; and Ravul, in Purguna Gor.

Ruttonbaee, wife of Purtaub Sing, three villages ; viz. Doorur and Kapursee, Purguna Puddal ; and Kulum, Purguna Kantal.

Meetabaee, one village ; viz. Vupurnye, in Purguna Gor ; and the sister of Narsing one village, viz. Heerapoor.

Altogether 22 villages, value Rs. 10,000.

Account of the Expenses of the Paga and Sebundee, &c.

23 Bargeers, their allowance... ...	Rs. 217	8	0	per month.
36 Khasdars, or Gorawalas, at Rs. 3 each	108	0	0	„
Expenses of attendants of the Surnobut	14	0	0	„
2 Bheestees, at Rs. 3 each... ...	6	0	0	„
1 Camel Driver	5	0	0	„

1 Hallalkore	Rs.	3	8	0	per month.
1 Karkoon...		25	0	0	,,
Grain for feeding horses		450	0	0	,,
Total Monthly Expenses...	Rs.	829	0	0	,, = Rs. 9,948 per ann.

Account of the Expenses of the Manager of Rajpeepla.

Private expenses	Rs.	75			per month.
Shagird Paisha		25			,,
Expenses of food		25			,,
Total...	Rs.	125			,, = Rs. 1,500 per ann.

Monthly allowance to a Karkoon employed to transact the business of the Mahals, Rs. 50 per month... ... ... 600 ,,

Total... Rs. 2,100 per ann.

Annual allowance to an Accountant...	Rs. 600
Ditto ditto to a Karkoon attached to the Thana stationed at Nandod.	300
Ditto ditto to a Karkoon residing in the Fort of Rajpeepla... ...	500
Total...	Rs. 1,400

Sundry Karkoons employed in different places, as follows :—

1 in Ruttonpoor	Thana...	Rs. 500
1 in Avundar	ditto	200
1 at Wureetee	ditto	200
1 in Jugreea	ditto...	200
1 at Gowalee	ditto	200
1 at Jubhoogaum	ditto	200
1 at Kantal	ditto	200
1 at Gor	ditto	200
1 at Gerdashaw	ditto	200
1 at Waree	ditto	200
1 in the Mahals of	Doongur	200
Total.....		Rs. 2,500

Contingent expenses yearly...	Rs. 1,000
Expenses for the shop of the Paruks who are employed in the Potdaree, Rs. 100 per mensem, yearly	Rs. 1,200

Total expenses annually Rs. 51,238, viz. Rs. 10,000 in villages, and the remainder in ready money. Besides the above, whatever expenses may be incurred on account of the Sebundee, at the end of the year, will be brought to account.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPEN

Alluded to in Mr. WILLOUGHBY'S *Memoir*

Statement exhibiting the Collections made from the different Purgunas of Rajpeepla to Sumvut 1841 (A. D. 1785) ; *together with the Zukat*

Number.	Names of the Purgunas.	Collection in Sumvut 1832 (A. D. 1776).			Collection in Sumvut 1833 (A. D. 1777).			Collection in Sumvut 1834 (A. D. 1778).			Collection in Sumvut 1835 (A. D. 1779).		
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
1	Nandod	25,000	0	0	27,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	29,000	0	0
2	Wureetee	30,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	33,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
3	Bhalod	22,000	0	0	23,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	26,000	0	0
4	Gowalee	8,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
5	Jugreea	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	21,000	0	0
6	Ruttonpoor or Puddal	50,000	0	0	51,000	0	0	53,000	0	0	54,000	0	0
7	Jubhoogaum or Loona	7,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
8	Kantal or Amlatha	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
9	Goral	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
10	Gureswur	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
11	Nawagaum Gajur Gote	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
12	Thawa	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
13	Kookudha	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
14	Dumkeel	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
15	Sakhbara	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
16	Natrung	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
17	Kooda	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
18	Ghaonwalee	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
	Khangee, Juravet Land	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
	Seera, ditto	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
	Customs of the Nakas, and upon Timber	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
	Ditto of Sakhbara	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
19	Nansur	....			....			....			....		
	Kanalee	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
	Geeras at Hansod	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
	Ditto at Orpad	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0
	Ditto at Broach	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
	Ditto at Anklesur	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
	Ditto at Korul	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
	Ditto at Sinore	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
	Ditto at Wusravee	345	0	0	345	0	0	345	0	0	345	0	0
	Cornelian mines	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3000	0	0
	Total	3,12,165	2	0	3,23,165	2	0	3,29,265	2	0	3,34,265	2	0

Average amount of Collections for the above ten

* Average, Rs. 30,000.

DIX No. IV.

on Rajpeepla, at page 280 *of this Selection.*

during Ten Years of the Reign of Raja RYESING, *viz. from Sumvut* 1832 (A. D. 1776) *and Geeras Dues collected during the same period.*

Collection in Sumvut 1836 (A. D. 1780).			Collection in Sumvut 1837 (A. D. 1781).			Collection in Sumvut 1838 (A. D. 1782).			Collection in Sumvut 1839 (A. D. 1783).			Collection in Sumvut 1840 (A. D. 1784).			Collection in Sumvut 1841 (A. D. 1785).		
Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
28,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	33,000	0	0	35,000	0	0*
37,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	42,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	56,000	0	0
27,000	0	0	26,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	32,000	0	0
8,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
21,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	21,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0
54,000	0	0	55,000	0	0	57,000	0	0	59,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	61,000	0	0†
8,500	0	0	8,500	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
1,700	0	0	1,700	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	0	2,000	0	0
12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
....			....			....			....			....			....		
700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0
1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
345	0	0	345	0	0	345	0	0	345	0	0	345	0	0	345	0	0
3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
3,38,865	2	0	3,46,865	2	0	3,52,465	2	0	3,60,565	2	0	3,72,565	2	0	3,85,665	2	0

years..... Rs. 3,45,585-2-0.

† Average, Rs. 55,400.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPEN

Alluded to in Mr. WILLOUGHBY'S *Memoir*

Statement exhibiting the Collections made from the different Purgunas of the Districts of to Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1803); *together with the Zukat*

Number.	Names of the Purgunas.	Collection in Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1794).			Collection in Sumvut 1851 (A. D. 1795).			Collection in Sumvut 1852 (A. D. 1796).			Collection in Sumvut 1853 (A. D. 1797).		
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
1	Nandod	34,000	0	0	33,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	36,000	0	0
2	Wureetee	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	34,000	0	0	32,000	0	0
3	Bhalod	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	33,000	0	0
4	Gowalee	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
5	Jugreea	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
6	Ruttunpoor or Puddal	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	48,000	0	0
7	Jubhooganm or Loona	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
8	Kantal or Amlatha	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,200	0	0	2,200	0	0
9	Goral	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,700	0	0	1,800	0	0
10	Gureswur	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
11	Nawagaum Gajur Gote	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
12	Thawa	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
13	Kookudha	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
14	Dumkeel	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
15	Sakhbara	....			....			....			....		
16	Natrung	....			....			....			....		
17	Kooda	....			....			....			....		
18	Ghaonwalee	....			....			....			....		
19	Nansur	....			....			....			....		
	Khangee, Jurayet Land	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
	Seera, ditto	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
	Customs of the Nakas, and upon Timber	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
	Kanalee	700	0	0	700	0	0	800	0	0	800	0	0
	Geeras at Hansod	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
	Ditto at Orpad	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0
	Ditto at Broach	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
	Ditto at Anklesur	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
	Ditto at Korul	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Ditto at Sinore	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
	Ditto at Wusravee	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0
	Cornelian Mines	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
	Total	2,63,745	2	0	2,62,745	2	0	2,61,145	2	0	2,53,245	2	0

Average amount of Collections in the above ten

DIX No. V.

on Rajpeepla, at pages 280 *and* 281 *of this Selection.*

Rajpeepla during Ten Years of the Reign of AJABSING, *namely from Sumvut* 1850 (A. D. 1794) *and Geeras Dues collected during the same period.*

Collection in Sumvut 1854 (A. D. 1798).			Collection in Sumvut 1855 (A. D. 1799).			Collection in Sumvut 1856 (A. D. 1800).			Collection in Sumvut 1857 (A. D. 1801).			Collection in Sumvut 1858 (A. D. 1802).			Collection in Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1803).		
Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
37,000	0	0	39,000	0	0	41,000	0	0	42,000	0	0	44,000	0	0	35,000	0	0*
36,000	0	0	36,000	0	0	33,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
32,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	28,000	0	0
18,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
22,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	21,000	0	0	19,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	18,000	0	0
47,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	54,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
14,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
2,200	0	0	2,200	0	0	2,200	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,200	0	0
1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,700	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,600	0	0
4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
....			....			....			....			....			....		
....			....			....			....			....			....		
....			....			....			....			....			....		
....			....			....			....			....			....		
....			....			....			....			....			....		
3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0
1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
2,58,145	2	0	2,60,145	2	0	2,68,045	2	0	2,66,445	2	0	2,70,445	2	0	2,29,945	2	0

years..... Rs. 2,59,405–2–0.

* Average, Rs. 37,600.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPEN

Alluded to in Mr. WILLOUGHBY'S *Memoir*

Statement exhibiting the Collections made from the different Purgunas of Rajpeepla to Sumvut 1866 (A. D. 1810); *together with the*

Number.	Names of the Purgunas.	Collection in Sumvut 1860 (A. D. 1804).			Collection in Sumvut 1861 (A. D. 1805.)		
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
1	Nandod	40,000	0	0	42,000	0	0
2	Wurectee	28,000	0	0	32,000	0	0
3	Bhalod	25,000	0	0	27,000	0	0
4	Gowalee	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
5	Jugreea	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
6	Ruttonpoor or Puddal	40,000	0	0	38,000	0	0
7	Jubhoogaum or Loona	13,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
8	Kantal or Amlatha	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
9	Goral	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
10	Gureswur	5,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
11	Nawagaum Gajur Gote	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
12	Thawa	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
13	Kookudha	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
14	Dumkeel	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
15	Sakhbara	.....			.....		
16	Natrung	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
17	Kooda	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
18	Ghaonwalee	.....			.....		
19	Nansur	.....			.....		
	Khangee, Jurayet Land	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
	Seera, ditto	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
	Customs of the Nakas, and upon the Timber of Sakhbara	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
	Kanalee	700	0	0	700	0	0
	Cornelian Mines	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
	Geeras at Hansod	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
	Ditto at Orpad	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0
	Ditto at Broach	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
	Ditto at Anklesur	700	0	0	700	0	0
	Ditto at Korul	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Ditto at Sinore	500	0	0	500	0	0
	Ditto at Wusravee	325	0	0	325	0	0
	Total....	2,30,945	2	0	2,34,445	2	0

Average during the above seven

* Average, Rs. 46,582-3-0.

DIX No. VI.

on Rajpeepla, at page 280 *of this Selection.*

---

during Seven Years of the Reign of Raja RAMSING, *viz. from Sumvut* 1860 (A. D. 1804) *Zukat and Geeras Dues collected during the same period.*

Collection in Sumvut 1862 (A. D. 1806).			Collection in Sumvut 1863 (A. D. 1807).			Collection in Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1808).			Collection in Sumvut 1865 (A. D. 1809).			Collection in Sumvut 1866 (A. D. 1810).		
Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
42,000	0	0	44,000	0	0	48,000	0	0	54,000	0	0	56,000	0	0*
34,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	38,000	0	0	44,000	0	0	42,000	0	0
30,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	34,000	0	0	37,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
13,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	0
22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0
38,000	0	0	36,000	0	0	36,000	0	0	34,000	0	0	32,000	0	0†
12,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
.....			.....			.....			.....			....		
1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
.....			.....			.....			.....			....		
.....			.....			.....			.....			....		
3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,200	0	0	2,000	0	0
10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0
1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0
2,42,445	2	0	2,45,445	2	0	2,53,245	2	0	2,67,145	2	0	2,77,445	2	0

years..... Rs. 2,50,160.

† Average, Rs. 36,285-2-65.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPEN

Alluded to in Mr. WILLOUGHBY'S *Memoir*

Statement exhibiting the Collections made from the different Purgunas of Rajpeepla, during Four Years by WITTUL RAO BHOW, *from Sumvut* 1872 (A. D. 1815) *to Sumvut* 1875

Number.	Names of Purgunas.	Collection in Sumvut 1867 (A. D. 1810-11).			Collection in Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12).			Collection in Sumvut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13).			Collection in Sumvut 1870 (A. D. 1813-14).		
		Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
1	Nandod	50,000	0	0	51,000	0	0	62,000	0	0	52,000	0	0
2	Wureetee	42,000	0	0	42,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
3	Bhalod	42,000	0	0	42,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	39,000	0	0
4	Gowalee	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0
5	Jugreea	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	27,000	0	0
6	Ruttonpoor or Puddal	40,000	0	0	42,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	45,000	0	0
7	Jubhoogaum or Loona	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
8	Kantal or Amlatha	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
9	Goral	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
10	Gureswur	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
11	Nawagaum Gajur Gote	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
12	Thawa	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	....			....		
13	Kokudha	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	....			....		
14	Dumkeel	1,000	0	0	....			....			....		
15	Sakhburra	....			....			....			....		
16	Natrung	1,500	0	0	1,000	0	0	....			....		
17	Kooda	2,000	0	0	....			....			....		
18	Gaonwalee	....			....			....			....		
19	Nansur	....			....			....			....		
	Khangee, Jurayet Land	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
	Seera, ditto	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
	Customs of the Nakas, and upon Timber	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
	Kanalee	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
	Cornelian Mines	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
	Sundry villages	....			....			....			....		
	Geeras at Hansod	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
	Ditto at Orpad	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0
	Ditto at Broach	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
	Ditto at Anklesur	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
	Ditto at Korul	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Ditto at Sinore	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
	Ditto at Wusravee	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0
	Total....	2,72,445	2	0	2,70,945	2	0	3,08,945	2	0	2,76,945	2	0

Average in the above ten

DIX No. VII.

on Rajpeepla, at page 280 *of this Selection.*

Five Years by MYRAL NARAYEN, *from Sumvut* 1867 (A. D. 1810) *to Sumvut* 1871 (A. D. 1814); (A. D. 1818); *and One Year by* BUCHA JUMADAR, *for Sumvut* 1876 (A. D. 1819).

Collection in Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1814-15).			Collection in Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815-16).			Collection in Sumvut 1873 (A. D. 1816-17).			Collection in Sumvut 1874 (A. D. 1817-18).			Collection in Sumvut 1875 (A. D. 1818-19).			Collection in Sumvut 1876 (A. D. 1819-20).		
Rs.	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*	*Rs.*	*q.*	*r.*
50,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	42,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	52,000	0	0	54,000	0	0*
40,000	0	0	2,500	0	0	14,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
39,000	0	0	200	0	0	15,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	32,000	0	0
22,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	7,000	0	0	19,000	0	0	19,000	0	0	22,000	0	0
25,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	0
42,000	0	0	2,500	0	0	14,000	0	0	27,000	0	0	27,000	0	0	27,000	0	0
11,000	0	0	500	0	0	6,000	0	0	8,500	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
3,000	0	0	1,600	0	0	3,000	0	0	4,750	0	0	4,800	0	0	5,000	0	0
1,000	0	0	300	0	0	700	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,800	0	0
2,000	0	0	2,200	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
500	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
....			....			1,500	0	0	1,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
....			....			800	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
....			....			500	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	500	0	0
....			....			....			....			....			....		
....			300	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	1,300	0	0
....			100	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	1,200	0	0
....			....			....			....			....			....		
....			....			....			....			....			....		
4,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
2,000	0	0	100	0	0	700	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,300	0	0
10,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
1,500	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,400	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
....			....			3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0	1,420	2	0
1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0
2,69,945	2	0	81,445	2	0	1,57,545	2	0	2,36,395	2	0	2,43,745	2	0	2,50,245	2	0

years..... Rs. 3,37,960–2–0.

* Average.....Rs. 50,300.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Alluded to at page 282 *of this Selection.*

Names of the different Purgunas of Rajpeepla, and No. of Villages in each.

Names of the Jereenes Purgunas.	Villages.
Nandod	41
Wureetee	32
Bhalod or Aruda	23
Gowalee	5
Jugreea	7
Ruttonpoor or Puddal	56
Jubhoogaum or Loona	11
Kantal or Amlatha	43
Goral	28
Gureswur	30
Total	276
Dongur Purgunas.	
Nawagaum	20
Gajur Gote	25
Thawa	84
Kookudha	54
Dumkeel	25
Sakhbara	15
Natrung	24
Wudkoonta	27
Kooda	24
Ghaonwalee	15
Phoolwaree	60
Chopdee Jurwanee	7
Wudgaum	15
Koleewadoon Gungather	15
Ratee	9
Moresaree	44
Total	463

Mahal of Boodavull, of five Purgunas.

Boodavull ..... }
Kolul ..... } In the possession of Chunder Sing, Puttavut of the Raja of
Badgaree..... } Rajpeepla.
Amulbar..... }

Kookurmoonda.

Mahal Panchmowlee, of five Purgunas, under the Gaekwar.

Panchmowlee, Nansur, Ghunwud, Huldaree, and Bhysoother.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant Resident.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJPEEPLA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS;

SURVEYED, DURING THE YEARS 1852 TO 1855,

BY

LIEUTENANT J. J. POLLEXFEN,

15TH REGIMENT BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Submitted to Government on the 8th August 1855.

MAP

OF THE

EEPLA DISTRICT,

DVEE ZILLAH,

and the

ES OF HIS HIGHNESS THE Guicowar

between the

DDA and TAPTEE RIVERS.

RAJPEEPLA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AND EXTENT.—The tract of country surveyed by me during the years 1852 to 1855 comprises the Rajpeepla District, the Mandvee Zilla, and the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar lying to the northward of the Taptee. It extends from Broach, on the Nerbudda, to Sourpan, and from Surat, on the Taptee, to Kookurmoonda, in the Khandesh District. It is situated between the parallels of 21° 13′ and 21° 59′ N. lat., and the meridians of 72° 56′ and 74° 8′ E. long., and contains 2,275 square miles.

BOUNDARIES.—It is bounded on the north by the Nerbudda river, on the west by the Broach and Surat Collectorates, on the south by the Taptee river, and on the east by the Dewa river for a few miles as far as Dhoomkhull, and from thence to the Taptee river by the possessions of the independent Chiefs of the Katiparwee, Gowalee, and Chicklee States. This last Purguna has been surveyed, as well as the country to the southward of the great high road to Khandesh, so as to join it on to Kookurmoonda, a well known place in maps.

DIVISIONS.—Rajpeepla proper is divided into twenty Purgunas, the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar into seven, and those of the British into six, as follow :—

Rajpeepla contains:

1, Gora Purguna,		consisting of	28	villages.
2, Nandod	„	„	54	„
3, Kantal	„	„	43	„
4, Paneitha	„	„	46	„
5, Bhalod	„	„	20	„
6, Jugreea	„	„	7	„
7, Gowalee	„	„	5	„
8, Ruttonpoor	„	„	71	„
9, Loona,	„	„	21	„
10, Neytrung Wurkota,		consisting of	48	villages.
11, Rooda,	Waree Zilla.	„	28	„
12, Thowa,	Waree Zilla.	„	31	„
13, Bargamna,	Waree Zilla.	„	21	„
14, Kookurda,	Waree Zilla.	„	18	„

15, Gajurgota,	Hill Purgunas.	consisting of	30 villages.
16, Nawagaum,	„	7	„
17, Morejuree,	„	21	„
18, Rajbara or Foolshair,	„	18	„
19, Dhoomkhull,	„	12	„
20, Sakhbara Purguna,	„	20	„

Belonging to *H. H. the Gaekwar:*

1, Wusravee Purguna,	consisting	of	92 villages.
2, Gulla „	„	25	„
3, Nanchull „	„	31	„
4, Panchmowlee „	„	15	„
5, Baragaum „	„	9	„
6, Purgut „	„	12	„
7, Wanjpoor „	„	10	„

British Territory:

1, Turkeysir Purguna,	consisting	of	10 villages.
2, Bhodan „	„	20	„
3, Patul „	„	18	„
4, Mandvee „	„	34	„
5, Deogur „	„	24	„
6, Dudwara „	„	17	„

Till very lately, the Purgunas of the Raja of Rajpeepla were nearly all Izzara, or farmed out; now, however, a better system is beginning to prevail. On the leases lapsing, the Raja refuses to renew them, but appoints his own Thanadars and agents to collect the revenue; and although doubtless many abuses exist, still it is better than the suicidal system of Izzara, for of course, to ensure due profit to themselves, the Izzardars exercise such extortion that the wretched inhabitants become reduced to such misery as to compel them to desert their villages, and go anywhere to escape it. The Purgunas belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar are all given in Izzara, and those belonging to the British Government are under the control of the Collector of Surat.

Description of the Rajpeepla Purgunas.—About one-half of the *Gora* Purguna is situated among the hills, from which of course there is very little produce except wood and bamboos; but the other moiety, along the banks of the Nerbudda, is fertile, and well cultivated, though the villages are, generally speaking, small. Mowra and toddy trees are very plentiful, and considerable quantities of spirits are distilled. The scenery from Sourpan to where the Nerbudda emerges from the hills is very beautiful: Sourpan itself is a famous Teerut, and people go to it annually from all parts of the country, to be present at the Jutra.

Nandod.—The Nandod Purguna is a large and populous one, containing more large and flourishing villages than any other in the Raja's territories; but I am sorry that, owing to some mistake in the first season's work, I did not get a full statistical report of it. The eastern portion is not very well cultivated, the soil being very sandy; but the remaining part is well worked, and must yield a good revenue. The town of Nandod, the capital of the district, is situated on the Kirjun river, about four miles north of the hills, and ten south of the Nerbudda river.

It is the residence of the Raja, who has built a fine palace close to the river. The town is large and populous, containing about 20,000 inhabitants; the houses are pukka built, and lofty, but the streets are narrow and dirty, especially the suburbs, occupied by the lower classes. It is not noted for any particular manufactures peculiar to the locality, except knives of a singular shape, and well tempered, and of which great numbers are exported. An air of thriving business pervades the town, and I believe it carries on a limited trade with Broach, &c. Being the only large town in the district, the chief trade seems to be with the Bheels, who come from the extremity of the district to buy what they require. They, in return, bring in large quantities of honey, bees-wax, samber hides, bamboos, &c. Hemp and Huldee (turmeric) are grown in the surrounding villages in large quantities: from the former, Patee (coarse canvas) is manufactured, and the latter is dried and prepared for use.

Kantal.—The Kantal Purguna extends from the Kirjun river westward, skirting the hills till it joins the southern portion of the Paneitha Purguna. The villages for the most part are mere Bheel hamlets, with scanty cultivation around them. A few villages, however, to the northward, are larger, and appear more flourishing. The whole Purguna is completely cut up by the numerous torrents that rush down from the hills and discharge themselves into the Nerbudda. It is chiefly remarkable for the abundance of palmyra trees.

Paneitha, &c.—The Paneitha, Bhalod, Jugreea, and Gowalee Purgunas, situated on the Nerbudda river, are extremely fertile, and well cultivated; indeed, I should think the greater part of the revenue must be derived from this tract of country, lying between the hills and the Nerbudda river.

Ruttonpoor.—The Ruttonpoor Purguna is a large and extensive one, generally speaking flat, and the villages, with a few exceptions, are small ones. The western edge, adjoining the Broach Collectorate, is well cultivated; the rest of the Purguna, however, is covered with low, thin jungle, and used principally as a grazing ground: were it cleared, the soil appears so rich, I doubt not it would yield a good return. Close to Ruttonpoor itself is a cornelian mine, excavated in a low hill, on the summit of which is the shrine of Bhawur Ghare. These stones are exported in large quantities to Cambay, where they are polished for sale.

Loona.—The Loona Purguna, till within the last two years, was given in Izzara, but the lease having expired, the Raja has refused to renew it, and already it assumes a more flourishing appearance. It lies for the most part on either side of the Kim river, and is very well cultivated, as also the villages of the Ruttonpoor Purguna adjoining it. This and the Rooda Purguna form the frontier of the Raja's territories in this direction.

Waree Zilla.—The Waree Zilla comprises the five following Purgunas, viz. Neytrung Wurkota, Rooda, Thowa, Bargamna, and Kookurda. These were all given in Izzara to Oomed Wusawa, but on his death reverted to the State. The Raja has, however, conferred an Inam of seven villages besides Waree, in the Rooda Purguna, on his sons.

Neytrung Wurkota.—The first in order, the Neytrung Wurkota, extends from the Kantal Purguna on the north to the Kim river on the south: its northern portion is very hilly, the remainder quite flat, but covered with thick jungle, except patches of cultivation around the villages, which are miserable Bheel huts;—the largest only contains twenty.

Rooda.—The Rooda Purguna consists almost entirely of small detached hills to the westward, but gradually becoming connected to the eastward, where they run nearly from north to south. The ascent is gradual, and the summit, generally speaking, table-land, with low hills dotted about on it. Very little cultivation is carried on, and the Purguna is scarcely anything but a thick jungle.

Thowa.—The Thowa Purguna contains many small hills, and in the neighbourhood of the Kirjun river is tolerably cultivated, but not half what it ought to be, were it properly populated. Thowa itself must once have been a place of considerable importance, from the extent of the ruins.

Bargamna.—The Bargamna Purguna is almost entirely covered with low hills, which slope gradually northward towards the Kirjun river. Cultivation only immediately around the villages is carried on; the rest is thick jungle.

Kookurda.—The Kookurda Purguna is for the most part flat, covered with forest jungle; only occasional patches of cultivation around the little hamlets. To the eastward low hills, running from north to south, separate it from Sakhbara.

Hill Purgunas.—The five Purgunas, viz. Gajurgota, Nawagaum, Morejuree, Rajbara, and Dhoomkhull, are called the Hill Purgunas. They are, as will be seen on my map,* covered in every direction with hills and dense jungle; very little cultivation of any sort is carried on, and the population is exceeding scanty.

Sakhbara.—Sakhbara alone of the Rajpeepla District remains to be described; but as far as I can learn, the authority of the Raja over it is but nominal. It does not vary in desolation from the above Purgunas, but though

* Prefixed to this Report, at page 299.

possessing advantages, viz. the south-eastern portion being tolerably open and level country, still it is worse cultivated than the Purgunas above enumerated.

The lofty hills due north of Sakhbara are the commencement of the Satpoora Range, but my survey not having extended so far, I am unable to give any description of them. From a distance, however, they have a fine bold outline, diversified with peaks, and must be much more lofty than any of the hills I have surveyed.

GAEKWAR'S TERRITORIES.—*Wusravee.*—The Wusravee Purguna is a fine large, flourishing one, exceedingly fertile, and very well cultivated, especially the western portion of it; the eastern part, called the Mandel Tupeh, containing forty-five villages, is dotted about with small detached hills, a good deal of jungle, and the population being mostly Bheel, there is not much cultivation.

Gulla.—The Gulla Purguna lies for the most part on the Taptee river. Kuthor is the largest village, or town it may be called, and contains about 7,000 inhabitants. Several other villages, also, are tolerably large, and the whole Purguna is well cultivated.

Nanchull, &c.—The other five Purgunas, viz. Nanchull, Panchmowlee, Baragaum, Purgut, and Wanjpoor, consist of very little more than hills, but, as will be hereafter shown, they are of a totally different description to those in the north of Rajpeepla. The soil along the banks of the Taptee is exceedingly fertile, and if the country were better populated, and the system of Izzara abolished, this portion of these Purgunas would yield as good returns as any part of Guzerat.

BRITISH TERRITORIES.—*Mandvee Zilla.*—The Mandvee Zilla, belonging to the British, is divided into five Purgunas. The Bhodan and Mandvee, situated on the Taptee, are extremely fertile, and very well cultivated; the Patul Purguna is dotted about with hills, and a good deal of jungle prevails; the Deogur and Dudwara Purgunas are very hilly, and the villages for the most part are small.

The above slight description of each of the Purgunas shown in my map is meant to convey only a mere idea of the general appearance of each, but I trust further on to describe, under the proper head, full particulars of the whole tract of country surveyed by me and my establishment.

ASPECT.—First, then, as regards the aspect. The distant view of the country is very beautiful: coming from the direction of Baroda, for many miles before crossing the Nerbudda river, on a clear day, the fine outline of the hills can be easily traced. After the tame, monotonous scenery of Guzerat, the eye feels relieved by such a total change from what it has been accustomed to, and the effect is heightened on reaching the hills themselves. From the summit of Deo Satra, the country from Gora to Broach appears almost as a panorama, the Nerbudda for nearly the whole of this distance being distinctly

visible, as also the numerous villages dotted about. On looking towards the eastward and southward, the hills are seen stretching away range after range, as far as the eye can reach, their profile very varied, and their sides furrowed and cut up with the torrents, and looking evergreen and fresh. Romantic little valleys present themselves continually; and the further one progresses, the more beautiful the scenery appears. The hills are not lofty enough to come under the definition of grand or magnificent, but I think, taking it all in all, one would scarcely find a country possessing so many fine views. The hills in the neighbourhood of the Taptee are not so marked, and are of a different style altogether, as will be hereafter specified.

Superficial Configuration.—The superficial configuration of the district will, perhaps, be better understood by a reference to the map than by any description I can offer in words. I will, however, do my best. The tract of country between the hills and Nerbudda, averaging from six to twelve miles broad, is nearly flat. The first range of hills is about thirty-six miles long, by ten miles broad. Southward of these, again, is an extensive plain, with small hills dotted about to the eastward. The whole of the western boundary from the Nerbudda to the Taptee is the same. From near the village of Kakrupoor to beyond the fort of Wanjpoor, the country is covered with hills, some detached, and others in continuous ranges. The hills of Sakhbara are lofty, and are the beginning of the Satpoora Range. The hills cover, as nearly as I can calculate, about 1,300 square miles, and of the remaining 975 square miles, only about half is under cultivation, all the rest being covered with thick jungle.

The Hills.—From the Dewa river, the boundary of the Rajpeepla District to the eastward, the hills run generally in a due westerly direction, gradually diminishing in altitude, and at last end in small detached ones. The eastern portion of them average about 2,000 feet in height, are very much crowded together, and from eastward of the Kirjun river, and northward of the Tirao, are perfectly inaccessible to wheeled carriage of any description. Their ascent for the most part is very steep, and climbing them is excessively fatiguing, as they rise at once abruptly from the plain. Their summits, also, are mere ridges, and on attaining them, the descent on the other side immediately takes place. The hills in the Morejuree Purguna are small till they reach the confines of Sakhbara, where the lofty hills again commence. Those in the Thowa Purguna consist of low ranges, and a few small detached ones.

Southward of the flat tract of country before mentioned, the hills again commence at the village of Motia, and, as will be remarked on the map, an extensive table-land runs from north, due south, the spurs and nullas stretching away nearly due west. The eastern portion slopes gradually to the Mohun river. These hills continue in a southerly direction till they reach the hamlet of Chilwas, when the branch of the Wuree river separates them from the range

southward of them. The ascent of these hills, particularly from the westward, is very gradual. They are intersected by five roads, and I doubt not but that they are accessible to carts in other places besides. Their altitude, as shown by the aneroid barometer, is 800 feet. The Mandel Tupeh, as I before said, is dotted about with small detached hills, and southward of the village of Ruttolee is a station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, by which, and others in the district, I was able to correct my work. Eastward and southward of the Wuree river, above mentioned, a tolerably lofty, continuous range runs from west due east, till it meets the high land of the Nanchull Purguna, from whence the spurs run away south. The ground slopes till it meets the Ajana river. The hill from whence the Ajana and Doodan rivers take their rise is the loftiest of them all. From this point the range goes in a south-westerly direction, the spurs on the one side sloping away to the Ajana river, and on the other prolonged in a nearly due southerly direction to the Taptee river. These hills average an altitude of 1,200 feet, and their ascent is very gradual: carts (of which great numbers come for wood) ascend nearly to the summits without much difficulty; they cannot, however, actually cross them. From the point above mentioned, the hills run for a few miles east, and are terminated by the Doodan river. The whole of these hills southward of the Kirjun river are perfectly different in character to those in the north of Rajpeepla: they do not possess that bold outline, and are nearly devoid of peaks, their profile running simply in an undulating line.

Their summits are mostly flat, and covered with thick jungle. Looking at them from the Taptee, they seem lofty, but from the Nanchull Purguna their appearance is small, from the fact of the ground on which the Purguna is situated itself being high. From hence, the land slopes away gradually due north to the Kirjun.

Forests and Jungles.—Forests and jungles may be said to predominate; indeed the whole country is scarcely anything else. Teak, blackwood, kheir, and many other descriptions of useful trees, clothe the sides of the hills to the northward. Very much traffic in timber from these hills does not take place, from their inaccessibility. The Nerbudda, however, is made available for the little there is to float down to Chandod, Sinnor, &c. The timber is of an inferior description, being much injured by the annual conflagration of the jungles. The centre portion of the district is covered with thin thorn jungle, interspersed, of course, with occasional valuable timber; and the common Buroo, or elephant grass, is most abundant, indeed forming a complete barrier to progress for many miles together, except by narrow tracks through it. Wild animals harbour in it in great numbers, and for fear of them several villages in the Nawagaum Purguna have been deserted. In the Kookurda, Sakhbara, and all the Purgunas along the banks of the Taptee, timber of every description

abounds, especially in the two former, which are almost exclusively teak forests, and constitute the chief riches of the land. The timber in these Purgunas is of good quality, and traders from Broach, Unklesir, Surat, and the neighbouring large towns and villages come in great numbers to purchase it, and bamboos.

Climate.—I am really at a loss what to report under the head of climate: my experience of it, during the four seasons I have been employed in the district, has been so varied, it is with diffidence I can offer any decided opinion. The first year's trial of it was not, perhaps, a fair criterion, as I was only employed about a month; still it was at a period supposed to be most unhealthy, and decidedly two early to enter the jungles, viz. December and January; but neither I nor any of my establishment suffered. The second year, however, was very different: I commenced work in the same locality on the 1st December, and by the 13th idem myself and twenty-two of the Government establishment were prostrated by fever, besides three-fourths of my private followers and the Raja's sepoys, rendering a retreat from the jungles to the neighbourhood of Broach absolutely necessary, in order to obtain medical assistance. On this occasion two men died, and most of the others felt the effects by continued recurrence of fever for upwards of a year afterwards. The fever, except in the above two cases, was not of a malignant type, and was arrested by doses of quinine, of which I had fortunately a large private supply. In my own case, I was not troubled with the fever long, but most of my people were visited by it every spring. Taking warning from the previous season's experience, the next year I did not enter the jungle tract till February, and I had not a single case of fever, though I did not leave off work till the middle of May. So striking a coincidence, after the previous season's sickness, made me in my last year's report state that I considered the districts to be as healthy as any part of Guzerat, provided the jungles were not entered too soon. I must confess the result of this season's residence has considerably staggered me in my opinion above expressed. Acting on it, I purposely did not enter the very jungly part of the district till the beginning of February; but whether owing to the season being peculiarly unhealthy, or the locality particularly so, out of seventy-five souls in my camp not ten escaped fever. At the same time my people were suffering so severely, I did not hear of a single instance of fever among the inhabitants, thereby showing that the climate or water is inimical to strangers only. If I might venture to offer an opinion, I think it might be assumed, as a rule, that Sakhbara and the Purgunas on the bank of the Taptee eastward of Mandvee are more unhealthy than the northern portions of the district; indeed I have heard from several old officers, that the outpost at Kookurmoonda was obliged to be withdrawn, from the insalubrity of the place. Several causes suggest themselves to account for this unhealthiness:

the first is the almost endless jungles, teeming with the rankest vegetation, both forest and underwood,—miasms from the decomposed leaves, &c. must always, more or less, be floating in the air; secondly, the hills, completely enclosing portions of the district, prevent free ventilation, and concentrate the noxious exhalations from the woods, &c.

The rivers and streams, taking their rise in the heart of the hills, pursue their course through the thickest jungle; their banks are covered with the same, and consequently the water must be greatly impregnated with vegetable matter.

That such is the case I have no doubt; for though the water whilst flowing is clear and limpid, yet, on being allowed to stand for some time, a thick oily scum floats on the surface. The Natives can drink this water with impunity, but even they prefer digging a hole, and allowing the water to filter into it, to drinking from the running stream. To people unaccustomed to it, the drinking this water must of course be very prejudicial. Many of the Government establishment I had with me are suffering even now from fever, combined in some cases with enlargement of the spleen. I had two sharp attacks of fever, but, since my return to Ahmedabad, I am happy to say I have shaken it off. The foregoing remarks on the insalubrity of the districts are founded on my experience of four successive seasons, and are the result of my observations, and consequent opinion. I am not, perhaps, very competent to judge on a point which medical science could better prove, but as I have taken a deep interest in the survey, I think it but my duty to offer my opinion, even though it may be deemed erroneous. Another singular coincidence is, that last year, when epidemics, such as cholera and small-pox, were committing fearful ravages among the Natives of the district, most providentially my camp was exempt from them, not a single individual being attacked. The climate itself is pleasant enough, being cold and bracing during the winter months, and in the hot season the nights are generally cool.

Roads and Passes.—Commencing from the capital of the district, Nandod, a road goes due north towards Baroda, another one in a westerly direction towards Broach, and the third (a new one), constructed within the last five years, goes south, winding through the hills, till it meets the various roads leading to Sakhbara and Khandesh. The villages of course are connected by roads, which do not differ greatly from these, all being kucha, but these three are the principal lines of communication. This last mentioned road is the only pass through these hills accessible to wheeled carriages. At the part where it first enters the hills it is rather steep, though considerable care has been bestowed on it, by clearing away the stones, and levelling it where very rugged. The passage of the Domun and Kirjun rivers is difficult, owing to the water being deep, and the beds filled with large loose stones. Westward of the Kirjun river

there is only one other small pass, a mere bridle-path, from Kujulwassa, in the Kantal Purguna, to Gegall and Kurrata in the Gajurgota Purguna, where it joins the main road. Eastward of the above two rivers, a road, which can be traversed by a horse, or any animal very lightly laden, runs from the Nerbudda to Chopree and Geechur, and from thence to Bul. It is, however, very rough and difficult, and used for scarcely any other purpose but for dragging the timber from the hills to the banks of the Nerbudda. From Nandod to Dhoomkhull, the road passes by Goora, and from thence along the Nerbudda to Sourpan. It is, however, very difficult, indeed scarcely passable. From Sourpan it runs partly along the bank of the Dewa river, and partly over the hills of Dhoomkhull, and is as steep as the one above described. From Dhoomkhull to Bul there is at present only a bridle-path, but the valley here is so level, a cart could traverse it without much difficulty. This road is much used by Brinjarees, though, from my ignorance of the country eastward of the Dewa river, I am unable to state from what place they bring their goods. From a glance of the country southward of the Satpoora Range, I could not discover any opening in the hills by which they could come from Khandesh into this route, and even if they could, it would be much out of their way, seemingly for little profit. From a reference to a tolerably good map in my possession, published by Messrs. Cary in 1824, it appears probable that these people came from the direction of Mundlaisir, but on this point the Western Bheel Agent could probably give information. From Bul, carts go easily throughout the Morejuree Purguna, in a westerly direction, towards Guntolee and Gajurgota, where they meet the main road. The other principal lines of communication are from Broach, Unklesir, and Surat, Bhodan, Mandvee, &c. to Khandesh. The detailed manuscript routes were forwarded by me last year, as far as they were surveyed, viz. Chukra. Here they concentrate into one main road, leading to Kookurmoonda. All these roads are kucha ones, no care being bestowed on them; but, from the soil being stony at intervals, they are much better than the general average of roads in Guzerat. The route generally pursued by traders from Broach to Kookurmoonda is by Darolee, Pulthor, Motia, and Burodeo, on the Kirjun. From hence it joins the main road at Chukra. This way is the shortest, and by it the hills are avoided. The whole distance from Broach to Kookurmoonda is eighty-nine miles. From Unklesir to Kookurmoonda the road is level and good as far as Lunbutwan, from which place, when the straight road by Phokree gets cut up by the traffic, carts make a slight détour to the northward, a road going by the villages of Mowja and Kamb, uniting again, however, at Tabdar, on the Mohun river. The ascent is considerable, but gradual. From hence it joins the main road at Chukra *viâ* Burodeo. The distance to Kookurmoonda is eighty-four and a half miles. A road considerably to the southward of this,

striking off from the village of Kurra, on the Kim river, and passing by the villages of Nandola, Gorbad, Buletee, Cheetuldar, and Beejulwaree, joins it at Jhouk. The ascent is rather steeper than the above, and I am not aware of the object of such a détour, unless, perhaps, there are fewer places at which carts pay toll. Traffic, however, is not confined to these two roads. Timber is cut in considerable quantities in these hills, and the country between being flat, carts are not restricted to any particular tracks. Near the village of Khaut is the main pass through these hills, and where the roads from the large villages in the Surat Collectorate, Bhodan, and Mandvee Purgunas, meet. The ascent is easy, but the road might be much improved, by being widened, and the stones &c. removed. From hence it proceeds to Chukra. Carts from Surat generally come *viâ* Bhodan, from which place to Kookurmoonda the distance is seventy-nine and a half miles, and from Mandvee sixty-nine miles. From these lastmentioned routes a road breaks off from Gungapoor, and proceeding along the banks of the southern branch of the Wuree river, divides into several others, running into the heart of the hills, generally speaking very steep and difficult in parts, and so narrow that carts are totally unable to pass one another, and are often the cause of great inconvenience and annoyance, if two strings meet. The only remaining road of consequence is that from Bhodan to Wanjpoor, not that it is any place of importance, but the villages all along are more or less emporia for timber; and from it there is easy access to the valleys, in which the wood is felled. The above description will, I trust, convey an idea how the country is intersected by roads available for traffic.

WATER.—The Rajpeepla and other districts surveyed by me are watered by numerous small rivers: many of them, however, are dry during the hot season, or rather run in an underground current where the soil is sandy, and appear above the surface where it is rocky and hard.

Kirjun River.—The chief among them is the Kirjun river, which takes its rise in the hills situated in the Nanchull Purguna, flows generally in a northerly direction, and joins the Nerbudda river at Roond. Its bed, till it emerges from the hills close to Nandod, is rocky, and its banks precipitous, at intervals appearing to cleave its way through the hills. It continues flowing all the year round, the average depth knee-deep, except in some particular localities, where for several hundred yards together it is quite unfordable. Its breadth is tolerably uniform, about fifty yards. A little north of the village of Jhampa it contracts somewhat, and goes over a ledge of rocks about twelve feet deep, forming a small but pretty waterfall, which, if advantage were taken of it, might be made available for a saw-mill. Tamarisk, Peloo, and other jungle trees grow luxuriantly in the bed, and among the rocks in the river; and the water, though clear and sparkling, must be impregnated with vegetable matter.

Mohun, Tiroo, and Domun Rivers.—The Kirjun river is fed by many tributaries, viz. the Mohun, Tiroo, and Domun rivers, and other little streams not distinguished by names. The Mohun river takes its rise in the hills near Ganewar, in the Nanchull Purguma. For a considerable part of its course, it divides the Rooda and Bargamna Purgunas, and joins the Kirjun at Thowa. The Tiroo river has its origin in the lofty hills near Cheechamalee, is supplied by many streams, and meets the Domun river near Gantolee; from whence, after a tortuous course through the hills, it forms a junction with the Kirjun at the village of Bootwa. The numerous small streams which intersect the country to the northward of the hills, from Gora to the Kirjun, are not distinguished by any particular names. They are, generally speaking, dry on the surface during the hot months, though water in abundance is procured by digging kucha wells in their beds. From the Kirjun westward to the Mahdoomutee river, the almost innumerable nullas concentrate themselves into two streams, near the villages of Neekolee and Lukkreea, and are for the most part of the same description as the lastmentioned ones.

Mahdoomutee, Boondwa, and Kaveree Rivers.—The Mahdoomutee, Boondwa, and Kaveree are very minor rivers. The former rises close to the Kaisurwa hill station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, flows through the valley in which the village of Wankole is situated, is joined by many nullas, and discharges itself into the Nerbudda near the village of Pronkur. It flows in a slender stream all the year round. The Boondwa river is divided into two branches, which meet shortly before it joins the Nerbudda. Its sources are the low hills in the north of the Ruttonpoor Purguna, and its course is through undulating ground and thick jungle. The Kaveree river rises near the village of Wurkota, passes through small hills and jungle in a winding course, and meets the Nerbudda about two miles above Gowalee.

Amurawatee.—The Amurawatee river has its origin in the hills situated in the north-east portion of the Neytrung Wurkota Purguna, and flows in two distinct streams as far as the village of Puthor. From thence it runs in a westerly direction till it enters the Broach Collectorate near the villages of Limbhut and Heerapoor. It then takes a turn to the northward, and discharges itself into the Nerbudda.

Kim River.—The next river in point of magnitude to the Kirjun is the Kim. Its sources are the hills in the vicinity of the villages of Sondkree and Motia. It is joined by several large tributaries, such as the Tokree nulla, and a large nulla near Mangrole (not distinguished by any name), which drain nearly the whole of the Mandel Tupeh and Rooda Purgunas. Its course is excessively winding, and the volume of water in it but small, except on the occasion of freshes coming down from the hills. At Kim Aumlee it enters the British territory,

and from thence flows in a westerly direction, till it discharges itself into the Gulf of Cambay.

Wuree River.—The main branch of the Wuree river rises in the hills situated in the southern portion of the Rooda Purguna. The centre branch comes from the hills on each side of the valley in which the road by Khaut passes, and the southern branch rises in the Nanchull Purguna. The two latter streams, after receiving many minor ones from the hills, unite at the village of Degaree, in the Deogur Purguna, and from thence meet the main river at Deogur itself. Finally, after traversing nearly the whole of the Mandvee Zilla in a south-westerly direction, it joins the Taptee near the village of Wurelee. It flows all the year round above the surface where hard and rocky, and in an underground current where soft.

Ajana River.—The sources of the Ajana river are the lofty hills in the southern portion of the Nanchull Purguna. Its course is very winding through the hills, its bed is rocky and uneven, and its banks precipitous; in fact, it appears as if it had regularly cleaved its way through the hills. Numerous nullas join it on either side. It emerges from the hills close to the village of Bungalee Tillee, in the Panchmowlee Purguna, and joins the Taptee at the village of Mugutrao.

Doodan River.—The Doodan river takes its rise in the eastern side of the above hills, and flows in an easterly direction though the Sakhbara Purguna, and discharges itself into the Taptee at the village of Oomurda.

The above enumerated are the principal streams which water the district surveyed by me.

Pukka Wells.—The Purgunas of Nandod, Paneitha, Bhalod, Jugreea, Gowalee, Wusravee, Gulla, Turkeysir, Bhodan, and Mandvee contain a good many pukka wells, though hardly in proportion to the number of villages. In the remaining portion of the district they are very scarce, owing, I presume, to the poverty of the inhabitants. The want of them, however, is but little felt, as the villages are for the most part situated on the banks of rivers and nullas, in the beds of which, when dry, kucha wells are dug.

Soil and Productions.—The soil in such a large tract of country, distinguished by so many varieties of configuration, must of course vary much; but, as far as I can judge, it is extremely fertile, and were the country sufficiently populated, the returns from it would be great.

As I have before stated, the only portions of these districts at all well cultivated are those on the banks of the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, and adjoining the Broach and Surat Collectorates. The principal productions are Toor, Castor Oil, Jowaree, Cotton, Gram, Sugarcane, Rice, Hemp, Wheat, Bajree, and Tobacco. It is however only in the Purgunas mentioned in the last paragraph that these are much cultivated; indeed, the three latter are not

very plentiful. In the hill and other Purgunas, Toor, and a coarse description of Rice, Kodra, Buntee, Mhar, and Bowta are grown, which form the chief subsistence of the Bheels,—at least the four latter do. These are a very minute description of rice, about the size of mustard seed. The Kodra requires a particular preparation before it is fit for food, viz. to be washed and steeped in water two or three times, and dried after each successive washing; otherwise, if made into bread, and eaten without these precautions being taken, giddiness and insensibility are produced, which would probably cause death. Scarcely any of the luxuries, only the necessaries of life are for the most part grown; even in the most flourishing Purgunas little else but grain is raised: the general poverty of the inhabitants, I presume, prevents them sowing any of the more expensive articles of food, as the cultivator does in Guzerat, viz. Coriander seed, Cummin seed, Aniseed, and the other various spices universally used by Natives, and which not only find a ready sale, but amply remunerate him. Most of the Tobacco and Goor consumed in the country is imported, the little that is grown not being nearly equal to the demand.

Modes of Cultivation.—The mode of cultivation in the plains assimilates much with that pursued in Guzerat, and the agricultural implements employed are the same.

One thing particularly struck me, however, and that was the total absence of irrigation of any description. It must, I suppose, be attributed to the fact of the soil in these parts being black, which does not require to be watered artificially, I believe, otherwise it might be presumed that the inhabitants of the large and apparently flourishing villages would sink wells for the purpose, as in Guzerat.

In the hilly tract, the method of cultivating is very different: the nature and configuration of the country in many parts utterly preclude the use of a plough, and in this case the ground is tilled with hoes, pickaxes, &c. Owing to the wandering life led by the Bheels, the cultivation is but scanty, and the same patch is not sown more than perhaps a couple of years in succession. In lieu of manuring, the jungle is felled and spread all over the future field to dry, and a little before the rains it is set fire to, and prepared for the seed.

Modes and Rates of Assessment.—It is of course difficult for a person not very well acquainted with revenue matters to report on the modes and rates of assessment in a foreign State, where he is unable to make many inquiries on this head, except in an indirect manner, from the cultivators themselves, in case of arousing the jealous apprehensions of the rulers; and accordingly I fear my remarks on this subject will be rather meagre. The following, however, is the best information I could get. The modes and rates of assessment vary according to the Purgunas. In some it is levied in kind, in others

on the beega, in some, on each plough; other Purgunas, again, are given in Izzara (or farmed out); in the hills, the houses are taxed. Where it is levied in kind, the State I believe takes one-third of the produce. The rate on each plough varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 per annum, and the tax on the houses in the hills is Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 on each hoe used. Formerly, as I before stated, (even at the commencement of the survey,) many of the Purgunas of Rajpeepla were given in Izzara, but now I believe they have all been resumed, and the revenue is now collected, at the proper season, by the officers of the Raja, duly appointed for this purpose. The whole of the Gaekwar's Purgunas, without exception, are given in Izzara. The two to the westward do not appear to suffer much from this system, owing, I presume, to the absence of jungle, and a more independent population, consisting greatly of Boras, Koonbees, Rajpoots, &c.; and, I believe, though Izzara, the rates assimilate much with those levied in the adjoining British territory. To the eastward, however, it is far different: the evils of the Izzara system manifest themselves permanently in the desolate aspect of the land. The short-sighted policy of the Izzardars leads them to harass their tenants, and to screw as much as possible out of them. Instead of conciliating people leading such an erratic life as the Bheels do, the very reverse is the course pursued: they are oppressed and ground down by the Izzardars, and are subjected to exactions from a lawless soldiery, who take what they want without paying for it, and compel labour without remunerating it; and what is the consequence? Unable to bear such treatment, they desert their villages, and emigrate to other parts of the country, where they are less harshly used. In the Nanchull Purguna alone, out of ninety-seven villages nominally, only thirty-one are inhabited. This fact alone would, I am of opinion, condemn this atrocious system. As before remarked, the soil in the neighbourhood of the Taptee appears very fertile, and by proper encouragement and judicious advances in money, or remission of taxes, the inhabitants would, I am persuaded, convert in a few years the narrow strip of land between it and the hills into one mass of cultivation, instead of being now for the most part scarcely anything but jungle.

Towns, &c.—*Nandod.*—In the Rajpeepla district, the only place worthy of the designation of a town is that of Nandod, a short description of which was given in the former part of this Memoir; and into it is diverted nearly all the resources of the country. Being the residence of the Raja, most of the wealthy inhabitants of the district are congregated here, and carry on a thriving trade with the Bheels. It has a large and well supplied bazar. The Kirjun river winds round it, with a considerable détour to the westward, and between it and the town is an extensive palmyra grove, and a good deal of cultivation.

Aveeda.—The next in point of importance is the little town of Aveeda, or

rather large village, containing 735 houses. There are also four shops, and supplies pretty abundant. No people of much influence live in it, Nandod holding out greater advantages to such.

Paneitha.—Paneitha is the next largest: it contains 600 houses, but only two Bunyas' shops.

Bhalod.—Bhalod possesses 500 houses and five shops, with a population of 2,500.

Jugreea.—In point of consequence, Jugreea stands next: it consists of 300 houses, seven shops, and 1,500 inhabitants.

Besides the four abovementioned villages, there are many others in the Nandod, Bhalod, Paneitha, Gowalee, and Jugreea Purgunas, averaging from 150 to 250 houses; and taken altogether, they may be characterised as being tolerably prosperous and thriving. Unfortunately, as I before remarked, by some accident, I did not get a statistical report of twenty-one villages in the Nandod Purguna; but from my observations, and comparing them with those villages regarding which I have got information, I think it may safely be assumed that the population of these may be put down as about 9,000.

VILLAGES.—Including the above, the villages of Rajpeepla are altogether 550, the generality of them for the most part wretched Bheel hamlets, rarely exceeding twenty huts. In the plains they are clustered together, but in the very hilly tract they are spread over an area of three or four square miles.

INAMS.—Out of these villages, sixty-seven are given in Inam, and over Sakhbara the Raja has but nominal authority.

The TERRITORY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR contains altogether 194 villages.

Kuthor.—The largest and most important is the small town of Kuthor, in the Gulla Purguna, which consists of 2,000 houses, and a population of 7,000 inhabitants. There are only eight Bunyas' shops. Such a paucity may be accounted for from the inhabitants being nearly all agricultural, and from its being within an easy distance of Surat.

Velacha, &c.—In the Wusravee Purguna, the village of Velacha is the most important. It contains 250 houses, and six shops, and is the residence of the Komavisdar, under whose control, too, is the adjoining Purguna of the Mandel Tupeh.

The villages of Limbara, Huttoorun, and Lowara consist of between 200 and 300 houses respectively, and the other smaller villages, both in this and the Gulla Purguna, appear flourishing.

Mangrol.—At the village of Mangrol, in the Mandel Tupeh, a yearly fair assembles in the month of January, and traders from all parts of the country resort to it. The villages in the five Purgunas eastward of the Mandvee Zilla are all miserable Bheel hamlets.

The *Buragaum Purguna* is entirely given in Inam; all the others are Izzara.

Forts.—Near the deserted village of Panchmowlee, situated on the Taptee, is a small fort or Guree, in ruins; further on is the small hill fort of Purgut, overlooking the village of Futtehgur, but is itself commanded by the hills in the vicinity. It also is deserted, and is entirely dismantled. The fort of Wanjpoor is a pukka built one, about eighty yards square, and is garrisoned by a few Gaekwar's soldiers. It is, I understand, used as a prison, where desperate offenders are confined.

Mandvee Zilla.—The Mandvee Zilla and Turkeysir, under the control of the Collector of Surat, consists of 123 villages. The town of *Mandvee*, situated on the Taptee, contains upwards of 1,300 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants. Formerly, it must have been a place of considerable importance. It was surrounded by a wall, but it has now fallen into ruins, and a good deal of the town too has become much dilapidated. There are fifty-five Bunyas' shops, and a tolerably well supplied bazar; there are also nine temples and mosques. The Mumlutdar of the Zilla resides here.

Bhodan.—Bhodan contains 650 houses, and 2,500 inhabitants. It has a well supplied bazar.

Turkeysir.—Turkeysir consists of 800 houses, and about 30 shops. The villages in the Bhodan, Mandvee, and Patul Purgunas contain, on an average, 50 to 100 houses, and appear thriving, but those in the Deogur and Dudwara Purgunas are, generally speaking, much smaller. Nine villages have been given in Inam. At the village of Serkooee, in the Dudwara Purguna, a weekly fair assembles, as also at Deogur.

Temples, Mosques, &c.—In the Purgunas bordering on the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, there are a good many small temples and mosques, generally built of hewn stone or pukka masonry. I saw none, however, particularly striking or remarkable from the style of architecture. At Soorpan there are two small ones, where annually, as I before remarked, great numbers of people resort, I presume from the sanctity in which the Nerbudda river is held. About two miles south of Dhoomkhull there are the remains of a few temples, and some carved images of their gods, tolerably well executed, scattered about, and had it not been very difficult to convey them through such a hilly country, I should have brought away some as specimens. The Mahomedan places of worship are not very numerous: among the most noted is the shrine of Bhawar Ghare, situated on the top of the small hill, in which is the cornelian mine, and is inhabited by Seedees. In the village of Anumdeyra, in the Mansel Tupeh, is a small mosque, built to celebrate the birth of the Peer, in whose honour the temples and tank at Serkeej, five miles west of Ahmedabad, on the Saburmutee river, were constructed. Regarding any of the other temples and mosques I have heard no legends, or remarkable facts connected with them.

THANAS.—For the maintenance of order, twenty-one Thanas, composed of a few Sowars and foot soldiers each, are scattered throughout the Rajpeepla district. They are placed, generally speaking, at the Kusba or head village of the different Purgunas. The Nandod Purguna, being the most important, contains three, Bhalod and Ruttonpoor two each. The Gajurgota, Morejuree, and Nawagaum Purgunas are destitute of any, and all the others have one each. The Thanadars are vested with considerable powers, exercise the administration of justice, and superintend the revenue matters of their respective Purgunas.

CHOWKEES.—In addition to the above, there are eleven Chowkees, of about three or four sepoys each.

ZUKATS.—Taxes on carts, conveying the timber cut in the district, are levied at eleven Zukats and one Naka. They are situated for the most part on the main road from Sakhbara. The rate charged on each cart at the former varies from twelve annas to one rupee, at the latter two pice or one anna. On payment being made, a pass is given to the payer, which protects him from further demands in the same Purguna; but on entering another it is valueless, and he has to pay again as often as he passes through a Purguna, where there is a Zukat.

In the Gaekwar's districts there are also ten Thanas and one Chowkee, pretty much on the same footing as those in Rajpeepla, I believe. The taxes on carts are collected at twelve Zukats and four Nakas.

In the British territory, there are five Thanas, but no Zukats, where taxes on wood are levied.

COMMERCE.—For a country containing so many square miles, the commerce carried on is not so large as might be expected, and, with the exception of wood, the exports are few, and the resources of the country are but very little developed. The internal trade of Rajpeepla, north of the hills, is almost in the hands of the rich Shroffs and Soucars residing in Nandod. Having hitherto been the Izzardars of the Purgunas, the Bheels are more or less under their influence. They advance them money for agricultural purposes, and at the time of harvest recover it with heavy interest, or take grain in lieu; and so year after year, the same course is pursued, leaving the Bheels nearly destitute, living from hand to mouth, and unable to get profit from their scanty crops.

The Koonbees also of these Purgunas dispose of their grain to the Shroffs, to enable them to pay their rents. Rice and Toor are sent in considerable quantities to Broach, and wheat imported in lieu. Samber hides, both raw and manufactured, hemp, raw and also made into Patee, Huldee, &c. are exported, and articles of European and Native manufacture brought back instead, such as longcloth, chintzes, wrought iron, kumlees, sugar, spices, salt, &c.

About the Dewalee, traders from Broach, Surat, &c. come in numbers into

the hill districts especially, and carry on a considerable trade, or rather barter, with the Bheels, taking their surplus rice and toor in exchange for cloth, tobacco, goor, salt, salt fish, &c., and in these transactions I fancy the advantage is all on their side. Numerous Parsees, from Unklesir especially, have located themselves among the Bheels, and carry on a good deal of business with them, by retailing liquor, and advancing them money to pay the revenue with. In return they get grain and ghee, of which latter large quantities are made.

The Wusravee Purguna contains many villages, inhabited by the Bora caste. These are not only agricultural, but trade with the produce of their crops. Likewise the same in the Gulla Purguna.

Turkeysir being rather a large, flourishing place, the trade of the Purguna is in the hands of the Bunyas there, who carry on business with Surat, Unklesir, &c.

In the Mandvee Zilla, through the weekly bazars held at Deogur and Serkooee, most of the trade is diverted into Mandvee itself, which being a town containing numerous Bunyas and Boras, is of some consequence. The chief commerce, however, of the whole of the tract of country surveyed by me, between the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, is undoubtedly timber, principally teak. That from Sakhbara and the southern part of the district is excellent. Traders from Broach, Surat, Unklesir, &c. come in very great numbers, from November till June, for it, as during this period the Bheels are almost dependent on their axes for a livelihood. In the rains, they carry on what cultivation they can. The price of the timber varies from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 a load, on the spot: for this sum the Bheels fell, strip, and pack it on the carts. A load consists of two, four, six, or more logs, according to size. The traders from Broach and Unklesir pay, in addition to this, Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 taxes at the different Zukats they encounter on the route. Those from Surat pass a great part of the way through the British territory, in which no toll is levied, consequently they have not such large taxes to pay. Besides the heavy timber, teak rafters in immense quantities, and bamboos of all sizes, are exported. The rates these are sold at vary according to size,—about one rupee a hundred for large ones. The sums they realize on arrival at their respective destinations amply remunerate them, as they sell the timber by measurement according to the market value, and the bamboos at ten times the amount, including taxes, they paid for them.

The road from Kookurmoonda being the main one between Khandesh and Guzerat, a very great deal of traffic passes along it, by means of Brinjarees. From the former country, they bring grain, chiefly wheat, and return with tobacco and salt, and do a little business *en route* with the Bheels; but I fancy not much. In like manner the Charungs (a tribe somewhat like the Brinjarees in habits, but different in caste) come from Kattywar in less numbers than the

above, laden with alum and red earth, used in dyeing, and pursue the same route to Khandesh. They also carry on a small trade with the Bheels, give them bullocks for agricultural purposes, and the next year receive grain in lieu.

I believe I have enumerated all the commerce that takes place, or at all events all the particulars I could gather respecting it.

Manufactures.—As I before stated in the commencement of this Memoir, there are but few manufactures. Nandod is celebrated for its cutlery; sword-belts and pouches of samber skin are also made, which are much appreciated. Dungaree cloth and Patee are also woven by the Dhers, who reside on the banks of the Nerbudda, but the former not in sufficient quantities for exportation, the supply, as it is, not being sufficient for the demand. At Dhoomkhull, I observed the Bheels manufacturing Khutta (the inspissated juice of the Kheir tree) which is eaten with Pan Sooparee. The Bheels are handy at making baskets and bamboo matting, but I should think, except in the vicinity of Nandod, they would not find a market for these articles. At the village of Purdwania, in the Ruttonpoor Purguna, iron of excellent quality used to be smelted, but for some reason or other, the works have been discontinued for some years. From Ruttonpoor itself, as I before mentioned, considerable quantities of cornelians are exported to Cambay.

I did not come across mines of any other description throughout the district, and I do not think any exist.

Geology.—I regret extremely that my perfect ignorance of geology precludes my making remarks on the geological structure of these districts. Had I possessed such knowledge, it would not only have been highly interesting to me, but would have made this Report more complete.

Population.—The population is composed of various castes, and amounts, as nearly as I can ascertain, to 162,545 for the whole of the district surveyed by me, which would give an average of 71·4 souls to every square mile, supposing that it was all equally inhabited. Such, however, is not the case, and I will endeavour in the succeeding remarks to show the actual numbers as they are distributed throughout the land. These statistics were collected by me and my surveyors, during the several seasons' work, and were the result of inquiries on the spot, by ascertaining the numbers of houses or huts in the different villages, and, in some few villages, by actual computation, from all which data a close approximation of the population has, I trust, been arrived at.

First, then, as regards the hilly tract of country contained in a line drawn from Gora, on the Nerbudda, to Kupat, on the Mahdoomutee river. Continue it to Ambesh, in the Neytrung Purguna, and from thence to Kukreepoora, in the Dudwara Purguna. Follow the line of the Taptee to Kookurmoonda, and from thence *viâ* Sakhbara to Dhoomkhull. All this portion of the district

is composed of scarcely anything else but hills and thick jungle, and contains 1,359·5 square miles. Its population is, as nearly as I can ascertain, 19,121 souls, which gives an average of 14 to every square mile; but even in this tract the inhabitants are very unequally apportioned, the large mass of the hills being nearly destitute of any: the majority of them are located in the jungly plain, in the centre of the district, and on the banks of the Taptee.

The seven Purgunas bordering on the Nerbudda, and northward of the hills, contain 284·3 miles, with an estimated population of 78,771, and, consequently, the average for each square mile is 277·3.

It must be remembered that this includes the large town of Nandod, in which there are at least 20,000 people.

The Ruttonpoor and Loona Purgunas, covering an area of 172 square miles, have a population of 10,920; the average, therefore, to each square mile is 63·4.

The remaining portions of the country left undescribed are the Purgunas of Wusravee and Gulla, belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar, and the British territory, viz. Turkeysir, Bhodan, Patul, and Mandvee, containing altogether 459 square miles, with a population of 53,723, giving an average, therefore, of 117 souls to every square mile. I will close this part of the subject under the head of population by an analysis of the foregoing remarks, from which will be seen at a glance the relative proportion which each of the four portions I have divided the whole district into bear to each other:—

Analysis of Population.

Section of District.	Square Miles.	Population.	Average to a Square Mile.	Relative Proportion on the Square Mile to			
				Ruttonpoor.	Wusravee.	Hilly Tract.	Seven Purgunas.
Seven Purgunas north of the hills	284·3	78,771	277·3	4·3 to 1	2·3 to 1	19·8 to 1	....
Ruttonpoor and Loona	172·0	10,920	63·4	....	1 to 1·8	4·5 to 1	1 to 4·3
Wusravee, Gulla, Turkeysir, Bhodan, Patul, and Mandvee.	459·0	53,723	117·0	1·8 to 1	....	8·3 to 1	1 to 2·3
Hilly Tract	1,359·5	19,121	14·0	1 to 4·5	1 to 8·3	....	1 to 19·8
Total	2,274·8	162,545	71·4	Mean average, whole district.			

The northern portion being so densely populated, it is easy to conceive that by far the largest part of the revenue (amounting, I am informed, to Rs. 2,50,000) is derived from it.

CASTES.—The various castes of which the population is composed are as follow :—

Gora.—The Gora Purguna is inhabited almost exclusively by Dhankas.

Nandod, &c.—In the Nandod, Paneitha, Bhalod, and Gowalee Purgunas, the population is made up chiefly of Koonbees, Kolees, Rajpoots, and only a few Bheels.

Jugreea.—The Jugreea Purguna is the same, with the exception of a few Mahomedans being interspersed.

Kantal.—The Kantal Purguna is almost entirely inhabited by Bheels.

Ruttonpoor.—About one-half of the villages in the Ruttonpoor Purguna are occupied by a mixed population of Koonbees, Kolees, Rajpoots, and Mahomedans (mostly Boras); the other villages are essentially Bheel.

Loona.—The population of the Loona Purguna, in proportion to its size, is nearly the same as the above.

Wusravee.—In the Wusravee Purguna the Mahomedans (Boras) predominate; other castes are, however, mixed up with them, such as Kolees, Rajpoots, and a few Koonbees and Dhers.

Gulla.—The Gulla Purguna appears to consist principally of Banians, Kolees, Koonbees, and some Dhers.

Turkeysir.—In the Turkeysir Purguna there are a considerable number of Mahomedans (Boras); the remaining population for the most part are Kolees. In Turkeysir itself are plenty of Bunyas.

Mandvee.—The Mandvee Zilla is made up of several different castes, viz. Chowdias, Gauntas, Kolees, a few Rajpoots, Koonbees, Dhers, and Bheels.

The whole of the remainder of the district is composed entirely of Bheels, without the admixture of any other castes.

The population of the whole district, with the exception of the few Bunyas, is entirely agricultural. The Bheels, however, cultivate only enough to yield them a bare subsistence, and that only of the inferior grain to any extent, the rice and toor raised being disposed of as described a few pages back.

HABITS AND CUSTOMS.—The habits and customs of the people residing on the Nerbudda and the more civilized section of the district, are pretty much the same as those in other parts of Guzerat,—not characterised by any peculiarities which would render them singular; I will therefore confine my remarks simply to the Bheel population of the hill tract.

PHYSICAL AND BODILY CONDITION.—As regards their physical and bodily condition, they are for the most part of middling stature, clean limbed, and muscular, endowed with extraordinary activity, and are remarkably expert in the use of the axe, on which their livelihood greatly depends. Their dispositions are mild and inoffensive, and they are highly susceptible of any kindness shown to them, whilst at the same time they exhibit the greatest patience under

the cruel oppression which is often used towards them. I like them very much, and having spent so many months among them, feel myself competent to express an opinion also on their moral conduct. The word "Bheel" I had always previously imagined conveyed an idea of a lawless, marauding set, but my experience of these particular Bheels is widely different. No theft, even of the most trivial article, was ever committed in my camp, though, had they felt inclined to do so, nothing could have been easier, as often for days together I have been located in the little hamlets in the heart of the hills, with no protection but three or four lascars; indeed, so far from appropriating anything, on several occasions, when in moving my camp little articles had been left behind, they would come a long march to return them to me. Their demeanour is civil and obliging, and as I always used conciliatory measures towards them, I never found any difficulty in obtaining their services, for felling the jungle, when requisite, and for guiding me through the almost pathless hills and wilderness. In their intercourse with one another, too, they seem to be singularly free from many of the vices rife among more civilized tribes.

I never heard of any instances of theft or murder while I was living in the midst of them. They are addicted to drinking; and considering the great quantities of Mowra and toddy trees, from which spirits are distilled, and the great temptation held out by the numerous Parsee liquor shops, it is not remarkable.

Superstition and Religion.—They are a superstitious race, and nearly every village has some hill or other in the vicinity, dedicated to its own special Deo.

Their religion, in common with most Hindoos, appears to be one entirely of fear, and on approaching the Deo, he is generally propitiated with offerings.

On the occasion of an epidemic breaking out, they almost invariably desert their villages, and select another site, looking upon the disease as a mark of Divine displeasure. In this way, in addition to the natural wandering disposition of the Bheels, numerous villages have been deserted; and such will constantly be the case. In their marriages they are very lavish, and in this way also get into the hands of the shroffs and liquor sellers: they practise polygamy.

Improvements.—The Raja certainly is making great improvements in his country, by repealing all the Izzaras; and were this likewise extended to the Gaekwar's possessions, a marked improvement in those Purgunas would doubtless soon exhibit itself. As it is, the resources of the country are nearly undeveloped.

Sakhbara.—Over Sakhbara the Raja has but nominal sway, and the present possessor of the Purguna, Koowar Wussawa, cruelly oppresses the people, as is evidenced from the even greater desolation that prevails in this

Purguna to that of others belonging to the Raja. Deserted villages, and a murmuring, ill-treated population, abound. Without solicitation, Bheels of different villages I employed informed me, that at the agricultural period of the year, the Wussawa collected, and compelled them to work in his own private fields, and that without remuneration of any kind. It is not wonderful, then, that under these harassing and vexatious exactions, they should desert their villages, and go to some other places, where they can get greater inducement to settle, and better treatment. Such are the results of the short-sighted policy of Native chieftains, who ruin their revenue permanently for the sake of screwing out as much as possible for the present. I do not recollect any more that I could say on this head which would be interesting; I will therefore close this Memoir with a few concluding remarks of a general nature.

Antiquity.—Of the antiquity of the Raj, there can be no doubt, I think. From all I can gather, there has been an uninterrupted descent from father to son for many generations, and as a distinctive mark, the Raja wears the golden anklets, which only Rajas by virtue of long established descent can wear. Tradition assigns the island of Perim, in the Gulf of Cambay, as the first residence of the family, from whence they removed to Bhugwa Danda, near Surat. After a time, disturbances in the land compelled them, consisting of two brothers, to quit this place. One went to Bhownuggur, near Gogo, and the other to Rajpeepla, in which localities their descendants have remained ever since. These scraps of information I derived from the family Bhat or bard, and selected out a numerous assortment of stories and legends he told me. The Raja also showed me his family tree, on which, however, very little reliance can be placed, as it has been manufactured by the aforesaid Bhat within the last few years. Despite all my endeavours, I was unable to get hold of any ancient manuscripts which would give me a history of the country, its Rajas, the wars it has been engaged in, or in fact anything that would be interesting. It is only since the year 1830 or 1832 that the Rajas have taken up their residence in Nandod: previous to that they lived in New Rajpeepla, where there is a small square fort, and the approach to it very difficult before the road was constructed. The pass could easily have been defended; whilst a few men perched up on the surrounding hills could have given notice of any enemy attempting to turn it, by crossing the hills themselves,—a feat very difficult without a guide. In still more insecure times, they lived in Old Rajpeepla, a place almost inaccessible to a foe ignorant of the country, the only approaches being narrow footpaths, which could with a little notice be made impassable even for infantry. I was unable to take my horse, led in hand, to Old Rajpeepla, though the hardy little cattle of the Bheels manage to scramble up and down the hills in a most extraordinary manner. Even on foot I found the path difficult and dangerous, from its steep and broken nature, and

occasionally a false step would have sent me down a precipice. Immediately behind Old Rajpeepla, which is situated on one of its spurs, is Deo Satra, which towers 2,000 feet above the plain, and has the remains of an old fort on its summit. I am inclined to believe that the Raj at some early period was much more extensive than it is at present, and that the whole territory now in the possession of the Gaekwar was originally under the sway of the Rajas of Rajpeepla. My reasons for supposing so, in addition to the information I gleaned from inquiries, are that the Nerbudda and Taptee appear *natural boundaries*, more than any other line intermediate, and the Gaekwar being a power that has created itself within a comparatively speaking short time back, could have easily taken possession of the land it now holds by the strong hand. The Mandvee Zilla till the last few years belonged to a branch of the Rajpeepla house, and I understand it was only on its extinction that it lapsed to the British Government.

I have now, I think, noted down all the observations I made during the time I was employed in the district. I will therefore conclude by again bringing to notice the uniform kindness the Raja has always evinced towards me, and the ready assistance he has afforded, without which it would have been impossible for me to have surveyed such a wild and difficult country; but from the strict injunctions he issued to all the Thanadars, I have always been able to acquire information, procure guides, men to fell the jungle, a Bunya with my camp wherever it was, and in fact enabled me to carry on my duties, though arduous, with a degree of pleasure I could not have experienced had my plans been at all thwarted; and I am consequently under great obligations to him.

STATISTICAL RETURN

OF THE

RAJPEEPLA DISTRICTS.

pht. 6

PREPARED BY

LIEUTENANT J. J. POLLEXFEN,

15TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Submitted to Government on the 29th January 1855.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the Rajpeepla Districts, Surveyed by

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
	GORA PURGUNA.				
1	Mookree, 1st	8 huts	None	50	Dhanka .. ..
2	Mookree, 2nd	12	....	70	Ditto .. ..
3	Thowree	12	....	70	Ditto .. ..
4	Gora	32 houses	1 shop	150	Ditto .. ..
5	Wussunpoora	20	....	100	Ditto .. ..
6	Mota Peepria	14	....	60	Wurvey .. ..
7	Nana Peepria	21	....	100	Ditto .. ..
8	Indroowano	30	....	150	Dhanka .. ..
9	Boria	20 huts	....	85	Ditto .. ..
10	Bussee	25	....	100	Ditto .. ..
11	Oomerwa	13	....	50	Bheel .. ..
12	Wansloo	16	....	70	Dhanka .. ..
13	Rowul	28	....	120	Ditto .. ..
14	Toolwaree	15	....	60	Ditto .. ..
15	Sumaria	25	....	100	Ditto .. ..
16	Mota Amba	20	....	68	Ditto .. ..
17	Sakwa	10	....	40	Ditto .. ..
18	Bhanodra	20	..	80	Ditto .. ..
19	Joonwud	20	....	95	Ditto .. ..
20	Versundee	13	....	50	Ditto .. ..
21	Mota Joonda	10 houses	....	42	Ditto .. ..
22	Nana Joonda	12	....	50	Ditto .. ..
23	Kuree	40	....	160	Ditto .. ..
24	Mukwara	18	....	70	Ditto .. ..
25	Jeetpoora	30	....	120	Ditto .. ..
26	Soorujbur	25	....	120	Ditto .. ..
27	Rampoora	17	....	70	Ditto .. ..
28	Loorpaa	12	....	60	Ditto .. ..
	NANDOD PURGUNA.				
1	Mangrole	125 houses	5 shops.....	720	Different castes ..
2	Gowar	35	....	150	Ditto .. ..
3	Tirsad	12	....	60	Bheels .. ..
4	Serow	175	3 shops.....	775	Ditto .. ..
5	Toomree	30	....	150	Dhanka .. ..
6	Mota Wanderia	11	....	50	Ditto .. ..
7	Nana Wanderia	18	....	80	Ditto .. ..
8	Jowar	110	2 shops.....	550	Rajpoot and Kolee..
9	Patee	30	....	120	Kolee and Bheel ..
10	Kottara	40	....	200	Kolee .. ..
11	Poeecha	52	....	250	Ditto .. ..

Lieutenant J. J. POLLEXFEN, *Assistant Quartermaster General N. D. A.*

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nerbudda river ..	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto and nulla ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	Thana.	..	Do	Kusbey village.
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nerbudda and nulla ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla, and 1 well ..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla, 1 well, and Nerbudda	....	..	..	Inam.	
Nerbudda	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	Temple.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	Ditto; a famous Teerut	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nerbudda	Temple.....	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
12	Tunkareeo	65 houses	1 shop	300	Rajpoot and Kolee..
13	Aneendra..	25	....	120	Ditto ..
14	Lashruth	200	2 shops.....	1,000	Ditto ..
15	Thullee	30	1 do.	120	Dhanka .. ..
16	Kurola	90	1 do.	400	Koonbee & Rajpoot .
17	Wowree	176	1 shop	850	Ditto ..
18	Rayeepoora	40	....	200	Dhanka .. ..
19	Gopalpoora	40	....	200	Rajpoot .. ..
20	Wureea	30	....	150	Dhanka .. ..
21	Seesodra	250	3 shops.....	1,200	Different castes ..
22	Oree	200	1 do.	1,000	Ditto.. ..
23	Wurkur	150	1 do.	700	Ditto.. ..
24	Patna Mota	125 huts	....	600	Rajpoot and Bheel..
25	Patna Chota	35	....	150	Ditto ..
26	Helumbee..	9	....	40	Ditto ..
27	Roond	160 houses	2 shops.....	800	Koonbee, Rajpoot, & Bheel .. ..
28	Bheelwara	....	....	..	....
29	Nurkuree..	....	....	..	....
30	Bheelwara	....	....	..	....
31	Nowagaum	....	....	..	....
32	Jeysulpoor	....	....	..	....
33	Ruseela	....	....	..	....
34	Torna	....	....	..	....
35	Budaum	....	....	..	....
36	Chitrawara	....	....	..	....
37	Dhanpoora	....	....	..	....
38	Dundachoo	....	....	..	....
39	Bhoosurd..	....	....	..	....
40	Hajeerpoora	....	....	..	....
41	Amurpoora	....	....	..	....
42	Ramgur	....	....	..	....
43	Jeetnugur	....	....	..	....
44	Soondurpoor	....	....	..	....
45	Jeetgur	....	....	..	....
46	Bar	....	....	..	....
47	Wunjur	....	....	..	....
48	Leembutwan	....	....	..	....
49	Busurwara	....	....	..	....
50	Wageatha..	88 huts	1 shop	400	Rajpoot and Bheel..
51	Mulaw	7	....	30	Bheel .. ..
52	Wagoria	100	2 shops.....	500	Rajpoot and Bheel..
53	Neekolee	200 houses	1 do.	1,000	Ditto ..
54	Nowapoora	150 huts	2 do.	700	Ditto ..
	Kantal Purguna.				
1	Umletha	135 huts	2 shops.....	675	Bheel .. ..
2	Turoopa	101	1 do.	500	Ditto .. ..
3	Dholar	96	1 do.	450	Ditto .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
1 well..	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well, good, 1 bowree, bad..	....	Thana.	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well good, 1 tank bad.	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nerbudda	2 temples.....	..	Chowkee.	Izzara	Kusbey village.
Ditto	1 temple	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto, and 1 well ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nerbudda	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nerbudda	1 temple	Thana.	..	Khalsa.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well and a nulla ..	1 temple	..	Chowkee.	Partly Khalsa and Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well..	None	Thana.	None ..	Izzara	Kusbey village.
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
4	Ringnee	20 huts	None	100	Bheel .. ..
5	Veerpoor	40	....	200	Ditto .. ..
6	Sujwa	8	....	40	Ditto .. ..
7	Dholee Wow	20	....	106	Ditto .. ..
8	Koondpoora	7	....	30	Ditto .. ..
9	Raneepoora	8	....	40	Ditto .. ..
10	Purtabpoora	35	....	160	Ditto .. ..
11	Rampoora	6	....	30	Ditto .. ..
12	Loadun	9	....	45	Ditto .. ..
13	Ookawara	30	....	150	Ditto .. ..
14	Teembee	20	....	100	Ditto .. ..
15	Dharee Kheira	31	....	140	Ditto .. ..
16	Gaum Koowa	40	....	200	Ditto .. ..
17	Kojulwassa	29	....	140	Ditto .. ..
18	Purtabnuggur	80	1 shop	400	Ditto .. ..
19	Towree	40	....	165	Bheel and Koonbee.
20	Sheer	15	....	60	Bheel .. ..
21	Wulla	15	....	65	Ditto .. ..
22	Wullee	20	....	10	Ditto .. ..
23	Kessurwa..	8	....	48	Ditto .. ..
24	Jokhla	20	....	100	Ditto .. ..
25	Bamunfullia-ka-Pooras ..	14	....	70	Ditto .. ..
26	Mergaum..	30	....	150	Ditto .. ..
27	Kakurwa	22	....	100	Ditto .. ..
28	Bamunfullia	30	.. ..	150	Ditto .. ..
29	Ghaunta	15	....	70	Ditto .. ..
30	Sanderoo	7	....	35	Ditto .. ..
31	Kunpoor	18	....	80	Rajpoot .. ..
32	Cheetrore..	13	....	60	Bheel .. ..
33	Meeasee	14	....	74	Ditto .. ..
34	Nana Hurdwur	9	....	45	Ditto .. ..
35	Mota Hurdwur	10	....	50	Ditto .. ..
36	Khamur	14	....	60	Ditto .. ..
37	Chutwara..	15	....	80	Ditto .. ..
38	Sandee	7	....	35	Ditto .. ..
39	Doodwara	7	....	30	....
40	Koomus	30	....	140	Bheel .. ..
41	Khakreepoora	60	....	250	Ditto .. ..
42	Beersungpoora	20	....	100	Ditto .. ..
43	Amurpoor (Pooras) ..	20	....	100	Ditto .. ..
	Paneitha Purguna.				
1	Paneitha	600 houses.....	2 shops.....	3,000	Different castes ..
2	Mota Wasna	53	1 do.	265	Koonbee, Bheel, and Machee .. ..
3	Nana Wasna	70	1 do.	350	Ditto .. ..
4	Motee Indore	125	2 do.	725	Ditto .. ..
5	Nanee Indore	27	....	135	Ditto .. ..
6	Veeloogaum	100	2 shops.....	500	Ditto .. ..
7	Bhowpoora	15 huts	....	55	Bheel .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
3 kucha wells.. ..	None	None..	None ..	Inam.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Kirjun river	....	..	..	Inam.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Kirjun river	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	Partly Inam, and Izzara.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	Temple.....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	.. .	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Wells and tanks ..	2 temples.....	Thanas	None ..	Khalsa.	
Nerbudda river ..	A large Mahal..	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
2 wells	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
1 do..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nerbudda river ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	1 temple	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
8	Kakulpoor	30 huts	None	153	Bheel and Machee..
9	Sursard	50	....	202	Bheel .. ..
10	Sootharpoora	6	....	26	Ditto .. ..
11	Veyreesalpoora	6	....	27	Ditto .. ..
12	Lukreeapoora	5	....	24	Ditto .. ..
13	Khoree Amblee	2	....	5	Ditto .. ..
14	Jeetpoor	5	....	12	Ditto .. ..
15	Feechwara	30	....	153	Bheel, Rajpoot, and Dhanka .. ..
16	Juroyee	30	....	160	Bheel .. ..
17	Ansa	100 houses	1 shop	500	Koonbee, Bheel, and Machee .. ..
18	Veracha	30 huts	....	150	Ditto .. ..
19	Nowra	125 houses	2 shops.....	625	Ditto .. ..
20	Rajpoora	60 huts	1 do.....	300	Ditto .. ..
21	Candleij	60	1 do.....	300	Ditto .. ..
22	Roomalpoor	8	....	41	Bheel .. ..
23	Motee Jambooee	15	....	76	Ditto .. ..
24	Nanee Jambooee	6	....	31	Ditto .. ..
25	Oomudra	65	....	260	Ditto .. ..
26	Sunjalee	60	1 shop	200	Different castes ..
27	Khakreepoora	40	....	204	Bheel .. ..
28	Joona Oomerwa	22	....	115	Ditto .. ..
29	Oomerwa	200 houses	1 shop	500	Bheel, Rajpoot, and Machee .. ..
30	Mowara	25 huts	....	106	Koonbee and Bheel.
31	Rayeel	40	....	230	Ditto .. ..
32	Anundpoor	20	1 shop	100	Ditto .. ..
33	Achalia	40 houses	....	157	Bhat and Rajpoot..
34	Hureepoora	80	3 shops.....	343	Rajpoot and Bheel..
35	Oomulla	40 houses & huts	1 shop	160	Koonbee .. ..
36	Waghpoora	10 huts	....	43	Bheel .. ..
37	Bamulla	40 houses & huts	1 shop	165	Koonbee and Bheel.
38	Rasingpoora	15 houses	1 do.....	58	Koonbee & Rajpoot.
39	Dubba	60	....	250	Bheel .. ..
40	Teijpoor	30	....	100	Ditto .. ..
41	Kuppat	30 huts	....	120	Ditto .. ..
42	Roopanioo	15	....	45	Ditto .. ..
43	Hingoria	15	....	45	Ditto .. ..
44	Mota Solwa	15	....	58	Ditto .. ..
45	Peepudra	20	....	120	Ditto .. ..
46	Dhoonda	15	....	77	Ditto .. ..
47	Limthan	....	....	..	....
48	Rajoowarria	35 huts	....	150	Bheel .. ..
	Bhalod Purguna.				
1	Bhalod	500 houses	5 shops ..	2,500	Several castes ..
2	Totidra	65	....	325	Bheel and Rajpoot..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nerbudda & Kharee R.	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nerbudda river ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. .	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	1 temple	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	4 temples.....	..	Chowkee.	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Izzara.	
1 well	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
1 bowree	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well	....	..	Chowkee.	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Partly Inam & Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..		
2 wells, and Mahdoomutee river ..	1 musjid	..	..	Do. Inam.	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
1 well and 1 tank	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well	....	..	..	Do.	
1 bowree and nulla ..	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well, and Mahdoomutee river ..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Mahdoomutee river ..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
1 well	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	....	
Nerbudda river ..	None	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
3	Tursallee	40 houses	None	200	Mahomedan & Bhat.
4	Puttar	19	....	185	Rajpoot and Bheel.
5	Ore	20	....	105	Ditto ..
6	Roond	165	1 shop	825	Several castes ..
7	Kursunpoor	20	....	100	Bheel .. ..
8	Nowapoora	8	....	40	Ditto .. ..
9	Wurdwano	40	....	200	Rajpoot and Bheel..
10	Prankur	100	2 shops.....	500	Ditto ..
11	Wenakpoor	30	1 do.....	115	Several castes ..
12	Julsar	60	1 do.....	230	Mostly Koonbee ..
13	Pora	45	1 do.....	150	Several castes ..
14	Aveeda	735	4 do.....	3,640	Ditto .. ..
15	Paulree	250	5 do.....	1,305	Koonbee .. ..
16	Kuddolee..	23	....	60	Bheel .. ..
17	Seemudra..	12	....	45	Ditto .. ..
18	Kurrard	15	....	65	Kolee .. ..
19	Sursheea	60	2 shops.....	265	Koonbee and Kolee.
20	Koteendra	....	....	..	....
	Gowalee Purguna.				
1	Gowalee	249 houses.....	2 shops.....	1,171	Mostly Koonbee ..
2	Ooncherio	150	2 do.....	600	Ditto .. ..
3	Sanjah	70	2 do.....	350	Mostly Bheel and Rajpoot .. ..
4	Moolud	45	1 do.....	150	Mostly Bheel ..
5	Nowgauma	8 huts	....	18	Bheel .. ..
	Jugreea Purguna.				
1	Jugreea	300 houses.....	7 shops.....	1,500	Koonbee .. ..
2	Sooltanpoor	75	3 do.....	350	Several castes ..
3	Raneepoora	100	1 do.....	450	Mahomedan and Koonbee.. ..
4	Leemodra..	114	2 do.....	476	Ditto .. ..
5	Kuppulsarree	100	1 do.....	400	Mostly Bheel and Mahomedan ..
6	Foolwaree..	45	....	145	Mostly Bheel ..
7	Waghpoora	5	....	20	Bheel .. ..
	Ruttonpoor Purguna.				
1	Ruttonpoor	35 houses.....	3 shops.....	175	Mahomedan and Bheel .. ..
2	Mhadewpoora	27	....	108	Rajpoot & few Bheel.
3	Boreedah	65	....	250	Koonbee and Bheel..
4	Bheempoora (two Fullias).	11 huts	....	35	Bheel .. ..
5	Malpeepur	2	....	..	Ditto .. ..
6	Maljeepoora	5	....	8	Ditto .. ..
7	Kudwallee, 1st	10	....	45	Ditto .. ..
8	Kudwallee, 2nd	10	....	30	Ditto .. ..
9	Peepulpan	19	....	108	Ditto .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nerbudda river ..	Musjid.....	None .	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nerbudda river ..	....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
5 wells , ...	1 Mosque.....	Thana.	..	Do.	
3 ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
1 bowree	....	..	..	Do.	
2 wells	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nerbudda R., 8 wells..	None	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Kaveree river.. ..	2 temples.....	..	..	Do.	
3 wells	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
River	....	..	..	Do.	
Wells..	None	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Several small temples ..	..	..	Do.	
Nulla and well ..	....	..	..	Do.	
2 wells	....	..	..	Do.	
Kaveree river.. ..	1 mosque.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Bhoondwa river ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Wells and nulla ..	None	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
1 well	....	..	..	Izzara.	
2 do	....	..	..	Inam.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Bhoondwa nulla ..	....	..	..	Izzara.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
10	Chowkee	4 huts	None	14	Bheel.. .. ..
11	Amuljhur..	15	....	60	Ditto .. ..
12	Goondeecha	15	....	47	Ditto .. ..
13	Amode	15	....	50	Ditto .. ..
14	Baoree	9	....	45	Ditto .. ..
15	Hurreepoora	7	....	25	Ditto .. ..
16	Kharreea	10	....	25	Bhat and Kolee ..
17	Wunteewal	60	1 shop	195	Bheel and Kolee ..
18	Selote	75 houses.....	1 do.	270	Kolee and Rajpoot..
19	Mota Sanjla	54	1 do.	225	Bheel and Kolee ..
20	Kurchee	70	2 do.	375	Ditto ..
21	Surdarpoor or Futtehpoor.	40 huts	....	120	Ditto ..
22	Oontia	30	....	65	Ditto ..
23	Dudera	75 houses.....	2 shops.....	400	Mhawadan and different castes ..
24	Tullodra	75	2 do.	378	Kolee and Bhat ..
25	Runneedee	25 huts	....	92	Do. and Rajpoot..
	Jholwa.				
26	Pudal	20	....	45	Bheel .. ..
27	Malpoor	14	....	40	Ditto .. ..
28	Dhola Koowa	21	....	..	Kolee .. ..
29	Dumlahee	16	....	50	Bheel .. ..
30	Purdwania	27	....	72	Ditto .. ..
31	Rampoor (two Fullias) ..	13	....	50	Ditto .. ..
32	Bullasir	8	....	23	Ditto .. ..
33	Jespoor	16	....	43	Ditto .. ..
34	Jhaspoor	4	....	15	Ditto .. ..
35	Goorantia..	4	....	10	Ditto .. ..
36	Andra	3	....	8	Ditto .. ..
37	Sheealee	25	....	70	Ditto .. ..
38	Bhojepoor	8	....	20	Ditto .. ..
39	Moorun	9	....	25	Ditto .. ..
40	Wasna	14	....	40	Ditto .. ..
41	Rajpoor	12	....	35	Ditto .. ..
42	Heerapoor	30 houses	....	100	Ditto .. ..
43	*Limbhut*	125	1 shop, and 1 liquor shop	400	Different castes ....
44	Dhowlgaum	60	1 shop	150	Bheel .. ..
45	Nana Dhowlgaum ..	46	1 do.	150	Do. and Kolee ..
46	Bheelod	46	1 do.	150	Bheel .. ..
47	Wagulkhore	30	....	100	Ditto .. ..
48	Dharolee	70	2 shops.....	260	Bheel and Rajpoot..
49	Kondee	100	1 do.	380	Mahomedan, Kolee, and Bheel ..
50	Nuldree	60	....	120	Koonbee and Bheel.
51	Wuttaria..	193	2 shops.....	500	Rajpoot and Bheel.
52	Wallia	30	....	120	Bheel .. ..
53	Doongree..	40	....	155	Do. and Kolee ..
54	Maila	75	3 shops.....	325	Rajpoot and Koonbee.
55	Soregaum..	40	1 do.	150	Bheel, Koonbee, and Kolee .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Bhoondwa nulla ..	None	None. .	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto and 1 well ..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Bhoondwa river ..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well and river ..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
1 tank	....	..	..	Izzara.	
1 do. and 1 well ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Kaveree river ..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
3 wells	Temple	..	..	Do.	
1 do...	....	..	..	Do.	
1 do. and tank ..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 do. and tank ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto ..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Inam	
1 do. and tank ..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Kaveree river.. ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Kaveree river.. ..	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Amrawutee river ..	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto and nulla ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Amrawutee river ..	....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 tank and 1 well ..	Temple	Thana.	..	Khalsa.	
1 tank	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Kim river, and 1 well.	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla and well ..	....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
56	Toona	25 houses.....	None	125	Rajpoot and Bheel..
57	Dehlee	70	1 shop.....	300	Ditto ..
58	Peethoor	15 huts	1 liquor shop.	70	Bheel .. ..
59	Singla	7	....	36	Ditto .. ..
60	Itthkulla	17	1 liquor shop.	69	Ditto .. ..
61	Dulladpoor	25 houses.....	....	70	Ditto .. ..
62	Singpoor	....	....	..	....
63	Oomergaum	....	....	..	....
64	Rajghur	....	....	..	....
65	Nowagaum	....	....	..	....
66	Wakasung	....	....	..	....
67	Kosmaree (two Fullias) ..	8 huts	....	30	Bheel .. ..
68	Dunsolee	45 houses.....	....	178	Rajpoot .. ..
69	Jollee	5 do.	....	19	Bheel and Rajpoot..
	Loona Purguna.				
1	Loona	15 hou. 102 huts.	1 shop	515	Bamun, Rajpoot, and Bheel .. ..
2	Kursar	25 huts	....	127	Rajpoot and Bheel..
3	Seenaroo	17	....	88	Ditto ..
4	Dehsar	11 hou. 79 huts.	1 shop	379	Ditto ..
5	Kunneylou	11 huts	....	50	Bheel and Kolee ..
6	Fulkovee	18	....	88	Bheel .. ..
7	Pansolee	1 hou. 44 huts.	....	218	Rajpoot and Bheel..
8	Dorewara	2 22	....	110	Kolee and Bheel ..
9	Seeloodee	3 70	....	319	Several castes ..
10	Ghora	1 57	....	278	Rajpoot and Bheel..
11	Kurra	3 87	1 Bania shop..	419	Rajpoot, Bamun, and Bheel .. ..
12	Gadho	9 33	1 liquor shop..	281	Kolee & Mahomedan.
13	Veetalgaum	19 huts	....	103	Bheel .. ..
14	Choramloo	9	....	44	Ditto .. ..
15	Wanderia	31	....	188	Ditto .. ..
16	Faufree	8	....	41	Ditto .. ..
17	Jubhoogaum	6	....	26	Ditto .. ..
18	Bhummundyoo	10	....	39	Ditto .. ..
19	Kessurgaum	9	....	54	Ditto .. ..
20	Goondiva	15	....	45	Ditto .. ..
	Neytrung Wurkota, or Putthar Purguna.				
1	Putthar Motta	11 huts	1 shop	56	Bheel .. ..
2	Dajeepoora	8	....	25	Ditto .. ..
3	Oomujpoor	7	....	24	Ditto .. ..
4	Amboosh	7	....	20	Ditto .. ..
5	Nana Putthar	11	....	64	Ditto .. ..
6	Koliapara	20	....	49	Ditto .. ..
7	Mandvee	5	....	16	Ditto .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Kim river and tank ..	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	Temple.. ..	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Kim river	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Tokree nulla	....	..	..	....	
Kim river	....	..	..	....	
1 well..	....	..	..	....	
Kim river	1 temple ..	Thana.	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 kutcha well and 1 large tank	....	..	..	Do.	
1 kutcha well & 1 tank.	....	..	..	Do.	
Kim river	....	..	..	Do.	
1 pukka bowree ..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 pukka well and 1 large tank	....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
1 pukka well & 1 tank.	....	..	...	Do.	
Kim river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Tokree nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto and 1 tank ..	....	..	..	....	
1 pukka well	....	..	..	....	
Kim river	....	..	..	....	
Kutcha well	....	..	..	Inam.	
Samoree river ..	None	Thana.	Zukat ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Samoree river.. ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
8	Kantol	10 huts	None	37	Bheel .. ..
9	Rujjulwara	13	....	39	Ditto .. ..
10	Bheelwara	15	....	46	Ditto .. ..
11	Dholee	12	....	27	Ditto .. ..
12	Sujjunwun	9	....	25	Ditto .. ..
13	Jummoolee	15	....	35	Ditto .. ..
14	Bareedra	15	....	40	Ditto .. ..
15	Wurkota	15	....	70	Ditto .. ..
16	Wancole	11	....	33	Ditto .. ..
17	Muchumbur	7	....	26	Ditto .. ..
18	Mungus	20	....	50	Ditto .. ..
19	Dehbar	15	....	70	Ditto .. ..
20	Dholkum	8	....	36	Ditto .. ..
21	Anjolee	9	....	29	Ditto .. ..
22	Ramkote	14	....	69	Ditto .. ..
23	Oondee	8	....	25	Ditto .. ..
24	Koree	12	....	36	Bheel & 4 Rubaree .
25	Malpoor Mota	14	. ..	47	Bheel .. ..
26	Deypoor	5	....	14	Ditto .. ..
27	Nana Malpoor	10	....	30	Ditto .. ..
28	Chicklota	10	....	40	Ditto .. ..
29	Mooriana	20	....	98	Ditto .. ..
30	Kakurkooee	11	....	60	Ditto .. ..
31	Neytrung	9	....	53	Ditto .. ..
32	Katiapara	12	....	53	Ditto .. ..
33	Wurpara	10	....	40	Ditto .. ..
34	Timla	11	....	40	Ditto .. ..
35	Kochbar	20	....	100	Ditto .. ..
36	Borekharree	6	....	29	Ditto .. ..
37	Kumoria Mota	8	....	58	Ditto .. ..
38	Nana Kumoria	3	....	20	Ditto .. ..
39	Chaswur	15	....	70	Ditto .. ..
40	Atkoor	8	....	29	Ditto .. ..
41	Morewee or Mandvee ..	25	....	103	Ditto .. ..
42	Motia	6	....	40	Ditto .. ..
43	Jehna	....	....	..	....
44	Bheskatur	....	....	..	....
45	Chunderia	....	....	..	....
46	Pansim	....	....	..	....
47	Seer	8 huts	....	33	Bheel .. ..
48	Singulwana	....	....	..	....
	Thuwa Purguna.				
1	Thuwa (deserted) ..	....	....	..	....
2	Kakurkooee	7 huts	1 blacksmith ..	30	Bheel .. ..
3	Mundara	19	....	60	Ditto .. ..
4	Ahnawarree	6	....	21	Ditto .. ..
5	Ghanikhoot	12	....	49	Ditto .. ..
6	Phoolwarree	9	....	40	Ditto .. ..
7	Roopghat	14	....	55	Ditto .. ..
8	Sondkooee	14	....	50	Ditto .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
River	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Mahdoomutee river ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Inam.	
Mahdoomutee river ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Mahdoomutee river ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Samoree river	....	..	..	Inam.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Amurawutee river ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	None ..	Do.	
Samoree river	....	..	..	Do.	
Kaveree river	....	..	..	Do.	
Samoree river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Samoree river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Kim river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
1 kutcha well	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Kim river	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	Kusbey village.
Nulla and tank ..	None	Thana.	Zukat ..	Khalsa.	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto and 1 tank ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
9	Komb	9 huts	None	29	Bheel .. ..
10	Pudaldeo	5	....	27	Ditto .. ..
11	Pomlaparra	6	....	34	Ditto .. ..
12	Jumbarr	3	....	9	Ditto .. ..
13	Mooskooa	25	....	80	Ditto .. ..
14	Singulwan	9	....	40	Ditto .. ..
15	Timbapara	19	....	50	Ditto .. ..
16	Koeeliwao	9	....	39	Ditto .. ..
17	Jhena	23	....	102	Ditto .. ..
18	Barumbarr	10	....	36	Ditto .. ..
19	Koombarr	13	....	50	Ditto .. ..
20	Khoompa	23	....	60	Ditto .. ..
21	Choolee	17	....	56	Ditto .. ..
22	Oodalee	4	....	21	Ditto .. ..
23	Panoora	4	....	25	Ditto .. ..
24	Keroolee	13	....	50	Ditto .. ..
25	Keroolee Nana (deserted) .	....	....	..	....
26	Poorkhan or Borkooee ..	8 huts	....	40	Bheel .. ..
27	Seerwan or Eskhard ..	13	....	40	Ditto .. ..
28	Damajee no Padhurr ..	Not found.....	....	..	....
29	Jamoora	....	....	..	....
30	Nana Jamoora	....	....	..	....
	Morejurree Purguna.				
1	Boorree	4 huts	None	20	Bheel .. ..
2	Ghurree	7	....	40	Ditto .. ..
3	Bul	7	....	50	Ditto .. ..
4	Sankur	7	....	42	Ditto .. ..
5	Bhat	5	....	60	Ditto .. ..
6	Kanda	5	....	27	Ditto .. ..
7	Morejurree (deserted) ..	....	....	..	....
8	Matha Mogur	4 huts	....	20	Bheel .. ..
9	Mahoda	4	....	19	Ditto .. ..
10	Andoo	10	....	60	Ditto .. ..
11	Gunpeepa	6	....	38	Ditto .. ..
12	Sakee	8	....	49	Ditto .. ..
13	Patree	8	....	48	Ditto .. ..
14	Kunbeeree	5	....	28	Ditto .. ..
15	Baba Dottee	7	....	50	Ditto .. ..
16	Singlottee Motee	16	....	100	Ditto .. ..
17	Pondhur	5	....	27	Ditto .. ..
18	Khuttam	5	....	25	Ditto .. ..
19	Singlottee Nanee	6	....	40	Ditto .. ..
20	Veershah	6	....	38	Ditto .. ..
	Bimparoo (deserted) ..	....	....	..	....
	Rajbara Purguna.				
1	Phoolsherr	20 huts	None	102	Bheel .. ..
2	Takewaroo (deserted) ..	....	....	..	....
3	Ghud	14 huts	....	72	Bheel .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nulla..	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 pukka bowree ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Kurjun river.. ..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Bed of nulla	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Turao river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Turao river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	Kusbey village.
Bed of nulla	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Turao river	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
....	....	..	..	....	Not surveyed.
Nulla..	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
4	Geechur	12 huts	None	90	Bheel .. ..
5	Wagoombur	10	....	70	Ditto .. ..
6	Mathasur..	5	....	40	Ditto .. ..
7	Wagoombur	9	....	57	Ditto .. ..
8	Chopree	8	....	32	Ditto .. ..
9	Dheer	....	....	..	....
10	Jhurwannee	8	....	30	Bheel .. ..
11	Kalwut	....	....	..	....
12	Lardwa	....	....	..	....
13	Puthar	....	....	..	....
14	Bootwara	10 huts	....	50	Bheel .. ..
15	Sandee	10	....	50	Ditto .. ..
16	Namghur..	....	....	..	....
17	Panchkharree	15 huts	....	72	Bheel .. ..
18	Rajpeepla	....	....	..	.....
	Dhoomkhul Purguna.				
1	Dhoomkhul	16 huts	None	90	Bheel .. ..
2	Matha Wullee (deserted)..	....	....	..	....
3	Peeplod	3 huts	....	15	Bheel .. ..
4	Suggaee	8	....	40	Ditto .. ..
5	Kelda	5	....	28	Ditto .. ..
6	Cheechanallee	6	....	40	Ditto .. ..
7	Kunjee	11	....	44	Ditto .. ..
8	Pankhulla	7	....	41	Ditto .. ..
9	Morebee (deserted) ..	....	....	..	....
10	Shreebaur	....	....	..	....
11	Wurfullee	2 huts	....	8	Bheel .. ..
12	Goodvee	....	....	..	....
	Nowagaum Purguna.				
1	Nowagaum	15 huts	None	100	Bheel .. ..
2	Boguj	12	....	80	Ditto .. ..
3	Kordee	7	....	60	Ditto .. ..
4	Besnoo	20	....	135	Ditto .. ..
5	Deydeeapara	....	....	..	....
6	Kadchee	....	....	..	....
7	Kessmeer (deserted) ..	....	....	..	....
	Gazurgotta Purguna.				
1	Gazurgotta (Kusbey) ..	16 huts	None	70	Bheel .. ..
2	Jhampa	....	....	..	....
3	Movee	16 huts	....	51	Bheel .. ..
4	Boreedra	....	....	..	....
5	Pulchee	....	....	..	....
6	Gantolee	....	....	..	....
7	Kolleewara	....	....	..	....
8	Walpoor	....	....	..	....
9	Kannessuree	....	....	..	....
10	Mandun	4 huts	....	20	Bheel .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nulla..	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Izzara.	
....	.. ..	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
....	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Dehwa river	None	Thana.	Zukat ..	Izzara.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Turao river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Dehwa river	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Dehwa river	....	..	..	Izzara.	
....	....	..	..	....	Not surveyed.
1 well and nulla ..	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Turao river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
....	....	..	..	....	Not surveyed.
....	....	..	..	....	Ditto.
....	....	..	..	....	Ditto.
Nulla..	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	Inam.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
11	Deybeeree Motee.. ..	....	....	..	....
12	Deybeeree Nanee.. ..	....	....	..	....
13	Chicklee Mota	....	....	..	....
14	Chicklee Nanee	....	....	..	....
15	Amlee	....	....	..	....
16	Gandit	10 huts	....	35	Bheel .. ..
17	Moonjee	15	....	40	Ditto .. ..
18	Beetaroo	....	....	..	....
19	Pungaum	6 huts	....	32	Bheel .. ..
20	Veesulkharree	2	....	8	Ditto .. ..
21	Kotumboo	....	....	..	....
22	Koteelpara	16 huts	....	83	Bheel .. ..
23	Movee	16	....	51	Ditto .. ..
24	Eevall	8	....	35	Ditto .. ..
25	Gagur	....	....	..	....
26	Wandarwullee	5 huts	....	15	Bheel .. ..
27	Namulghut	....	....	..	....
28	Oomulkhuree	....	....	..	....
29	Soollee	9 huts	....	50	Bheel .. ..
30	Kurranta	25	....	108	Ditto .. ..
31	Pichwara	11	....	40	Ditto .. ..
	Kookurda Purguna.				
1	Anjunwarree	17 huts	None	137	Bheel .. ..
2	Julgaum	15	1 liquor shop..	101	Ditto .. ..
3	Kookurda..	10	....	5	Ditto .. ..
4	Ambawaree	6	....	55	Ditto .. ..
5	Gungapoor	14	....	84	Ditto .. ..
6	Potiapara..	15	1 liquor shop..	100	Ditto .. ..
7	Coomboo	8	....	20	Ditto .. ..
8	Dahbone	9	....	24	Ditto .. ..
9	Dahbone Fullia	8	....	13	Ditto .. ..
10	Peeplode	4	....	18	Ditto .. ..
11	Bearwan Mota	10	....	30	Ditto .. ..
12	Bearwan Nana	9	1 liquor shop..	30	Ditto .. ..
13	Buradoo	11	....	60	Ditto .. ..
14	Saboot	4	....	20	Ditto .. ..
15	Patree	15	....	65	Ditto .. ..
16	Cheekdoo..	12	....	70	Ditto .. ..
	Wusravee Purguna.				
1	Kosadee	100 houses.....	1 shop	400	Bora .. ..
2	Asurma	50	....	164	Rajpoot .. ..
3	Runnukpoor	12	....	44	Ditto .. ..
4	Limbara	300	3 shops.....	1,000	Ditto & Koonbee.
5	Seytee	40	....	150	Turavia .. ..
6	Velancha	250	6 shops.....	900	Several castes ..
7	Paneitha	60	....	192	Rajpoot and Dhér..
8	Walaysa	35	....	136	Koonbee .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	None	None. .	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	Do.	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	Inam.	
Nulla	None	None. .	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	Thana.	Zukat ..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Kim river	None	None. .	Zukat ..	Izzara.	Belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar.
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto and 3 wells ..	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto and 1 do. ..	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	Temple	Thana.	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
9	Huttoda	100 houses	None	350	Musulman and Dher.
10	Borsurra Mota	25	....	110	Rajpoot, Bheel, and Dher
11	Nurrolee Nanee	30	....	115	Kolee and Bheel
12	Sealuj	125	1 shop	415	Musulman & Kolee.
13	Pansurra	2	....	10	Koonbee
14	Peeloothа	10	....	43	Ditto
15	Koowarda	40	1 shop	152	Ditto and Rajpoot.
16	Choowacha	6	....	22	Ditto and Dher.
17	Tulsarree	60	....	250	Ditto and Kolee.
18	Kosumba	90	....	330	Bora and Dher
19	Hursorun	200	3 shops	750	Ditto
20	Bursurra Nana	35	....	130	Bheel and Rajpoot.
21	Damrode	65	2 shops	250	Ditto
22	Mhooej	85	2 do.	320	Musulman & Bheel.
23	Nundao	40	....	300	Rajpoot
24	Pardee Motee	22	....	80	Ditto & Bheel
25	Sawa	30	....	110	Ditto
26	Dhunnora	6	....	22	Ditto
27	Kuttwara	20	....	75	Ditto
28	Kantwa	75	....	265	Ditto
29	Wasolee	8 huts	....	33	Kolee
30	Lowara	200 houses	2 shops	760	Bora, Rajpoot, Koonbee, and Bheel
31	Aukrod	60	....	232	Bora
32	Gijrum	60	5 shops	230	Rajpoot and Bheel.
33	Palod	30	1 liquor shop.	110	Ditto
34	Kotewa	22 huts	....	80	Kolee & Musulman.
35	Molewan	12	....	50	Musulman
36	Ghootee	30	....	125	Kolee and Bheel
37	Nowgama	12	....	50	Bheel
38	Sooralee	24	....	76	Kolee and Bheel
39	Wustan	Desert	....	..	....
40	Jawkaira	3 huts	....	12	Bheel
41	Vusravee	35	1 shop	150	Kolee and Bheel
42	Wesala	6	....	30	Bheel
43	Saha	33	....	145	Rajpoot and Bheel.
44	Chureetha	8	....	35	Kolee and Bheel
45	Kunwarra	40 houses	2 shops	160	Ditto
46	Wudholee	32	....	132	Ditto
47	Seemodra	75	1 shop	290	Rajpoot and Bheel.
48	Deenode	....	....	..	....
49	Boreedra	....	....	..	....
	Mandul Tuppa, in Wusravee.				
1	Amuldera	53 houses	None	210	Rajpoot and Bheel.
2	Mangrole	145	3 shops	594	Several castes
3	Ruttola	18 huts	....	101	Bheel
4	Veerakooee	67	1 liquor shop.	430	Gamta and Bheel
5	Ruttotee	37	1 do.	165	Ditto

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
2 wells, good.. ..	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Kim river	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto and 1 well ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well and tank ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Kim river	....	..	..	Do.	
2 wells	....	..	..	Do.	
2 ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
8 ditto	Dhurumsala....	..	..	Do.	
1 ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 ditto and 1 tank ..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
2 ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
2 wells	....	..	..	Do.	
Kucha wells in bed of nulla	....	..	..	Do.	
1 pukka well.. ..	....	..	..	Do.	
4 wells	....	..	..	Do.	
2 ditto	....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
1 ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto and nullas ..	Temple	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	Do.	
....	Small temple ..	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	Musjeed	Thana.	Zukat ..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well	....	Thana.	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
1 well..	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
1 well and river ..	2 mosques	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
6	Sundra	17 huts	1 liquor shop..	106	Chowdra & Bheel..
7	Oomulla	18	1 do.	89	Ditto ..
8	Mandul	58	1 do.	341	Ditto ..
9	Ghorbar	62	....	345	Ditto ..
10	Jhukwal	10	1 liquor shop .	40	Bheel .. ..
11	Oomerkooee	18	None	58	Ditto .. ..
12	Kevree	10	....	20	Ditto .. ..
13	Jamkooa	6	....	17	Ditto .. ..
14	Bhurkooa	33	....	156	Ditto .. ..
15	Moreamblee	12	....	40	Ditto .. ..
16	Bheelwara	10	....	52	Ditto .. ..
17	Timburwar	48	....	234	Rajpoot, Kolee, and Bheel .. ..
18	Hursunnee	12	....	51	Bheel .. ..
19	Wadree	15	....	80	Ditto .. ..
20	Jheenora	13	....	73	Ditto .. ..
21	Khurghura	13	....	80	Ditto .. ..
22	Khurrada	25	....	164	Ditto .. ..
23	Satpoora	25	1 liquor shop .	159	Chowdra and Bheel.
24	Dholeekooaee	8	....	52	Ditto ..
25	Motee Fulliee	9	....	42	Ditto ..
26	Nanee Fulliee ..	7	....	28	Bheel .. ..
27	Nandola	21	....	119	Chowdra and Bheel.
28	Loohet	7	....	37	Bheel .. ..
29	Issunpoor	7	....	41	Ditto .. ..
30	Koond	11	....	55	Ditto .. ..
31	Kuntwao	5	....	28	Ditto .. ..
32	Selarpoor..	38	1 liquor shop .	225	Chowdra and Bheel.
33	Deesaeewaree	11	....	72	Ditto ..
34	Pithawullee	25	....	114	Ditto ..
35	Wankul	39	1 liquor shop .	235	Ditto ..
36	Wullavee	5	....	28	Bheel .. ..
37	Jhurnee	33	....	183	Chowdra and Bheel.
38	Boreea	42	1 liquor shop .	266	Ditto ..
39	Ogeneesia	26	....	226	Ditto ..
40	Amkoota	66	1 liquor shop .	424	Gamta and Chowdra.
41	Kussalee	15	....	78	Ditto ..
42	Koondee	19	....	83	Gamta and Bheel ..
43	Ambawarree	5	....	46	Ditto. ..
44	Pankerra	18	....	106	Bheel .. ..
45	Wur	Desert	....	..	....
	Turkesur Purguna.				
1	Turkesur	800 houses	30 shops	2,781	Hindoo & Boree ..
2	Wureatee	20	....	70	Boree .. ..
3	Kurunge	60	1 shop	238	Kolee and Boree ..
4	Veerpoor	30	1 do.	118	Ditto ..
5	Rosewar	29 huts	....	110	Kolee .. ..
6	Moonjlas	32	....	120	Bora and Bheel ..
7	Bhatkole	30 houses.....	1 shop	119	Musulman.. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nulla	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	Naka ..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
River	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	Naka ..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	Naka ..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
2 wells and 1 tank ..	Musjeed	Thana.	None ..	Surat Collectorate	British territory.
1 well.	....	..	..	Do.	
2 ditto	....	Thana.	..	Do.	
1 ditto	Temple	..	..	Do.	
1 ditto and 1 tank ..	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well	....	..	..	Do.	
1 ditto	....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
8	Khairwara	Desert	....	..	....
9	Bookal	Do.	....	..	....
10	Hurriah	25 houses	None	104	Kolee and Bheel ..
	GULLA PURGUNA.				
1	Gulla	175 houses	3 shops	700	Several castes ..
2	Kuthor	2000	8 do.	7,000	Ditto .. ..
3	Ubrama	125	....	465	Ditto .. ..
4	Kurjun	100	1 shop	415	Ditto .. ..
5	Pardee	150	1 do.	600	Bamun & Koonbee. .
6	Dholun	25	....	100	Rajpoot .. ..
7	Akkhakhole	10 huts	.. ..	36	Bheel and Dher ..
8	Chorasee	20 houses	....	84	Kolee .. ..
9	Leedeead	36 huts	....	144	Koonbee, Rajpoot, & Dher .. ..
10	Turghura	Desert	....	..	....
11	Shaikpoor or Roond ..	39 houses	....	156	Several castes ..
12	Untrolee	20 huts	....	80	Kolee and Doobla ..
13	Tharolee	10	....	42	Doobla .. ..
14	Ambolee	50 houses	....	175	Rajpoot .. ..
15	Peepodra	55	....	230	Koonbee .. ..
16	Leemodra	32	....	128	Kolee and Dher ..
17	Bumbora Mota	Desert	....	..	....
18	Jaffrabad	Do.	....	..	....
19	Huldree	Do.	....	..	....
20	Duleea	Do.	....	..	....
21	Machee	Do.	....	..	....
22	Chumoosur	8 huts	....	32	Kolee & Musulman.
23	Bumbora Nana	Desert	....	..	....
24	Wegrunja	35 houses	....	140	Bhat, Koonbee, and Doobla .. ..
25	Ghuddolee	15 huts	....	60	Koonbee and Kolee.
	BHODAN PURGUNA.				
1	Bhodan	651 houses	4 shops	2,609	Several castes ..
2	Dhurrunpoor	23 huts	....	109	Bheel .. ..
3	Kolakooee	18	1 liquor shop .	118	Ditto .. ..
4	Boreegala	20	....	98	Ditto .. ..
5	Kumlasotee	27	1 liquor shop .	142	Chowdra & Bheel ..
6	Modulkooee	20	....	103	Ditto .. ..
7	Tooked	13	....	70	Ditto .. ..
8	Choorel	71	1 liquor shop .	427	Ditto .. ..
9	Jhurpun	8	....	44	Gamta .. ..
10	Veegee	50	....	270	Ditto .. ..
11	Urret	89	1 liquor shop .	508	Gamta & Chowdra. .
12	Untrolee	62	1 do.	344	Chowdra & Bheel ..
13	Nowgama	140 houses.....	1 shop	597	Several castes ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
....	....	..	..	....	Not surveyed.
....	....	..	..	....	
1 well..	None	None..	None ..	Surat Collectorate.	
Taptee river	3 Musjeeds ..	Thana.	None ..	Izzara.	Belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar.
Ditto	Temple.. ..	Do..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	Temple.. ..	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Taptee river	....	..	..	Do.	
2 wells	....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
1 Bowree	....	..	..	....	
1 well..	....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Taptee river	Small temple ..	..	..	Do.	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	Not surveyed.
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	Not surveyed.
....	....	..	..	....	
1 well..	....	..	..	Izzara.	
1 tank, dry	....	..	..	....	
1 well..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
9 wells & Taptee river.	Temple.. ..	Thana.	None ..	Surat Collectorate.	
Nulla..	Small temple ..	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
1 well & 3 kucha wells.	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Nulla & 1 kucha well..	....	..	..	....	
1 well pukka, & 3 kucha.	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
1 stop well & 7 kucha wells	....	..	..	....	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
14	Koeewar	19 houses.....	None	142	Chowdra and Bheel.
15	Wurod	21	....	108	Ditto ..
16	Oosker	45	....	195	Bheel .. ..
17	Togampoor	12	....	56	Ditto .. ..
18	Patna	137	1 shop	519	Kolee and Bheel ..
19	Peepreea	57	....	267	Ditto ..
20	Kunjrolee..	97	....	453	Ditto & Rajpoot ..
21	Khalee	Desert	....	..	....
22	Vurelee	Do.	....	..	....
23	Peepultha..	Do.	....	..	....
24	Tookwara..	Do.	....	..	....
25	Roheevee..	Do.	....	..	....
26	Oomerwan	Do.	....	..	....
27	Fullia	Do.	....	..	....
	MANDVEE PURGUNA.				
1	Mandvee	1,356 houses....	55 shops	4,722	Several castes ..
2	Kumlapoor	91	....	409	Koonbee and Bheel..
3	Kosarree	82	....	248	Rajpoot & Koonbee.
4	Oomersaree	41	1 liquor shop..	98	Chowdra .. ..
5	Oon	92	....	380	Kolee and Bheel ..
6	Oosker	68	....	307	Ditto ..
7	Poona	95	....	523	Ditto ..
8	Kherpoor..	8	....	37	Chowdra .. ..
9	Rooper	22	....	147	Ditto .. ..
10	Wagnerra..	6	....	17	Gamta .. ..
11	Kakurwa	32	....	155	Chowdra .. ..
12	Ghuntolee	185	1 liquor shop..	995	Ditto .. ..
13	Vunarghur	15	....	72	Ditto .. ..
14	Saleea	85	1 liquor shop..	451	Ditto .. ..
15	Gordah	17	....	150	Ditto .. ..
16	Umulsaree..	106	1 liquor shop..	500	Ditto and Kolee ..
17	Gamtulow..	49	....	221	Rajpoot, Kolee, and Bheel .. ..
18	Godawurree	162	2 shops.....	775	Kolee and other castes .. ..
19	Khurrolee..	38	....	233	Chowdra & Kolee ..
20	Gowachee	12	....	56	Koonbee and Bheel.
21	Nundpoor	....	....	..	Rajpoot & Kolee ..
22	Boree	....	....	..	Ditto .. ..
23	Ghorsumba	82 houses	....	361	Kacha and Bheel ..
24	Sutwao	48	1 liquor shop..	278	Chowdra & do. ..
25	Burtul	77	....	411	Ditto .. ..
26	Kulumkoowa	30	....	147	Ditto .. ..
27	Gamtulao	7	1 liquor shop..	29	Chowdra .. ..
28	Oomerkhurree	12	....	80	Ditto .. ..
29	Tulsaree	33	....	95	Ditto .. ..
30	Mackunjhur	13	....	52	Ditto .. ..
31	Vuret	108	1 liquor shop..	509	Ditto and Dher ..
32	Kakrapoor	118	....	539	Ditto .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
1 Bowree	None	None. .	None ..	....	
1 well.	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	Temple. . ..	..	..	....	
Ditto, kucha ..	....	..	..	....	
Taptee river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Taptee river & severa. wells	9 temples & Musjeed	Thana.	None ..	....	
Taptee river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto & 1 well ..	1 temple ..	..	..	Inam.	
Taptee river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto & 1 well ..	....	..	..	....	
Taptee river	....	..	..	....	
Nulla and well ..	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto & well ..	....	..	..	....	
Wuree river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto.	....	..	..	....	
Ditto.	....	..	..	....	
2 wells	....	..	..	....	
1 well.	....	..	..	....	
2 wells and nulla ..	....	..	..	....	
Wuree river	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto and 5 wells ..	....	..	..	....	
1 well, kucha. . ..	....	..	..	....	
1 Bowree, & 3 wells ..	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto.	....	..	..	....	
Ditto.	....	..	..	....	
1 kucha well	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Taptee river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
33	Buleevga	11 houses	None	61	Chowdra .. ..
34	Bullal Turat	Desert	....	..	....
	Patul Purguna.				
1	Patul	75 huts	....	378	Chowdra and Gamta.
2	Jhab	75	1 liquor shop .	382	Gamta and Bheel ..
3	Nurrun	66	....	391	Chowdra and Gamta.
4	Teetooee	74	....	381	Do. and Bheel....
5	Kaleebel	27	....	107	Chowdra .. ..
6	Moretha	28	1 liquor shop .	109	Ditto .. ..
7	Dadakooee	5	....	.22	Ditto .. ..
8	Regama	16	1 liquor shop .	42	Ditto .. ..
9	Purwut	27	....	83	Ditto .. ..
10	Khoramba	39	1 liquor shop .	184	Chowdra and Bheel .
11	Kalmooee..	10	....	36	Chowdra .. ..
12	Oouteewa..	74	1 liquor shop .	420	Ditto .. ..
13	Amba	62	....	361	Ditto .. ..
14	Pardee	60	....	264	Ditto .. ..
15	Kussal	24	....	141	Ditto .. ..
16	Kurrowlee	66	1 liquor shop .	271	Ditto and Bheel ..
17	Choreamba	26	....	120	Ditto .. ..
18	Eesur	29	....	150	Ditto .. ..
	Deogur Purguna.				
1	Foolwaree..	31 huts	None	73	Chowdra .. ..
2	Veesdaleea	5	....	20	Ditto .. ..
3	Kundongree	10	....	42	Ditto .. ..
4	Lurkooa	10	1 liquor shop .	32	Ditto .. ..
5	Chelwas	8	. ..	16	Bheel .. ..
6	Dhujamba	8	....	49	Ditto .. ..
7	Gungapoor	27	1 liquor shop .	94	Ditto .. ..
8	Limdah	10	....	54	Ditto .. ..
9	Kholkharee	2	....	13	Ditto .. ..
10	Borda	9	....	30	Ditto .. ..
11	Degoree	10	....	57	Ditto .. ..
12	Tarapoor	12	....	47	Ditto .. ..
13	Kurrera	17	....	47	Chowdra .. ..
14	Malda	46	1 liquor shop .	463	Chowdra & Bheel ..
15	Joonwud	27	1 ditto	106	Ditto .. ..
16	Lowarwur	24	....	130	Bheel .. ..
17	Solee	13	....	55	Ditto .. ..
18	Buletee	31	1 liquor shop .	105	Chowdra .. ..
19	Peturkooee	3	....	20	Bheel .. ..
20	Jamkee	7	....	34	Ditto .. ..
21	Mugtroo	11	....	41	Ditto .. ..
22	Mowree	5	....	19	Ditto .. ..
23	Kanaghat..	2	....	8	Ditto .. ..
24	Chandpoor	Desert	....	..	....
25	Limbaree..	Do.	....	..	....
26	Kimpoor	Do.	....	..	....
27	Amlee	Do.	....	..	....

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Taptee river	None	None..	None ..	Inam.	
....	....	..	..	....	
1 well and nulla ..	None	None..	None ..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Wuree river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
1 kucha well & nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Well and nulla ..	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
1 kucha well	....	..	..	....	
Wuree river	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Inam.	
1 kucha well & nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Wuree river	None	None..	None ..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Wuree river	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
1 Bowree	....	..	..	....	
1 kucha well	....	..	..	....	
Wuree river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	Surat Collectorate.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ajana river	....	..	..	Ditto.	
1 Bowree	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Ditto.	
....	....	..	..	Ditto.	
....	....	..	..	Ditto.	
....	....	..	..	Ditto.	
....	....	..	..	Ditto.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
28	Umulcheenee	Desert	....	..	....
29	Deogur	33 huts	None	129	Bheel .. ..
	DUDWARA PURGUNA.				
1	Dudwara	28 huts	....	128	Chowdra .. ..
2	Leerkooee..	31	1 liquor shop.	132	Chowdra & Bheel..
3	Bhatkaee	5	....	29	Bheel.. .. ..
4	Berda	32	1 liquor shop.	69	Chowdra .. ..
5	Peepulwara	27	....	146	Ditto .. ..
6	Gangpoor Hursud ..	24	....	110	Ditto .. ..
7	Jetpoor	4	....	17	Bheel .. ..
8	Kevree	8	....	35	Ditto .. ..
9	Rooda	3	....	10	Ditto .. ..
10	Veesala	14	....	55	Chowdra .. ..
11	Lakkham	17	....	62	Ditto .. ..
12	Kantkooa	20	1 liquor shop.	61	Bheel .. ..
13	Kunujwan	19	....	98	Ditto .. ..
14	Rakhus Kharee	6	....	37	Chowdra & Bheel..
15	Umulwan or Jhurree ..	12	....	53	Bheel .. ..
16	Ambapoor	Desert	....	..	....
17	Bensee	Do.	....	..	....
	ROODA PURGUNA.				
1	Mokree	6 huts	None	37	Bheel .. ..
2	Rajpoora	8	....	59	Ditto .. ..
3	Petia	7	....	37	Ditto .. ..
4	Limbutwan	11	....	40	Ditto .. ..
5	Jamboolee	20	....	136	Ditto .. ..
6	Mowja	12	....	74	Ditto .. ..
7	Pingut ka Kham & Fullia.	10	1 liquor shop.	97	Ditto .. ..
8	Beelootee Kham	18	....	170	Ditto .. ..
9	Phokree Kudwalee ..	19	....	180	Ditto .. ..
10	Jhurpun	4	....	21	Ditto .. ..
11	Oomerjhur	16	1 liquor shop.	64	Ditto .. ..
12	Oomerkharee	10	....	66	Ditto .. ..
13	Chatuldar..	15	....	92	Ditto .. ..
14	Sampoora..	13	....	71	Ditto .. ..
15	Bullal Koowa	24	....	143	Ditto .. ..
16	Warr	19	1 liquor shop.	75	Ditto .. ..
17	Maundun (two Fullias) ..	7	1 do.....	34	Ditto .. ..
18	Pada	7	1 do.....	43	Ditto .. ..
19	Waree	49	1 do.....	273	Ditto .. ..
20	Meerapoor	12	1 do.....	65	Ditto .. ..
21	Samuria	6	1 do.....	35	Ditto .. ..
22	Pochpoor	11	1 do.....	56	Ditto .. ..
23	Nowapoor..	13	1 do.....	60	Ditto .. ..
24	Chewur	13	1 do.....	50	Ditto .. ..
25	Chicklee	5	1 do.....	20	Ditto .. ..
26	Kumulyoo	15	1 do.....	40	Ditto .. ..
27	Bhuradoo..	7	1 do.....	38	Ditto .. ..
28	Nasurpoor	19	1 do.....	140	Ditto .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkeys or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
....	....	..	..	Surat Collectorate.	
Wuree river	Thana	None .	None ..	Ditto.	
3 kucha wells.. ..	None	None .	None ..	....	
2 ditto and nulla ..	....	..	..	....	
1 kucha well	....	..	..	....	
1 well and nulla ..	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto..	....	..	..	....	
Ditto..	....	..	..	....	
1 kucha well	....	..	..	....	
Pits in nulla	....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla..	None	None	Chowkee.	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Mohun river	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
1 pukka well	....	Thana.	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	Chowkee.	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Well and nulla ..	Pukka house ..	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Tokree Kharee ..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla..	....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
	Bargama Purguna.				
1	Juree	9 huts	None	35	Bheel .. ..
2	Moskoat	23	....	154	Ditto .. ..
3	Wurpara	9	....	77	Ditto .. ..
4	Gopallia	9	....	80	Ditto .. ..
5	Oomeran or Gogulamba ..	60	1 liquor shop .	406	Ditto .. ..
6	Ambadavee	25	1 do.	176	Ditto .. ..
7	Jhanuk, 1st	11	....	77	Ditto .. ..
8	Jhanuk, 2nd	10	....	80	Ditto .. ..
9	Nowagaum	5	....	39	Ditto .. ..
10	Bheelawee	4	....	32	Ditto .. ..
11	Beejulwaree	20	....	109	Ditto .. ..
12	Nana Goorda	8	....	60	Ditto .. ..
13	Tapda	19	1 liquor shop .	120	Ditto .. ..
14	Khamb	23	1 blacksmith's.	176	Ditto .. ..
15	Bhuradedeo	12	....	120	Ditto .. ..
16	Mota Goorda	13	....	121	Ditto .. ..
17	Rookul	14	....	102	Ditto .. ..
18	Babda	13	....	101	Ditto .. ..
19	Seechoree	4	....	32	Ditto .. ..
20	Wadwa Dabra	16	....	80	Ditto .. ..
21	Moongka Pada	9	....	40	Ditto .. ..
	Panchmowlee Purguna				
1	Panchmowlee Fort ..	Desert	....	..	....
2	Chinkee	4 huts	None	6	Bheel .. ..
3	Parah	10	1 liquor shop .	56	Ditto .. ..
4	Singulwan	15	....	50	Ditto .. ..
5	Dholwao	13	....	36	Ditto .. ..
6	Amuldeo	9	....	48	Ditto .. ..
7	Saburkooa	30	1 liquor shop .	100	Ditto .. ..
8	Bungalee Teelee	13	1 do.	65	Ditto .. ..
9	Borguch	3	....	15	Ditto .. ..
10	Panchmowlee ka Fullia ..	7	....	30	Ditto .. ..
11	Khairwara	15	....	48	Ditto .. ..
12	Batwara	3	....	18	Ditto .. ..
13	Chakulyoo	2	....	16	Ditto .. ..
14	Joonaee	6	1 liquor shop .	46	Ditto .. ..
15	Sajurkooa	7	1 do.	36	Ditto .. ..
16	Bhanpoor	7	....	60	Ditto .. ..
	Purgut Purguna.				
1	Pandreepara	6 huts	None	25	Bheel .. ..
2	Jurgaee	16	....	60	Ditto .. ..
3	Bearwan	Desert	....	..	....
4	Futtehpoora	15 huts	1 liquor shop .	60	Bheel .. ..
5	Bhenjur	9	....	40	Ditto .. ..
6	Amkot	.....	....	..	....
7	Para	5 huts	....	18	Bheel .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Kurjun river	None	None. .	None ..	Khalsa.	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	Thana .	..	....	
1 pukka well. . ..	....	..	Chowkee.	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Mohun river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	Ruined wall of the Fort.
Nulla	None	None. .	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ajana river	....	..	..	....	
Kinetha nulla ..	....	..	..	....	
Ajana river	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	Thana .	Zukat ..	....	
Taptee river	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
1 Bowree	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	None	None. .	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	Thana.	..	....	
Bhenjar nulla. . ..	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
8	Ramkoot or Amkoot ..	12 huts	None	40	Bheel .. ..
9	Pandrapara	6	....	12	Ditto .. ..
10	Amulpara..	10	....	60	Ditto .. ..
11	Khapee	Desert	....	..	....
12	Khoreeamba	Do.	....	..	....
	BARAGAMA PURGUNA.				
1	Bomelawaree	9 huts	None	57	Bheel .. ..
2	Khundoree	34	1 liquor shop .	180	Ditto .. ..
3	Bhewanee	4	None	18	Ditto .. ..
4	Harjaba	Desert	....	..	....
5	Peepul	17 huts	1 liquor shop.	70	Bheel .. ..
6	Dhamun	Desert	....	..	....
7	Limbooee..	1 hut	....	4	Bheel .. ..
8	Watpoor	Desert	....	..	....
9	Manetha	5 huts	....	18	Bheel .. ..
	NANCHUL PURGUNA.				
1	Surda	30 huts	None	150	Bheel .. ..
2	Amblee	25	....	107	Ditto .. ..
3	Gowute	35	....	165	Ditto .. ..
4	Wure	15	....	80	Ditto .. ..
5	Oonchwan	20	....	97	Ditto .. ..
6	Oomerpara	20	....	72	Ditto .. ..
7	Poonpoor	25	....	125	Ditto .. ..
8	Gopallia	35	....	125	Ditto .. ..
9	Khant	12	....	60	Ditto .. ..
10	Durdoo	6	....	32	Ditto .. ..
11	Ghaneewar	24	....	120	Ditto .. ..
12	Nunberwan	8	....	32	Ditto .. ..
13	Dookurdoo	12	....	77	Ditto .. ..
14	Oomergote	11	....	44	Ditto .. ..
15	Chowkwara	6	....	30	Ditto .. ..
16	Sutwan	3	....	10	Ditto .. ..
17	Khoreamba	10	....	16	Ditto .. ..
18	Mogree	15	....	87	Ditto .. ..
19	Sootkhurka	7	....	42	Ditto .. ..
20	Beelwan	30	....	142	Ditto .. ..
21	Beenkee	17	....	105	Ditto .. ..
22	Patee	9	....	47	Ditto .. ..
23	Ghanta	12	....	60	Ditto .. ..
24	Haldree	16	....	90	Ditto .. ..
25	Morguj	5	....	35	Ditto .. ..
26	Kelweepara	10	....	60	Ditto .. ..
27	Nanchul	4	....	25	Ditto .. ..
28	Naikpara	20	....	90	Ditto .. ..
29	Chuckra	15	....	80	Ditto .. ..
30	Harreepoora	5	....	32	Ditto .. ..
31	Jherawarree	14	....	70	Ditto .. ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkeys or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Taptee river	None	None. .	None. ..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	None	None. .	None ..	Inam.	
Ditto	....	Thana.	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Dhamun river ..	....	..	..	Inam.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Taptee river	....	..	..	Inam.	
....	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	Inam.	
Mohun river	None	None. .	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	Thana.	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Nulla	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	Zukat ..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Kurjun river	....	..	..	....	
Nulla	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	
Ditto	....	..	..	....	

ROUTES

WITHIN THE RAJPEEPLA TERRITORY,

AND

BETWEEN THAT TERRITORY AND THE ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

BY

LIEUTENANT J. J. POLLEXFEN.

Submitted to Government on the 29th January 1855.

ROUTE No. I.

FROM NANDOD TO GOWALLEE, VIA AMLETHA AND HUREEPOORA.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
Rajeepla District.	Political Agent Rewa Kanta.	Nandod to Turrapa ..	5	0			Good cart road; soil black.	1 well and nulla	None	93 houses. At 5 *f.* pass Kurjun river, left bank high and descent difficult. Country well cultivated, sprinkled with thin jungle.
		Amletha	1	3			Ditto	1 well, pukka	1 shop	133 houses, Kusbeh village. At 2 *f.* cross small nulla, sloping banks. A thana here. Purguna Kunthal. Country cultivated.
		Kojjulwassa	2	3	8	6	Road good for carts; cross 4 nullas without any impediment; soil black.	Water good, from pools in the bed of a nulla.	None	29 huts, about 140 Bheel inhabitants. Country partly cultivated and jungle. Purguna Kunthal.
		Gamkooa	2	0			Good cart road; soil black.	2 kutcha wells in the bed of a nulla.	Ditto.....	40 houses, about 200 Bheel inhabitants. Country partly cultivated. Cross 4 nullas without any impediment.
		Purtaubnuggur	1	3½			Ditto	2 pukka wells; dry nulla to west of village.	1 shop	80 houses, about 400 inhabitants. Country cultivated.
		Rajoowaria	1	1			Cross 2 large nullas without difficulty.	1 well, and nulla, dry.	None	35 huts, about 150 inhabitants. Country rather open and well cultivated.
		Bamulla	2	½			Good cart road; soil black.	1 well and nulla	1 shop	40 houses, about 160 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Cross 2 nullas without any impediment.
		Omulla	1	3½			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.....	400 houses; ditto ditto ditto. Cross 2 nullas without any impediment.
		Achalia	1	2¼	9	2¾	Ditto	1 well and 1 tank	....	40 houses, about 157 inhabitants. Country open plain, and well cultivated. Purguna Panatha.
		Hureepoora	1	6¼			Ditto	2 wells and Madoomutee river.	3 shops	80 houses, about 343 inhabitants. Country as before. Encamping ground SW. of Hureepoora near the bank of the river. Purguna Panatha.
		Carried over..	..	..	18	0¾				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Brought over..	1	6½	18	0¾				
Rajpeepla District.	Political Agent Rewa Kanta.	Surseea	2	5½			Good cart road; soil black.	1 pukka well and Madoomutee river.	1 shop	68 houses, about 245 inhabitants. Country cultivated. At 5 *f.* cross a nulla without any impediment. Purguna Bhalode.
		Palree	1	4½			Ditto	3 pukka wells and Madoomutee river.	5 do.	250 houses, about 1,305 inhabitants. A thana; Purguna Bhalode. Country as before. At 1 *m.* cross Madoomutee river, bed sandy, banks low.
		Aveeda.....	2	0¼	8	0¾	Ditto	From wells	Abundant ..	735 houses, about 3,640 inhabitants. Purguna Bhalode. Country as before. Cross Bhoondwa river.
		Kurrad	2	5½			Good cart road; soil black.	1 bowree of good water.	None	15 houses, about 65 inhabitants. Purguna Bhalode. Country open and cultivated. Cross a nulla without any impediment.
		Limnodra	0	5½			Ditto	2 pukka wells.	2 shops	114 houses, about 476 inhabitants. Purguna Tuggreea. Country open and cultivated.
		Sanja (Mota)	1	5½			Ditto	3 do. do.	Ditto	70 houses, about 350 inhabitants. Purguna Gowallee. Country open and cultivated. Cross 2 small nullas.
		Ooncheeria	1	1½			Ditto	Cavary river; 2 wells ..	Ditto	150 houses, about 600 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Purguna Gowallee.
		Gowallee	2	3	8	4½	Ditto	1 pukka well and Nerbudda river.	Ditto; supplies scanty.	249 houses; about 1,179 inhabitants. Purguna Gowallee. Country as above. Cross Cavary river, near Ooncheeria, without any impediment.
		Total..	..	..	34	6½				

ROUTE No. II.

FROM WADWA DABRA TO BROACH, BY MOTIA, PUTTHAR, DAROLEE, RUNNEYREE, AND HOORWARREE.

Surveyed by Private Guide YACOBJEE ABRAMJEE, *in the Month of April* 1854.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Wadwa Dabra to Rookeel.....	2	7¼			Good cart road; soil black, impassable for carts in rainy season.	Water from Share nulla.	None	14 houses, 63 inhabitants. Country mostly hilly and jungly. Purguna Bargauma, At 2 *m.* 2 *f.* cross Share Kharee, passable for carts.
		Khajbee Dabra or Khyroobee Motee	3	3¼			Good cart road; soil mixed, as before.	Water from Kurjun river and small nulla.	Ditto	16 huts, 50 inhabitants. Country mostly hilly and jungly. Purguna Thowa. At 1 *m.* 7½ *f.* cross a nulla without any difficulty.
		Jamsora (Nana)	3	0	9	2½	Good cart road; soil black, as before.	Water from Mohun river.	Ditto	12 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Thowa. Cross small nulla.
		Motia	2	2¾			Good cart road; soil black.	From kutcha well in Kim river.	Ditto.....	6 huts, about 40 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Newtrung. Cross Mohun river, near Nana Jamsora, without any impediment.
		Kumoria	3	7			Good cart road; soil mixed, impassable for carts in rainy season.	Water from Kim nulla, lasts the year round.	Ditto	11 huts, about 62 inhabitants. Country thick jungle, through which the road has been cut. Purguna Putthar.
		Bhudkoowa.....	2	6½			Good road; soil black	Water from wells dug in nulla.	Ditto	3 huts, about 12 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Putthar. At 6 *f.* cross a branch of the Kim river passable for carts, and pass a village, Nana Kumoria; cross another small nulla without any difficulty.
		Moryana	1	4½	10	4½	Good cart road; soil mixed, as before.	Water from Samoree river.	Ditto	20 huts, about 141 inhabitants. Country jungly. Purguna Putthar. This road is impassable in the rainy season.
		Carried over..	..	..	19	7				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Brought over..	..	..	19	7				
		Putthar (Mota)	3	1			Good cart road; as before.	Water from Samoree river.	1 shop; supplies scanty.	11 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Newtrung, Wurkotee, or Putthar.
		Dajeepoora	1	0			Good cart road; soil mixed.	Water from Amrawutee river.	None	10 huts, about 38 inhabitants. Country thin jungle. Purguna Putthar.
		Dharolee	2	6¾			Good cart road; soil mixed; impassable in rainy season.	Water from 1 tank, lasts for 6 months.	1 shop; supplies in small quantities.	101 houses, about 478 inhabitants. Country less jungly, and some cultivation. Purguna Ruttunpoor. At 1 *m.* cross Amrawutee river, ford easy, bed rocky, without any difficulty.
		Runneyree	5	5¾	12	5½	Good cart road; soil mixed; passable in rainy season.	From 1 pukka well and 3 tanks, lasts for 8 months.	None	50 huts, about 259 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Purguna Ruttunpoor. At 2 *m.* 2 *f.* pass a tank, lasts for 6 months.
		Jholwa	1	2			Good cart road; soil black.	Water from tank	Ditto	15 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Country well cultivated. Purguna Ruttunpoor. Cross a small nulla without any impediment.
		Duddall	3	6½			Ditto	Amrawutee river.....	Tolerably abundant..	Large village, about 250 houses.
		Sawrunpoor.....	0	3½			Ditto	Water from tank and well.	1 shop	Large village.
		Aundaroo	2	4½			Ditto	From well	4 ditto	Ditto.
		Hoorwaree	1	1½			Ditto	Ditto	None	Ditto.
		Bhata and Broach Ghat.	2	2½			Ditto	Ditto	5 shops	Ditto.
		Bank of Nerbudda river.	..	..						
					11	3¾				
					44	0½				

ROUTE No. III.

FROM UNKLEYSIR TO BHURADAW, VIA KURRA, LIMBHUTWAN AND JABDAR.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Unkleysir to Kurra ..	11	2¼	11	2¼	Good cart road; soil black.	Water from Kim river ..	3 shops	75 houses; 150 inhabitants, general caste Bheel, Koonbee, and Kolee. Country open and cultivated. Cross Kim river, at 1 *f.* from Kurra, without any difficulty. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Dunsolee.....	1	½						
		Loona	1	2¼			Ditto	Ditto	1 ditto	15 houses, 102 huts; 515 inhabitants, general caste Bamun, Rajpoot, and Bheel. Country partly cultivated and jungly. There is a Thana here, and the Gaum is given in Izzara.
		Kossmaree	1	5			Ditto	From Jokree nulla.....	None	8 huts; 30 inhabitants, general caste Bheel. Country partly cultivated and jungly. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Soregaum	1	1½			Ditto	From nulla and well	1 shop.....	40 houses; 150 inhabitants, caste Bheel, Koonbee, and Kolee. Country partly cultivated and jungly. Khalsa. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Vittulgaum.....	1	¼			Ditto	From Jokree nulla	None	11 huts; 103 inhabitants, caste Bheel. Country cultivated and jungly. Cross Jokree nulla at 1 *f.* 70 yds. from Soregaum; from Jokree nulla at 2 *f.* on right about 1 *f.* Rajghur.
		Vittulgaum ka Juha..	0	2			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Purguna Loona.
		Bhamadeo	1	5½			Ditto	From pukka well	Ditto	10 houses; 39 inhabitants, caste Bheel. Country cultivated in patches, and thick jungle, and the village given in Izzara. Purguna Loona.
		Mokree	1	2	9	2¾	Good cart road	From nulla	Ditto	6 huts, 37 inhabitants. A chowkee here.
		Rajpoor	1	3½			Ditto; soil black.....	Ditto	Ditto	8 huts, 59 inhabitants. Country thin jungle, with some cultivation, and there is a chowkee. Purguna Roodah.
		Carried over..	..	..	20	5				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Brought over..	1	3¼	20	5				
		Peteca	0	5½			Good cart road; soil black.	From nulla	None	7 huts, 37 inhabitants. Country thin jungle, with some cultivation. Purguna Roodah.
		Leembutwan	2	¼			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	11 huts, 40 inhabitants. Country and Purguna as above. At 1 *f.* cross a dry nulla without any difficulty.
		Fokree	6	5¼	10	6¼	Good cart road, up a considerable ascent.	Water from pools in bed of nulla.	Ditto	29 huts, about 80 Bheel inhabitants. Country covered by low hills and thick jungle. Cross 6 small nullas without any impediment. At 4 *m.* 3 *f.* pass a village by name Rujwaree, deserted. Purguna Roodah.
		Jabdar	1	6			Road and soil as above ..	Mohun river	Ditto	16 huts, about 60 inhabitants, Bheel. Country thick jungle. At 6 *f.* cross Mohun river without any impediment. Purguna Bargauma.
		Jhank	2	2½			Good cart road	Nulla	Ditto	20 huts, about 100 Bheel inhabitants. Country thick jungle. Cross 8 small nullas without any difficulty. Purguna Bargauma. A Zukat here.
		Aumbadavee	1	6½	5	7¼	Good cart road; soil black.	Water from nulla	Ditto	25 huts, about 126 inhabitants. Country jungly. Purguna Bargauma.
		Oombran.....	1	7			Ditto	Nulla	Liquor shop..	60 huts, about 400 inhabitants. Country jungly, hilly, and some cultivation. Purguna Bargauma.
		Warparra.....	1	3			Ditto	Ditto	None	9 huts, about 50 inhabitants. Country jungly and some cultivation. Purguna Bargauma. Cross a nulla near Warparra without any difficulty.
		Gopalya	1	2½			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	9 huts, about 50 inhabitants. Country jungly. Purguna Bargauma. Cross a small nulla near this village.
		Bhuradewo	1	5	6	1½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Country jungly. Purguna Kookurda. Cross Kurjun river, near Bhuradewo. Here is a Zukat.
		Total..	..	..	43	4				

ROUTE No. IV.

FROM KHANT TO UNKLEYSUR, VIA KHURRADOO, KURRA, BOREEDRA, AND KOSUMREE.

Surveyed by Private Guide YACOBJEE ABRAMJEE, *in the month of May* 1854.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
Mandvee Zilla.	Collector of Surat.	Khant to Piterkooee..	3	5			Good cart road; soil black.	Nulla	None	3 huts, 20 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Mandvee.
		Solee	1	3			Ditto.....	Wuree river.....	Ditto	13 huts, about 55 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Mandvee.
		Loharwur.....	1	5			Ditto.....	Ditto	1 liquor shop.	24 huts, about 130 inhabitants. Country little more open and cultivated. Purguna Mandvee.
Wusravee Purguna.	Resident at Baroda.	Gorbar	4	2½	10	7½	Ditto.....	Water from kutcha well and 2 tanks.	None	62 huts, about 275 inhabitants. Country jungly and tolerably cultivated. Purguna Wusravee. At 1 *m.* cross a nulla without any difficulty.
		Selarpoor.....	1	1			Ditto.....	Nulla	1 liquor shop.	38 houses, 225 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Wusravee.
		Mandulka Fullia.....	0	5½			Ditto.....	From kutcha well	None	130 huts, about 400 inhabitants. Country jungly and tolerably cultivated. Purguna Wusravee.
		Nandolah.....	2	7			Good cart road; soil mixed.	Ditto	Ditto.....	20 huts, about 76 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Wusravee. Cross a small nulla without any impediment.
		Poora	0	6½			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	11 huts, about 50 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Wusravee. At 3 *f.* cross a nulla.
		Fullee of Easunpoor..	1	2			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	8 huts, about 30 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Wusravee or Mandul Tuppa.
		Khurradoo	0	6			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	14 huts, about 70 inhabitants. Country jungly and cultivated. Purguna Wusravee.
		Carried over....	7	4	10	7½				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Brought over..	7	4	10	7½				
Wusravee Purguna.	Resident at Baroda.	Kurgurroo	2	0½			Good cart road; soil mixed.	Water from kutcha well..	None	22 huts, about 90 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Wusravee.
		Hursunee.....	1	1½			Ditto.....	Water from nulla, lasts for 12 months.	Ditto	40 huts, about 175 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Wusravee. Cross a large nulla near Hursunee village.
Pajpeepla.	Political Agent Rewa Kanta.	Kurra	2	5½	13	3½	Ditto.....	Water from Kim river and some pukka wells.	2 shops; supplies scanty.	60 huts, about 260 inhabitants. Country as above. Purguna Loona. Cross Kim river, near Kurra, without any difficulty.
		Ghoda	2	3½			Good cart road	Water from pukka well ..	1 shop; ditto.	30 huts, about 135 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Loona.
		Seeloodee	0	7½			Ditto.....	2 pukka wells and tanks..	2 shops	71 huts, about 319 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Loona.
Wusravee Purguna.	Resident Baroda.	Boreedra	2	5			Ditto.....	From pukka well.....	1 shop	60 houses, about 225 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Wusravee. At 1 *m.* 6 *f.* pass 1 pukka well, water lasts for 12 months.
Unkleysir Purguna.	Collector of Broach.	Kosumdee	0	7			Ditto.....	Abundant.....	1 shop	A large village.
		Bhurkodra	2	3½			Ditto.....	.....	....	
		Peeramun	1	0½			Ditto.....	.....	....	
		Unkleysir	0	7½			Ditto.....	Abundant.....	Abundant ..	A large town.
					11	2½				
		Total..	..	..	35	5				

ROUTE No. V.

FROM BHODAN TO CHUCKRA, VIA TEETOOEE, FOOLWARREE, KHANT, AND OOMULPARA.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
Mandvee Zillah.	Collector of Surat.	Bhodan to Teetooee ..	11	4	11	4				
		Moretha	2	0			Road passes through ravines; 3 *f.* from Moretha a small range of hills to the left.	Wuree river.....	None	28 houses, 107 inhabitants. At 5 *f.* cross a dry nulla; at 1 *m.* cross another small nulla. At 1 *m.* 5 *f.* pass the village Kaleebel, 1 *f.* left of the road. Country cultivated, but thickly wooded near Moretha and Kaleebel.
		Foolwarree	3	0			Road good, but winding along hills in some places.	Ditto	Ditto	31 houses, 93 inhabitants. At 1 *m.* 4 *f.* pass village Gordah, 4 *f.* from the road to the left. Country partly cultivated and rather hilly. Purguna Deoghur.
		Tarapoor	3	2			Road good	1 bowree.....	Ditto	12 huts, 47 inhabitants. At 1½ *f.* cross a small nulla; at 2 *f.* pass the village Veesdalia. Country open and hilly. Purguna Deoghur.
		Gungapoor	2	5	10	7	Road good, but hilly in some places.	Water from Wuree river.	1 liquor shop.	27 huts, 94 inhabitants. At 2 *f.* cross a nulla; at 1 *m.* 3 *f.* cross another small dry nulla. Pass Wuree river, near Gungapoor, without any difficulty. This village is 1 *f.* off from the road to the right; thin jungle and small hills in some places, with some cultivation.
		Poeherwan	2	2			Road good	Water from nulla	Ditto	14 huts, 50 inhabitants. Country thin low jungle, and hilly, with some cultivation. Cross two small nullas without any difficulty. At 1 *m.* cross a branch of the Wuree river twice. Purguna Mandvee.
		Carried over..	..	..	22	3				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Brought over..	2	2	22	3				
Mandvee Zillah.	Collector of Surat.	Jamunkooa.....	0	7			Road good	Water from nulla	None	5 huts, 20 inhabitants. Country covered with Burroo jungle, and hills in some places, with little cultivation. At 4 *f.* cross a small dry nulla without any difficulty.
Nanchul Purguna.	Resident at Baroda.	Khant	2	0			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 huts, 72 inhabitants. Country hilly, with some cultivation. At 6 *f.* cross the above nulla without any difficulty. Purguna Nanchul, Gaekwar's.
		Gopalia	2	7½			Road tolerably good through the hills; but requires to have the stones, &c. removed.	Ditto	Ditto	35 houses, 122 inhabitants. Country partly hilly and cultivated, covered with jungle. Purguna Nanchul.
		Oomulpara	2	2½	10	3	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20 huts, 87 inhabitants. Country cultivated on the summit of the flat hills, and mostly covered with jungle. Purguna Nanchul. This village is to the left of the road about 2½ *f.* (Here is a Thana).
		Mogree	6	2			Good cart road; soil rocky.	Ditto	Ditto	15 huts, 54 inhabitants. Country but little cultivated, and covered with grass, jungle, and hills in some places. Purguna Nanchul.
		Sootkhurka.....	1	4			Good cart road, but bad in the rains.	Ditto	Ditto	10 huts, 60 inhabitants. Country mostly hilly and little cultivated, covered with thin small jungle. Purguna Nanchul.
		Chuckra	4	0	11	6	Ditto	Water from Kurjun river.	Ditto	15 huts, 80 inhabitants. Country partly cultivated and partly covered with thin jungle. Purguna Nanchul. At 1 *m.* cross a nulla without any difficulty.
		Total..	..	..	44	4				

ROUTE No. VI.

FROM BHODAN TO WAJPOOR FORT ON THE TAPTEE.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Bhodan to Koeewas ..	2	2			Road good; soil black ..	Good bowree	None	19 huts, 142 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Purguna Bhodan. At 1 *m.* ½ *f.* pass Tookwara (deserted).
		Urrut	2	6			Ditto.....	1 well pukka and 3 wells kutcha.	1 liquor shop.	89 houses, 508 inhabitants. Country as above. Purguna Bhodan. At 2 *m.* cross a small dry nulla.
		Choorel	2	0			Ditto.....	1 well pukka, 3 kutcha..	Ditto.....	71 houses, 427 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. This village is 1 *f.* off from the road to the left hand. Purguna Bhodan.
		Oonteewa	2	0			Ditto.....	1 well, and pits are dug in nulla.	1 shop	74 houses, 420 inhabitants. Country as above. Purguna Pateel.
		Teetooee	2	4	11	4	Ditto.....	1 well and nulla	None	74 houses, 381 inhabitants. At ½ *f.* cross a nulla without any difficulty; at 5 *f.* cross another dry nulla; at 1 *m.* pass a Fullia of Oonteewa, with a small dry nulla near it; at 2 *m.* pass another small dry nulla.
		Laleea	1	7			Ditto.....	Wuree river	Ditto	85 houses; 451 inhabitants, Chowdra caste. No supplies. At 1 *m.* 4 *f.* cross Wuree river without difficulty.
		Wunarghur	0	3			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	15 huts; 72 inhabitants, Chowdras.
		Guntolee	1	3			Ditto.....	1 pukka well and nulla ..	1 Parsee liquor shop.	A large village, very much scattered and reaching nearly to Sutwao, along the little hill; 185 houses, 995 inhabitants. Country well cultivated. Purguna Mandvee.
		Burtul	2	0			Road good	1 bowree and 3 wells, kutcha.	None	67 houses; 411 inhabitants, Chowdras and Bheels. Country cultivated. Purguna Mandvee.
		Carried over..	5	5	11	4				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Brought over..	5	5	11	4				
		Sumree	1	1			Road good	Pits in nulla	None	10 huts.
		Seerkooee	1	4			Road good, flanked by thin jungle.	2 kutcha wells and nulla.	1 liquor shop.	31 houses, 132 inhabitants. Country cultivated. A fair takes place weekly. Purguna Dudwara.
		Dudwara	0	7	9	1	Road as above.....	Nulla and 3 wells, kutcha.	Ditto	28 huts, 128 inhabitants. Kusbeh village. A Thana here.
		Peepulwara	1	3			Ditto	Water from nulla	Ditto	27 huts; 146 inhabitants, Chowdras and Bheels.
		Mowree	2	5			Road bad; in parts thick jungle.	A bowree.....	None	5 huts; 19 inhabitants, Bheels. At 3 *f.* cross Hussud nulla without difficulty. Road passes over small hills.
		Khairwara	1	4			Road good	Ajana river	Ditto..	15 huts; 48 inhabitants, Bheels. Kusbeh village of Panchmowlee Purguna. A Thana here and Zukat.
		Panchmowlee ka Fullia.	0	5½			Good cart road; soil black.	Water from Ajana river..	Ditto	7 huts, 33 inhabitants. Country jungly, with some little cultivation. Purguna Panchmowlee. At 2 *f.* cross Ajana river without any difficulty.
		Bungallee Tellee.....	0	3	6	4½	Ditto.....	Ditto	1 liquor shop.	13 huts, about 65 inhabitants. Country jungly and a little cultivated. Purguna Panchmowlee. From Bungallee Tellee to Ajwar 4 *m.* 6 *f.* road runs for the most part in the bed of the Ajana river, which is wide and sandy. Ajwar is a great rendezvous for carts, which come to take away the wood cut in the different vallies running up from the Ajana river to the high hills.
		Chakulyoo	1	1¾			Ditto	Water from nulla	None	2 huts, 16 inhabitants. Country jungly and partly cultivated. Purguna Panchmowlee. Cross a nulla without any impediment. Small hills to the left of the road. From Chakulyoo a good cart road goes to Sajur Rooa 1 *m.* 5 *f.*, and from thence to Mantah 4 *m.* 2 *f.*, another great place for wood. After a consider-

									able ascent the road passes along the summit of the hills on table land, and descends into a narrow valley; crosses the Mantah nulla, and again ascends the hill on which Mantah issituated.
	Joonaiee	1	1½			Good cart road; soil black.	Water from nulla	1 liquor shop.	6 huts, about 46 inhabitants. Country jungly and some cultivation. Purguna Panchmowlee. Cross nulla; low hills on each side of road.
	Bhanpoor	0	6½			Ditto	Ditto	None	7 huts, 16 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Panchmowlee.
	Bamblawarree	0	4½			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	9 huts, 57 inhabitants. Country jungly and hilly. Purguna Baragaum.
	Cundoree or Bheewan.	1	2½			Soil black; some places difficult for carts.	Ditto	1 liquor shop.	34 huts, about 180 inhabitants. Country jungly, with some cultivation. Purguna Baragaum.
	Peepul	3	1	8	1¾	Good cart road; soil hard, black.	Dhamun river	Ditto	17 huts, about 90 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Baragaum. At 1 *m.* 3½ *f.* pass deserted village Hurjamba. Cross 2 small nullas and Dhamun river, without any difficulty; slight ascent after passing Hurjamba.
	Pandreepara	3	4			Good cart road; with occasional ascents and descents; soil black.	Water from pools in the bed of nulla.	None	6 huts, 25 inhabitants. Country jungly. Purguna Purgut. At 2 *m.* cross a large nulla without any difficulty.
	Jurgaee	1	0			Road good, flanked by thin jungle.	Water from nulla	Ditto	16 huts, 60 inhabitants. A little cultivation. Purguna as above.
	Futteypoor	4	4	9	0	Road good as far as three miles; thence passes over small low hills.	Ditto	1 liquor shop.	15 huts, 70 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly, with a little cultivation. At 2 *m.* 4 *f.* pass a village by name Barwan (deserted), between which three small dry nullas are crossed without any difficulty. Purguna Purgut. A Thana here. Purgut hill-fort (ruined) is situated about a mile to the northward.
	Bhinjer	2	0¾			Road passes over small hills in some places.	Water from Bhinjer nulla.	None	9 huts, 40 inhabitants. Country jungly, with some cultivation. Purguna Purgut. At 1 *m.* 2 *f.* cross a small dry nulla.
	Seemneepara	0	6			Good road; soil black	Ditto	Ditto	22 huts, 80 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Wajpoor. Cross Bhinjer nulla near Seemneepara.
	Hoondeekharee	1	1			Road good, winding along the base of low hills, but intersected with nullas.	Water from Taptee river.	Ditto	17 huts, 60 inhabitants. Country jungly, with some cultivation. Purguna as above. Cross 4 nullas without any difficulty.
	Carried over	3	7¾	44	3¼				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Brought over..	3	7½	44	3½				
		Tarapara	1	7			Road good, winding along the base of low hills, but intersected with nullas.	Water from nulla	None	6 huts, 20 inhabitants. Country and Purguna as above. Cross 5 nullas without any difficulty.
		Wajpoor	2	5½	8	4½	Road good, flanked with thick jungle.	Water from Taptee.....	Granary	9 huts, 65 inhabitants. Country very jungly, with some cultivation. Here is a small Fort; a Killadar and a few soldiers reside in it; it is also the chief prison of the Gaekwar's.
		Total..	..	..	52	7½				

ROUTE No. VII.

FROM GUNGAPOOR TO KHERWARA.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furlongs.	Stages. Miles.	Stages. Furlongs.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
Mandvee Zilla.	Collector of Surat.	Gungapoor to Dhujamba.....	1	7			Road good, but ascending and descending in some places over hills, and winding along Wuree river and hills.	Wuree river.....	None	8 huts, 49 inhabitants. Country hilly, with little cultivation. Purguna Mandvee. Cross 4 small nullas without any difficulty, and Wuree river near Dhujamba.
		Chelwass..... ...	2	1			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	8 huts, 16 inhabitants. Country and Purguna as above. At 3 *f.* pass village Khumpoor; at 1 *m.* 2 *f.* pass Limbaree, ditto. Cross Wuree river twice, without any difficulty.

Panchmowlee Purguna.	Resident at Baroda.	Parra	1	5			Road very difficult for carts on account of hills, and very narrow.	Nulla	1 liquor shop.	10 huts, 56 inhabitants. Country hilly and thick jungle, with very little cultivation. Purguna Panchmowlee.
		Singulwan	1	7	7	4	Road passes over small hills.	From pits in bed of a nulla.	None	15 huts, 60 inhabitants. Country as above. Carts come here in great numbers for wood.
		Dholwow	1	0			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto.....	13 huts, 36 inhabitants. Country jungly and hilly, with little cultivation. Purguna as above. Cross a dry nulla near the village.
		Samburkooa	1	5			Road good, but passes over small hills.	Kuretha nulla.....	1 liquor shop.	30 huts, 100 inhabitants. Country and Purguna as above. At 4 *f.* cross the above nulla.
		Kherwarra	3	4	6	1	Road difficult for carts.	Ajana river	None	15 huts, 48 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly, with little cultivation. Purguna Panchmowlee. Here is a thana. Cross 5 nullas without any difficulty.
		Total..	..	..	13	5				

NOTE.—From Chelwass a road goes to Chinkee, and from thence branches off to Gannewar and Segwa, very difficult for laden carts. From Singulwan a good but winding road passes over the hills to Segwa 5 miles, and from thence to Ganta 3 miles, and Bheelwan, where the country is covered with thick jungle, but is less hilly and is much frequented by carts. Northward of this the country is intersected with roads in every direction.

(Signed) J. J. POLLEXFEN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Quarter Master General, N. D. A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,

IN 1815—1821,

CONNECTED WITH THE DISPUTED SUCCESSION

TO THE

GADEE OF RAJPEEPLA;

INCLUSIVE OF THE REPORT (DATED THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1821), BY MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT BARODA, OF HIS FINAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE RIVAL CLAIMS.

RAJPEEPLA.

BRIEF ANALYSIS, BY THE EDITOR, OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTED SUCCESSION TO THE GADEE OF RAJPEEPLA, 1815 TO 1821.

Ajebsing, Raja of Rajpeepla, who, in the year 1786, had succeeded to the Gadee on the death of his father Ryesing, died in 1803, in the fifty-third year of his age, leaving two sons by different mothers, the eldest named Ramsing, and the youngest Narsing.

Ajebsing was succeeded by his eldest son, Ramsing, who had three wives, the youngest of whom, named Soorujkoor, was the daughter of Rana Jeetsing of Mandwa, and the reputed mother of Purtaub Sing, who subsequently laid claim to succeed to the Rajpeepla Gadee, in opposition to the claims of Narsing.

Raja Ramsing being addicted to an inordinate use of intoxicating drugs, he was reduced to a state of perfect imbecility of mind, and in consequence he became incapacitated for conducting the management of the Rajpeepla State. In February 1810 the Gaekwar Government vested Purtaub Sing with the authority of his reputed father, Ramsing, who dying on the 10th of May following, his brother Narsing advanced a claim to the Gadee of Rajpeepla.

In support of his claim, Narsing produced documents from many respectable residents of Rajpeepla, and from some of the neighbouring Chieftains of his caste, acknowledging him as the legitimate heir to that principality, and asserting that Purtaub Sing was not the son of the deceased Raja, but the offspring of a Rajpoot of the name of Rana Jyesing; and that he had been purchased by Soorujkoor (the youngest wife of Raja Ramsing) with the intention of imposing him upon her husband as her own child. On the other hand, Purtaub Sing's party asserted that Soorujkoor had really been delivered of a child at Mandwa, and that that child was Purtaub Sing, the claimant to the Gadee of Rajpeepla.

In 1815, Narsing and Purtaub Sing agreed to suspend the exercise of authority during the investigation by a Punchayet of their respective claims to the Gadee, leaving the Gaekwar to administer the affairs of Rajpeepla until their case should have been fully inquired into and decided. The repeated efforts of the Gaekwar Government to restore tranquillity, chiefly with the view of preserving its tributary rights, having been uniformly frustrated, the British Government determined to take upon itself the arbitration of the rival claims of Narsing and Purtaub Sing to the Rajpeepla Gadee.

It was originally proposed that the dispute regarding the succession to the Rajpeepla Chiefship should be referred to a Punchayet, to be composed of the Raja of Oodepoor and other Chiefs; but the unfair partiality shown by the Gaekwar to Purtaub Sing, and the influence which His Highness would naturally possess over a Punchayet, to be composed of his tributary Chieftains, rendered it very improbable that a fair and just inquiry and decision would by that means be ensured.

For these reasons, Mr. Williams, Resident at Baroda, on the 24th May 1819 recommended that he should be empowered by Government to proceed in the investigation of these rival claims, and report the result for the decision of Government. Mr. Williams stated that from inquiries he had already instituted, and from the documents which had been presented to him by Narsing in support of his claims, he was induced to view them in the most favourable light; that at different stages of the investigation he had called upon Purtaub Sing and his party to produce any evidence of which they might be in possession, in opposition to the proofs contained in those documents that Purtaub Sing was not the son of Ramsing the deceased Raja, but the offspring of a Rajpoot of the name of Rana Jyesing, but that with this call Purtaub Sing and his party had, under various pretences, evaded compliance, and in reply, had only produced a long historical statement of the disturbances in Rajpeepla; and while asserting that the wife of Ramsing had really been confined of a child at Mandwa, they brought no witnesses forward in substantiation of their statement, and evinced no anxiety for the prosecution of the investigation.

Mr. Williams accordingly warned Purtaub Sing and his party, that as Narsing had given in all the evidence he thought necessary for substantiating the legality of his title, he (Mr. Williams) expected that they would, without further evasion or delay, bring forward what they had to offer in refutation of his claim, and that otherwise he would consider their silence as an acknowledgment of the illegality of their pretensions. Mr. Williams was, on the 7th June 1819, authorised by Government to institute an inquiry into the claims of the two competitors to the government of Rajpeepla.

On the 18th May 1820, Mr. Williams forwarded copy of a letter from his

Assistant, Mr. J. P. Willoughby, dated the 21st March preceding, containing a summary of the principal evidence which had been produced by Narsing and Purtaub Sing in support of their respective claims. Mr. Williams observed, that the pretensions of Narsing were the better grounded of the two, but he considered it advisable, before any final decision should be passed, that Major Ballantine, Political Agent in Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, should be deputed to Rajpeepla, to inquire still further into the disputed claim to the succession, and to investigate several particulars not yet satisfactorily established.

In reply, Mr. Norris, acting Resident at Baroda, was on the 9th June 1820 informed, that the inquiries remaining to be instituted previously to the final arbitration of the claim should be conducted by Mr. Willoughby, who had shown himself so competent to the duty. On the 26th November 1820, Mr. Norris reported, that in conformity with these instructions, Mr. Willoughby had on the preceding day proceeded to Rajpeepla, and he at the same time forwarded copy of the instructions with which he had furnished that officer for his guidance. On the 29th November 1820, Mr. Norris was directed to urge His Highness the Gaekwar to come to a speedy decision in this case on the receipt of Mr. Willoughby's report, should he (Mr. Norris) coincide with the views of that gentleman.

On the 5th March 1821, Mr. Norris submitted to Government a report from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 20th February preceding, containing the result of his further investigation into the rights of the rival claimants to the Gadee of Rajpeepla. After giving an outline of the principal evidence which had been elicited by Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Norris declared his conviction of the superiority of Narsing's claim over that of Purtaub Sing, and stated it to be his intention to urge His Highness the Gaekwar to agree to the recognition of Narsing's rights; but as Narsing was blind, and therefore incapacitated from reigning, to place his son Verisaljee on the Gadee of Rajpeepla.

On the 2nd May 1821, Mr. Norris reported that on the 18th of the preceding month he had waited upon the Gaekwar for the purpose of conferring with His Highness upon the question of the Rajpeepla succession, and that the Karbarees of Purtaub Sing and Narsing had been present at this interview; that after some discussion it was settled, at Mr. Norris's recommendation, that each party should prepare and produce a paper, within the period of five days, containing in detail their objections, if any, to the investigation which had taken place, the points on which they might desire further inquiry, and the manner in which they might wish such inquiry to be conducted. This fair proposal, though acceded to by both parties, was evaded by Purtaub Sing.

His Highness the Gaekwar, after much delay and discussion, finally decided that Narsing's claim to the Gadee of Rajpeepla had been established, but as that Chieftain, from his blindness, was incapacitated from reigning, his eldest

son, Verisaljee,* was invested with the sovereignty of that petty State, and was placed on the Gadee of Rajpeepla on the 15th November 1821. The following proclamation was at the same time issued, on the part of the British and Gaekwar Governments, to the inhabitants of the district of Rajpeepla :—

"The two Governments above mentioned proclaim, for the information of all persons, that the right of Maharana Verisaljee to the Chieftainship of Rajpeepla has been ascertained, and that he has accordingly been seated on the Gadee; all Zumindars, Patels, Putwarees, Banians, Rajpoots, Koonbees, Bhats, Bramins, &c. &c., high and low, of every caste, residing in Rajpeepla, are directed from this time forward to pursue their different occupations, and cultivate their lands in peace. Prior to this (time), whatever part any one may have taken in the past dispute, no molestation will now be in consequence offered to him, but all will be permitted to remain in peace who conduct themselves properly, and are obedient to the orders of Government."

On the occasion of Verisaljee's recognition as Raja of Rajpeepla, he entered into the following engagement, promising to be entirely guided for the future by the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with the management, &c. of his Estate :—

"My representation is as follows :—I have received possession of my country from the Gaekwar Government, but I am certain that, without the aid of the British Government, I shall not be able to make its settlement. Therefore, I myself and my father, both of us, of our own desire, do agree to act, upon everything relating to the settlement of all the affairs of my country, in conformity with the advice of the Honorable Company. Whatever may be the desire of the Government, I will act according to it. In conformity with this Agreement, whoever may be Chieftain of the country, from generation to generation, he will act.

"Dated Sumvut 1878, Assavudee, *i. e.* reckoning from the month of Assar, Ashwin Shood the 15th (corresponding with October the 11th, A. D. 1821.)"

* The present Raja of Rajpeepla.

From Captain J. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 15th December 1815.

SIR,— * * * * * * Civil discord and its attendant calamities have almost annihilated the population of the Rajpeepla Country. Many inhabitants, who either through choice or necessity espoused the views of the contending parties, have fallen sacrifices in the cause. In the general confusion, neutrality afforded no security; on the contrary, it presented an easy prey to supply the wants, or more commonly to satiate the rapacity of those in arms. The Kolees and Bheels found a plausible pretext for committing the greatest enormities, and foreign mercenaries, composed of Arabs, Sindees, and Mukranees, were called in from the surrounding provinces. Under this state of affairs, in which every leader of a few soldiery assumed the powers of Government, it was impossible for the Ryuts to exist, and however good might have been the intentions of the Gaekwar Government in attempting a suppression of such disorders, it is feared that the less discerning hand of a Native Agent might, in the confusion, have unintentionally visited the innocent with the punishment due to the guilty. The evils which have ensued are incalculable; a fertile tract, yielding formerly, as is reported, under an efficient administration, an annual revenue of several lakhs of rupees, extending in length 60 kos, in breadth 60 kos, containing in all about 500 towns and villages, has now only fifteen of them inhabited.

This desolation, as might naturally be supposed, has proved favourable to the designs of all sorts of marauders, who find a rich spoil in the neighbouring districts of the Honorable Company, and a safe retreat in the wastes of Rajpeepla.

The repeated calls of the Gaekwar for a suppression of these evils have hitherto been disregarded by the authorities of Rajpeepla, and the inquiries into such neglect, which have been instituted by the officers of this Government, have developed the total inability of Purtaub Sing to redress or even to account for the grievances complained of. The mercenaries who were invited to aid the pretensions of Narsing, and those who were enlisted to maintain the authority of Purtaub Sing, had succeeded in acquiring such a controlling influence over their employers and the possession of their forts, as to render appeal to either of them nugatory. This state of circumstances, and the probable sacrifice of all the rights of the Gaekwar in Rajpeepla, demanded an immediate reform, to effect which indispensable object, Witooba Bhow, the Kanjee Dewan, was deputed with a force in the month of August last to that quarter.

Considering the absolute necessity of subduing a power, which not only the

testimony of Purtaub Sing's mother, but the correspondence by Witooba Bhow prove to have been usurped, any steps productive of a change for the better would have been warrantable. The proceedings of that Minister, as detailed in the enclosed* translate of a Memorandum which he presented to me, were directed, however, to a peaceable attainment of the objects of his employment. As his Chieftain was to remove the parties from the thraldom of the Jumadars, so his first care was to accomplish his views without a recurrence to those measures which had already inflicted such deep distress on the inhabitants. The plea of giving weight to his acts by the authority of the reputed mother of Purtaub Sing was judiciously arranged and successfully executed, and though he was not left to conduct the negotiations himself to the desired issue, by his recal to the seat of Government from the news of the Shastree's assassination, they were nevertheless entrusted to the management of an intelligent servant, Ana Damother, who brought them to a termination.

The accompanying* documents, referring to the agreements entered into with Purtaub Sing and Narsing, with such as were stipulated by the Jumadars on their peaceable surrender of Rajpeepla to the Gaekwar troops, will elucidate, I trust, to the satisfaction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the propriety of the motives which dictated these engagements. The expediency of crushing the usurpation of the Jumadars and their troops was of primary importance, and since the troubles of the last four years were entirely attributed to the pretensions advanced by Narsing to the Gadee of Rajpeepla, in which it is said he is supported against Purtaub Sing by a large proportion of the subjects in that State, it becomes indispensably requisite to establish an investigation into their respective claims. Assertions of the spurious origin of Purtaub Sing, which the Kolee chieftains have adduced in extenuation of their support of Narsing's insurrections, have never yet been discussed, and their truth can only be determined by the arbitration of a respectable Punchayet, to whose decision the two competitors have voluntarily submitted their pretensions. The total incapacity evinced by Purtaub Sing to maintain his control, might authorise a discontinuance of our countenance; and should he fail to substantiate his priority of claim from birth to Narsing, he can surely no longer be entitled to our protection.

However much it is to be regretted that the avowed defect in Purtaub Sing could not be established on the death of Ramsing (the reputed father of Purtaub), a careful investigation is now found to be the sole alternative for reconciling the quarrels of the contending parties and restoring tranquillity to the country.

The period allowed for determining their rights is of sufficient duration to admit of that strict scrutiny which shall ensure an equitable decision. The

* The enclosures to this letter being voluminous, are omitted from this Selection.—*Editor.*

arrangements which Narsing and Purtaub Sing have concluded, to suspend the exercise of authority during that time, and their mutual stipulations that the Gaekwar shall administer the affairs of Rajpeepla until fully indemnified for the expenses incurred on account of that State, have been called for by the situation in which the Gaekwar was placed. The necessity will be obvious, when it is considered that, in addition to the unavoidable disbursements incurred by the late equipment under Witooba Bhow, amounting to Rs. 2,44,123-3-31, as set forth in the enclosure, there exists an outstanding balance of debts on the State hitherto under the Bhandaree of the Sebundee Jumadar of that Principality, aggregating against Rajpeepla no less than Rs. 9,00,623-3-31.

During the period likewise which will elapse to fulfil these engagements, every pains will be taken by the servants of the Gaekwar to apply a remedy to existing evils. No exertion will be spared to keep the country in tranquillity, and to restore it to prosperity. Under this arrangement, it will be impossible for the disorderly to find an asylum, as hitherto, in Rajpeepla, and the disaffected Kolees and Bheels, from the public investigation of the claims of the competitors for the sovereignty of that State, will no longer find a plea for continuing their depredations. It is therefore to be hoped, that by the time the Gaekwar shall be indemnified for his extensive demands against the Principality of Rajpeepla, the country will be regenerated, and returned to its Prince in its primitive flourishing condition, to the permanent happiness of the inhabitants, and the security of the surrounding districts.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,

Baroda, 15*th December* 1815. Resident.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government,

To Captain J. R. CARNAC, Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 5th January 1816.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 15th of last month, with its several enclosures, and to convey the approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of your proceedings respecting the settlement of the disputed succession to the Gadee of Rajpeepla.

2. The Collector of Broach has been instructed to deduct the amount of the pensions already paid and hereafter to be paid from the Tora Grass collections, according to the arrangement mentioned in the 12th paragraph of your despatch.

3. The Governor in Council desires that you will report the terms on which the exchange of Beejapoor is proposed to be arranged, and that you will also state the comparative value of the different districts included in that arrangement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1816.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 24th May 1819.

SIR,—Captain Carnac, in his despatch of the 15th December 1815,* reported the occupation of the territory of Rajpeepla by the Gaekwar troops, and submitted, for the approval of Government, the arrangements that were then made for the better government of that country. These provided for the administration of the affairs of Rajpeepla by the Gaekwar until that Government had reimbursed itself for the expenses it had incurred in reducing the turbulent Sindians and Arab mercenaries, and bringing the country into a state of comparative order and tranquillity; and it was also further determined, that the competitors for the Government of Rajpeepla, Narsing and Purtaub Sing, should respectively agree to submit their pretensions to the decision of a respectable Punchayet, after the expiration of two years, which was considered a period of sufficient duration to admit of the requisite investigation being made into the claims of these rivals, and a suitable provision was made for their maintenance during the interval—that of Purtaub Sing, greatly exceeding the allowance made to Narsing, for what reason does not appear, although, from what I shall hereafter relate, some motive may be apparent for the inequality of the allowances. With regard to the original plan of submitting these claims to the decision of a respectable Punchayet, it would, if it were possible to form such a Court, composed of disinterested and unbiassed men, be highly desirable; but as this cannot be expected, from the cause of Purtaub Sing having been espoused by the mother of His Highness Syajee Rao, who has been induced to lend her support, through the intrigues of the Minister Witul Rao Bhow, whose motives for taking the part he has done, arising out of his connection with some of the creditors of the Rajpeepla State, and from the charges which the Gaekwar Government exhibit, as incidental to the employment of their troops, having been incurred under his direction, and from the knowledge which he possesses of Narsing

* Vide pages 393 to 395 of this Selection.

and his agents being prepared by their accounts, and local knowledge, to check many items of those charges, and also to show that many of the debts will on due investigation prove susceptible of great reduction; whereas, should Purtaub Sing's claim to the government be admitted, from the support which he has always received from that party, it is not likely that he will be forward with any plan that would tend to diminish their interested expectations. I would therefore recommend, that, under this state of circumstances, the British Government take upon themselves the arbitration of the claims of the rival competitors, and that I be empowered by Government to proceed in the investigation, and report my proceedings for the decision of the Right Honorable the Governor. From the inquiries which I have already instituted, and the documents which have been presented to me by Narsing in support of his claims, I am induced to view them in the most favourable light. These papers, copies and translates of which I have the honor to forward,* are from many respectable people of Rajpeepla, and other neighbouring Chieftains, &c. of their caste, acknowledging Narsing as the legitimate heir to that Government, and asserting that Purtaub Sing is not the son of Ramsing, the deceased Raja, but that he is the offspring of a Rajpoot of the name of Rana Jeysing, of the village of Suttu Saria; that his mother's name was Kurwiah, who died about six years ago; and that Purtaub Sing was born in Jeysing's house, in Sumvut 1858, corresponding with A. D. 1801-2. Rana Jeysing, who is stated to be father of Purtaub Sing, resides at Mandwa, near Chandore Kurnulee, and he writes, on the 14th February 1819, to Rana Narsing, that the widow of Ramsing, by name Soorujkoor, purchased his son, and that now the whole of his caste (to use the words of his letter) accuse him of having destroyed the Chieftainship to feed himself. I also forward a paper containing the deposition of the sister of Purtaub Sing, named Ramba, and married to Gohilpuchor Sing, a dependant of Narsing, a woman about thirty-two years of age; it was taken by one of my Moonshees, on the 28th ultimo, and gives a more detailed account of that transaction. I have at different stages of the investigation called upon Purtaub Sing and his party to produce any evidence that they may be in possession of, in opposition to the story related in these documents, but they have hitherto, under various excuses, evaded a compliance with my desire, and have only produced a long historical statement of the disturbances in Rajpeepla, which the report of Captain Carnac has put Government in possession of. They assert that the wife of Ramsing was brought to bed of a child at Mandwa, but bring no witnesses to prove it (I annex* a copy and translate of this paper), and have not shown any anxiety for the prosecution of the investigation. I have now considered it proper to warn them, that as Narsing has given in all the evidence that he thinks necessary to substantiate

* These papers being voluminous, are omitted from this Selection.—*Editor.*

the legality of his title, I expect that they will bring forward what they have to offer, in reply; if they do not, that I must consider their silence as tantamount to an acknowledgment of the illegality of their pretensions. My intentions now are, to procure as correct a statement as possible of the actual collections made in Rajpeepla by the Gaekwar Government during the time they have administered its affairs, and also an account of the heavy debts which are brought forward against that petty State, and I expect to be able, through the means of Narsing and his Ministers, to effect a considerable reduction in their amount, and I trust that I may at an early period be honored by the commands of Government on the subject of this despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS,

Baroda, 24th May 1819. Acting Resident.

From J. HENDERSON, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Govt., Bombay.

To the ACTING RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 7th June 1819.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, with its several enclosures, on the affairs of Rajpeepla, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has, under the circumstances which you have represented, acquiesced in your recommendation that the British Government should take upon itself the arbitration of the claims of Narsing and Purtaub Sing to the Government of Rajpeepla; and authorises you accordingly to undertake the investigation, reporting the result for the information and decision of the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HENDERSON,

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1819. Secretary to Government.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Acting Resident, Baroda.

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. *Dated 18th May* 1820.

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Secretary Henderson's letter to my address of the 7th of June last, I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter from my Assistant, Mr. Willoughby, giving a summary of the principal evidence produced by Narsing

and Purtaub Sing, respectively, in support of their claims to the Chieftainship of Rajpeepla:

2. Although from this it cannot fail to be observed that the pretensions of Narsing are the better grounded of the two, yet I beg leave to recommend, that after the approaching monsoon, or the first convenient opportunity, Major Ballantine may be deputed to the spot, to inquire still further into the business, and investigate several particulars not yet so satisfactorily established as could be wished, before a final decision is passed on the point at issue.

3. I had the honour, in the month of May last, of forwarding, for the information of Government, copies of certain papers I had obtained at that period, from the parties concerned, and now forward other documents since given me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams,

Baroda Residency, 18th May 1820. Acting Resident.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Assistant Resident,

To J. Williams, Esq., Acting Resident, Baroda.

Dated the 21st March 1820.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that in pursuance of your directions, I have carefully and minutely examined the evidence* produced both on the part of Narsing, as well as on that of Purtaub Sing, in support of their respective claims for the succession to the Chieftainship of Rajpeepla, the result of which, in examination, (as detailed hereafter) has not made me in any degree differ from the opinion expressed in your letter to Government dated the 24th of May last, in which you state "that from the inquiries you had at that time instituted, and from the documents which had been presented to you by Narsing, you were inclined to view his claims in the most favourable light."

2. The evidence produced by both parties is, as might be expected, in some points not so satisfactory as could be wished, and in others contradictory, with this material difference, that in the evidence delivered by Purtaub Sing these points are much more numerous, and of much greater consequence, than those observable in that of Narsing; in proof of which, I may adduce one out of many examples as being the most glaring, the evidence of a most important witness, a female attendant upon Soorujkoor at the time she is stated to have been delivered of Purtaub Sing, which, from its importance, will be more particularly adverted to hereafter.

* The depositions, &c. alluded to in this letter, being voluminous, are omitted from this Selection.—*Editor.*

3. The question I conceive will be placed in the clearest point of view by answering the three following queries:—1*st*. Were Ramsing and Narsing brothers; and if so, which was the senior; and did Ramsing, in virtue of his seniority, ascend the Gadee upon the death of his father Ajebsing? 2*nd*. Was Soorujkoor the lawful wife of Ramsing; when was she married to him; and was she pregnant at the time she left her husband in confinement at Nandod to proceed to Mandwa to live with her father? 3*rd*. Is Purtaub Sing the son of Ramsing by his wife Soorujkoor; or does the evidence of his rival Narsing prove him to be the son of a Rajpoot of the name of Rana Jyesing, of the village of Suttee Sonvarish, sold, when a few days old, by his father to Soorujkoor, who attempted to impose upon her husband that he (Purtaub Sing) was her own child? When these questions are answered, from the evidence before us we shall be enabled the better to judge of the pretensions of both parties.

4. It may be proper to observe here that the evidence produced by Purtaub Sing consists principally in a long, confused historical detail of the quarrels and factions which have at various times occurred amongst the different members of the family of the Rajpeepla Chieftains, entirely foreign to the point at issue, and on that account may be considered as a presumptive proof of the badness of his cause, from his being compelled to resort to such a method of representing his claims.

5. It may be further remarked, that what little evidence he has since brought forward (after repeated warnings that the cause would be decided against him, provided he did not quickly produce better founded proofs of the justice of his pretensions,) must be considered as rather suspicious, from the length of time which elapsed before he did produce it, notwithstanding the commanding weight of influence which has been exerted in his behalf by some of the principal members of the Gaekwar Government.

6. The first of the three questions is in every respect answered by the evidence in the affirmative. The greater part of the witnesses on both sides agree that Ramsing and Narsing were brothers, and that they were the sons of Ajebsing, who died in Sumvut 1859 (corresponding with 1801-02 of the Christian era); and they likewise agree that when he died, he was succeeded, according to the ancient custom of the Rajpeepla Chieftains, in right of primogeniture, by his son Ramsing. (See the evidence in particular of Amankoorbaee, one of the widows of Ramsing; that of Dadjee Gungaram Purope and Gunnesh Desaee, which is fully confirmed by the letter of Huttysing Chowra, and that of Meer Umeersing.)

7. In reply to the second question, it is necessary to state that Ramsing had three wives—1st, Amankoorbaee; 2nd, another, whose name I do not find mentioned, but only alluded to; and 3rd, Soorujkoor, the daughter of Rana

Jeetsing, of Mandwa, who it appears he married in consequence of the death of his second wife. With reference to the concluding part of the question, it is not asserted by any of the witnesses that Soorujkoor was with child at the time of her departure from Nandod, but it is positively asserted by Dadjee Gunga Purope, whose evidence is supported by that of four other witnesses, that she was not, as at that time she was not more than eleven or twelve years of age, and therefore too young to become a mother. This witness likewise adds that if Soorujkoor had been really pregnant, he must have known it, in consequence of certain ceremonies being always performed in the fifth month of pregnancy, and which no other Bramin but himself could have performed, he being the officiating Bramin of the family, and, as such, always residing in the house of Ramsing.

8. I have now come to the examination of the last, and most important question, and upon which rests the decision of the point at issue—"Is Purtaub Sing the son of Ramsing by his wife Soorujkoor, or does not the evidence of Narsing prove him to be the son of a Rajpoot of the name of Rana Jyesing, and sold by him to Soorujkoor when an infant, who bought it with the intention of imposing it upon her husband as her own child?"

9. The clearest and most equitable manner of replying to this question will be, to give a summary of the principal evidence brought forward by both parties in any degree bearing upon the question.

10. The evidence of Purtaub Sing may be divided into three heads, 1st, that of different Patels, Desaees, and other inhabitants of Rajpeepla and its neighbourhood; 2nd, that of Muttunabaee, a female attendant of Soorujkoor at the time of her marriage with Ramsing, and at the time she is said to have been delivered of Purtaub Sing; and 3rd, that of Jyesing Rana.

11. With regard to the first head of the evidence, it cannot be considered as any decisive proof of Purtaub Sing's being *bonâ fide* the son of Ramsing, as nothing more can be found either in the depositions, or in the numerous letters sent to you from Rajpeepla, than evidence to prove the fact of a *report* arriving at Rajpeepla either in Sumvut 1857 or 1858, of Soorujkoor having been delivered of a son, who was called Purtaub Sing, and, upon the news arriving, that the usual ceremonies were performed. Not a single witness asserts that he knew, before the report arrived, that Soorujkoor was with child; indeed one of them, by name Narraen Patel, residing about five kos from Rajpeepla, deposes that he did not even hear of the report, till two months after her delivery. None of them likewise depose to the fact of their ever having heard Ramsing acknowledge the child as his own, but merely that they often saw the child in his arms, and that according to one account four days, but according to another four hours before his death, he (Ramsing) performed the ceremony of Teekar to Purtaub Sing, and placed him upon the Gadee.

12. Being led to inquire into the nature of the ceremony of Teekar,* I have learnt it to be "the marking of the forehead of a successor to the Musnud with a round spot of red paint." If the successor is an adopted son, the mark is made by the person who adopts him; but if he succeeds by right of primogeniture, it is invariably made by the Gooroo or officiating Bramin of the family. How, therefore, are we to reconcile the statement of these witnesses, declaring that the ceremony was performed by the father himself, instead of Gunga Purope, the officiating Bramin of the family?

13. The evidence, therefore, found under the first head, unless supported by incontrovertible facts in the two remaining ones, will go but a very little way towards proving the justice of Purtaub Sing's pretensions to the disputed Chieftainship.

14. The second division is the deposition of a female attendant of Soorujkoor, both at the period of her marriage with Ramsing and at the time of Purtaub Sing's birth, which, short as it is, I consider well worthy of a distinct division to itself from the situation the deponent held. The substance of her deposition is as follows:—"That she is an attendant upon Soorujkoor, and was so at the time of her marriage with Ramsing at Mandwa, at which time Soorujkoor was about eleven years of age; that after her marriage, she remained two months at Mandwa, and then went with her husband to Nandod, where she remained four months, when she again returned to Mandwa, at which place, between three and four months afterwards, she was delivered of Purtaub Sing." Thus far the evidence may be considered clear and consistent, and proves that Soorujkoor, at the time the deponent states she was delivered of Purtaub Sing, could not have been more than twelve years old; but then, having in the first instance given the age of Soorujkoor at the time of her marriage, and deposing that ten months after she was delivered of Purtaub Sing, she concludes her deposition (apparently to obviate the difficulty likely to arise, from the extreme youth of Soorujkoor rendering it improbable, if not impossible, for her to have become a mother) by stating that "at the time this event occurred, Soorujkoor was between fourteen and fifteen years of age." This, I fear, must be considered a mistake of such consequence as to invalidate the greater and most material part of her evidence, which if granted, the only direct evidence (if it can be so termed, for it must be observed that the deponent does not say that she was present at the delivery of Soorujkoor, but merely "that Soorujkoor was delivered at Mandwa") which Purtaub Sing has brought forward in support of his pretensions, must fall to the ground.

15. The third and last of the three divisions of the evidence of Purtaub Sing is the deposition of his supposed father Jyesing Rana, as follows:—

* Known likewise by the name of Teelah and Chandlah.

Commences by stating that "his daughter married a Rajpoot named Parsing, who, after his marriage, was employed by Narsing, by whose orders he sent for his wife to come and live with him at Baroda. Parsing, by his master's orders, attempted to make his wife declare that Purtaub Sing was her brother and my son, to which, through fear, she at last consented. Four or five months after this, the Patel of the village of Joparreea, by name Nurrotum, visited me, and offered me a bribe of Rs. 500 if I would publicly declare that Purtaub Sing was my son, and wished me either to accompany him to Baroda to acknowledge it to Narsing, or to give him a letter under my own handwriting, declaratory to that effect; but to neither of these propositions did I accede, upon which the Patel returned to Baroda." He then "positively asserts that the letter produced, with his signature affixed, acknowledging that Purtaub Sing is his son, is a gross forgery, and was neither written by him, nor with his consent." He concludes by stating that "the usual ceremonies were performed in the fifth month of pregnancy."

16. This deposition has certainly at first sight an appearance of truth and consistency, and provided the other party were not able to produce good evidence of its being in part or entirely false, and were they not able to prove not only that the wife of Parsing formerly declared that Purtaub Sing was her brother, and now voluntarily comes forward and asserts the same, but likewise that the letter was *bonâ fide* written by the free will and consent of Jyesing, and signed by him in the presence of three respectable witnesses, thereby convicting him of the worst species of perjury, would almost be sufficient fully to establish the legitimate right of Purtaub Sing to the contested Chieftainship.

17. The above essential and material points are all fully and most clearly controverted in the comparatively clear and circumstantial evidence adduced by Narsing in substantiation of his claims, which, for the sake of perspicuity, I will divide in the same manner as I have already divided the evidence of Purtaub Sing, into five different heads, as follows:—*1st*, the evidence given by the relations of Jyesing himself; *2nd*, that of Amankoorbaee, one of the widows of Ramsing; *3rd*, the evidence contained in a letter from Huttysing Chowra, now living in the Broach Purguna, in answer to a set of queries sent to him to reply to; *4th*, the evidence of Nurrotum Patel; and *lastly*, that of Dadjee Gungaram Purope, the officiating Bramin of the family of Ramsing.

18. The evidence comprised under the first head is that of Parsing, the son-in-law of Jyesing; of Rowba, the wife of Parsing, and daughter of Jyesing; of Kussool Sing, and Hammund Rana, nephews, and of Joon Rana, cousin of the same person; to all of whose evidence a degree of importance must be attached, from the opportunity their relationship to Jyesing gave them of knowing the facts at issue.

19. All these witnesses agree in deposing that Purtaub Sing is the son

of Jyesing; but that, when only a few days old, he (Purtaub Sing) was given to Soorujkoor, the wife of Ramsing. It appears, according to the testimony of Rowba, that the father of Soorujkoor, Rana Jeetsing, of Mandwa, when he heard of Purtaub Sing's birth, sent a message to Jyesing, and the mother of the infant, by name Karwanjee, requesting them to give him the child, that he might be adopted by his daughter Soorujkoor, at the same time promising in future to take care of them both, in earnest of which he (Jeetsing) visited them, and gave them Rs. 100 and 8 Koombas of land in Mandwa, which they enjoy to this day. Besides this remuneration, the same witness deposes that Jeetsing, when the Government came into the hands of her brother, presented dresses of cloths both to her father and mother, and at different times small pecuniary gifts of ten, twenty, and forty rupees at a time, and when her mother died, he gave Rs. 100 for the funeral expenses. The deponent likewise states that Jeetsing offered to give her Rs. 200, which she refused to accept, it being offered under a proviso that she should not go to live with her husband, fearing that, as he was residing in the house of Narsing, these circumstances would be made known.

20. The evidence of all these witnesses is particularly strong, especially that of the two former; the first, Parsing, deposing that he has not only heard his wife declare Purtaub Sing was her brother, but likewise her father and mother acknowledge the same fact; and the second, Rowba, in addition to the evidence I have detailed in the former paragraph, deposes that she was present with her mother to assist in her delivery.

21. The second head is the evidence contained in the deposition of Amankoorbaee, one of the surviving widows of Ramsing, and, as such, her testimony must be considered as important. After deposing to the facts of Narsing being the brother, and Soorujkoor one of the wives of her late husband, she positively asserts that Purtaub Sing is the son of Jyesing Rana, which assertion she makes not only from knowing that the extreme youth of Soorujkoor rendered it impossible for her to become a mother, being only ten years old, but likewise from the declaration of Ramsing himself, who denied the child, and was so incensed with Soorujkoor at her attempt to impose upon him, that he did not recall her from Mandwa for four years, and when he did recall her, it was through the persuasion of his Ministers, Kishundas Bukshee and Merdeen Jumadar. She concludes by stating that Ramsing had told her that Purtaub Sing should never succeed him, at the same time adding that he had written a letter to Narsing to that effect.

22. As a presumptive proof of the truth of the last witness's statement, that the recall of Soorujkoor was effected by the influence of Ramsing's Ministers, it may be observed that they possessed at that time almost the whole authority and management of the affairs of the petty State of Rajpeepla; and as soon

as they had succeeded in obtaining the recall of Soorujkoor, they immediately placed Ramsing in confinement, and on his death, which happened soon after, placed Purtaub Sing upon the Gadee.

23. It may be further remarked, that before Soorujkoor returned from Mandwa, she solicited and obtained from Ramsing a guarantee for the safety of herself and child, which is a direct proof of their being previously, from some cause, on bad terms with each other. I, however, do not find amongst the papers before me any further mention of the letter. Amankoorbaee deposes that Ramsing informed her he had written to Narsing, which being of very considerable importance, ought to be further inquired into.

24. The evidence contained under the third head is to be found in a letter to you, from Huttysing Chowra, of Broach, replying to a series of questions proposed to him on the subject. In this, he writes that Purtaub Sing is notoriously the son of Jyesing, and gives a minute description of the quarrel which took place between Ramsing and Soorujkoor in consequence of the imposture.

25. The whole of the testimony contained in this letter is corroborated by ten others, written by persons living in the neighbourhood of Mandwa; and as the writer of the letter lived with Ramsing, he must be fully competent to speak to the facts he details.

26. Under this head, I may likewise mention a letter from the Raja of Mandwa to Narsing himself, dated the 13th January 1819, corroborated by letters from ten other persons, giving no new evidence, but adding to the strength of that already given to prove that Purtaub Sing is really the son of Jyesing Rana.

27. The fourth head is the evidence of Nurrotum Patel, the same person who is referred to in the 15th paragraph of this letter. He deposes that Jyesing Rana gave him a writing, under his own hand, acknowledging the fact that he had given his son Purtaub Sing to Soorujkoor, the wife of Ramsing, and requested he would deliver it to Narsing; at the same time expressing a wish that it should not be shown to any other person, from an apprehension of his character suffering from the act. He likewise further deposes that the letter was written by a Bramin now living in the village of Chanood, and that Rana Jyesing put his signature to the letter in his presence.

28. This is a most important fact, and upon its truth or falsehood rests the main decision of the question. If its truth is fully established, it clearly does away with all the weight and credit of the deposition of Jyesing, and proves him to be guilty of the grossest perjury; but if, on the contrary, its falsehood is made apparent, a most material part of the evidence produced in favour of Narsing becomes destroyed.

29. It will appear, however, that the fact of the letter being genuine, and

written by the orders of Ramsing himself, is already most strongly and satisfactorily supported by the testimony of other witnesses, and it only requires the evidence of the Bramin who actually wrote the letter (but who, it appears, has not yet been examined) to render it complete.

30. In the first place, the evidence is corroborated *in toto* by that of Varsing, a Patel; secondly, a Bramin of the Nagree caste, by name Umbreswer, deposes that he was present when Jyesing gave the order to Raja Ram, of the village of Chanood (the Bramin before alluded to), to write out the declaration, and he having previously read the letter to Jyesing, and explained its contents to him, he (Jyesing) affixed his signature to it in his presence, and sent it to Narsing, of his own free will and consent. Than this, I think, clearer evidence (provided it is confirmed by that of the Bramin who wrote the letter) cannot be required, to prove the fact of Purtaub Sing's being in reality the son of Jyesing, and, as such, he can have no claim whatever to the contested Chieftainship.

31. However, there is still another strong link of evidence in favour of the above conclusion in the fifth and last head of Narsing's evidence, viz. the deposition of Dadjee Purope, who (as has been before stated in the 7th paragraph) deposes that the Hindoo ceremony of Sutmasa was not performed in the fifth month of Soorujkoor's pregnancy.

32. The above deponent must be acquainted fully on this point, as being the officiating Bramin of Ramsing's family, and, as such, performing all the ceremonies customary amongst Hindoos, he must himself have performed the ceremony of Sutmasa, which is universally practised. This fact, unless it can be disproved by the opposite party, is certainly of some weight in coming to a decision upon the question.

33. I have now come to the conclusion of the summary of the principal points of the evidence as yet produced by both parties; and though some of the facts contained therein require a more minute investigation before a decision is made upon a case of so great an importance to the parties concerned, you will not, I think, fail to observe, after the perusal of this, and its enclosures, that as yet the claims of Narsing appear to be the most just and better founded of the two.

34. Before I conclude, it is necessary to observe, that amongst the evidence before me there are two letters, the one produced on Narsing's part, and the other on the part of his rival Purtaub Sing.

35. The first is contained in the depositions of Hureechunder Bhut, Monnee Sunker Josee, and Bapoo Raj Gurroo, Bramins, which set forth that Gunnobhaee, a Karkoon belonging to Wittoba Bhow, and Gunnessjee Desaee, summoned them to attend at the Durbar, and forced them against their own consent to sign a paper, without acquainting them with its contents,

except that they were told it merely related to the arrival of Purtaub Sing at Rajpeepla. They, however, depose that on their subsequently hearing that the letter stated that Purtaub Sing was the son of Ramsing by Soorujkoor, they proceeded to Gunnessjee Desaee to request he would return them the letter, but the reply they received was that the letter had been sent to Baroda.

36. I thought it necessary to notice these depositions, considering them as proof of my remark in the 5th paragraph, of the intrigues carried on amongst some of the principal members of the Baroda Durbar in support of Purtaub Sing, who went so far as to request Captain Carnac to place the Bhandaree of the Honorable Company to a memorandum guaranteeing Purtaub Sing's rights to the Chieftainship, which, however, was refused.

37. The second letter alluded to is one from several Patels and Desaees residing in the district of Rajpeepla, stated to have been addressed to Narsing, with a counter statement by three of the persons, declaring that it was obtained by force, and that the word "false" had been inserted before Purtaub Sing's name.

38. The substance of this letter is not of much importance, the persons who signed it merely stating that they were ready to espouse his (Narsing's) cause, and that they had no pleasure in having anything to do with Purtaub Sing. It, however, requires a more particular investigation to ascertain its veracity or otherwise, from which some new light may be thrown upon the subject.

39. In conclusion, I must observe, in justice to both parties, that the witnesses not being examined by myself, I have had no means of discovering the credibility of their respective testimonies, which can only be discovered by ascertaining the character of the deponents, the manner in which they deliver their evidence, and by cross examination; and that, therefore, what I have advanced as my humble opinion on the merits of the case at issue must be considered in some degree incomplete, being collected from written evidence alone, and not, as it ought to be, combined with the oral testimony of disinterested persons.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant Resident.

Baroda Residency, 21*st March* 1820.

From J. Henderson, Esq., Secretary to Government,

To C. Norris, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda.

Political Department. *Dated 9th June* 1820.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Williams' despatch,

dated the 18th ultimo, on the subject of the claims of Narsing and Purtaub Sing to the Chieftainship of Rajpeepla.

2. As Rajpeepla is not included among the Gaekwar tributaries in Kattywar or Mahee Kanta, where Major Ballantine is to be employed, the Honorable the Governor Council is desirous that the inquiries remaining to be instituted previously to the arbitration of the claims should be conducted by Mr. Willoughby, who has shown himself so competent to the duty.

3. I am directed to draw your attention to the 32nd to 37th paragraphs of the letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 1st of April 1818, communicated to the Resident on the 30th September following.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HENDERSON,

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1820. Secretary to Government.

From C. NORRIS, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. *Dated 16th June* 1820.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Henderson's letter of the 9th instant, and to beg that you will inform the Honorable Board that Mr. Willoughby will be deputed to Rajpeepla, after the rains, for the purpose of prosecuting the inquiries remaining to be instituted relative to the claims of Narsing and Purtaub Sing to the Chieftainship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. NORRIS,

Baroda Residency, 16th June 1820. Acting Resident.

From C. NORRIS, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda,

To the Honorable M. ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay, Surat.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. *Dated 26th November* 1820.

HONORABLE SIR,—Mr. Secretary Henderson's letter of the 9th June last having conveyed the directions of Government that Mr. Willoughby should be sent, after the opening of the season, to Rajpeepla, for the purpose of investigating the question of Narsing's and Purtaub Sing's claims to the Gadee of that Principality, I have the honour to report Mr. Willoughby's departure, on the 25th instant, upon the abovementioned duty.

2. I beg leave to enclose, for the information and for the approval of Government, copy of the instructions furnished to Mr. Willoughby upon this occasion.

3. It was originally proposed that the dispute regarding the succession to the Rajpeepla Chieftainship should be referred to a Punchayet, to be composed of the Oodeepoor and other Chiefs, but the partiality shown by the Gaekwar to Purtaub Sing seemed to render it very improbable that a fair and just inquiry and decision would take place in this way, and the result of a similar proceeding relative to the Chieftainship of Morassa has shown the necessity of trying another mode of investigation.

4. Under these circumstances, the investigation reported to Government in Mr. Williams' letter of the 16th May 1820 was conducted by Mr. Willoughby, under Mr. Williams' directions.

5. His Highness the Gaekwar, when first informed of its being the wish of Government that Mr. Willoughby should proceed to Rajpeepla for the purpose of prosecuting the inquiry which had been so long in progress, betrayed at the moment an anxiety which is easily accounted for when the favour which Purtaub Sing has enjoyed at this Durbar is considered, as well as the influence which the Gaekwar would naturally possess over a Punchayet to be composed of his tributary Chieftains.

6. It is therefore creditable to Syajee's moderation, and to his regard for justice, that he has without any great hesitation consented to the investigation proceeding in the only way likely to lead to a fair and correct adjudication of the case, and upon the arrival of Mr. Willoughby's report, to pass, in concert with me, a final decision.

7. In the event, however, of Mr. Willoughby's inquiries establishing the fact of Narsing (or rather Narsing's son) having the preferable claim to the Gadee, it would be desirable that this final decision should be passed as speedily as possible, as Purtaub Sing has the favour of the Gaekwar, and will undoubtedly, if time be allowed him, endeavour, by fabricated stories, and by procuring false witnesses, to throw discredit upon the investigation, and instil doubts of its correctness and impartiality into the mind of His Highness, who, from his own inclination towards Purtaub Sing's cause, will be but too apt to give credit to his interested statements.

8. When the prize in view is so considerable, it is hardly to be expected that both of the individuals contending for it should be pleased with the award, but the chances of a just decision will be certainly greater by keeping in view the principles of a connected inquiry conducted by an impartial authority at Baroda and Rajpeepla, than by attending to the statements of an interested individual, addressed to a quarter decidedly biassed in his favour.

9. It would, therefore, I feel assured, be advantageous to the cause of

justice, that I should be empowered to urge His Highness to as speedy a decision as possible upon the merits of the case, after the receipt of Mr. Willoughby's report.

10. I take the liberty of soliciting your sanction of the allowances which I have proposed to be given to the Karkoons who accompany Mr. Willoughby, as mentioned in the 11th paragraph of my letter to that gentleman. They will not, I trust, be thought more than requisite, and they cannot, from the limited period during which they will be drawn, entail any considerable expense on Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. Norris, Acting Resident.

Baroda Residency, 26th November 1820.

From C. Norris, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant Resident, Baroda.

Dated the 22nd November 1820.

Sir,—As it will be shortly necessary that you should proceed to Rajpeepla agreeably to the Government order, I have the honour to communicate such observations as appear to be necessary, relative to the object of your deputation, and to the means of carrying it into effect.

2. This object is to procure a full insight into the question of the disputed succession to the Gadee of Rajpeepla. The careful and correct review which you have already taken of the cases of the two individuals concerned, afford ample proof that the investigation will be conducted under your superintendence upon the justest principles, and with the utmost caution. The task will certainly be one of difficulty and delicacy, arising from the circumstances of the Government of Rajpeepla having been long entirely in the hands of the Gaekwar, and from the partiality of this Durbar to the cause of Purtaub Sing—considerations which must be expected to tend greatly towards preventing people in Rajpeepla from coming forward to give evidence in favour of Narsing.

3. I have the honour to enclose an order from this Government upon the manager of Rajpeepla, to afford you such assistance as you may call for in your inquiries, and this will at least prevent any but secret obstructions on his part.

4. The Karbarees of both parties have been instructed to accompany you, and to attend to your orders relative to the conduct of the investigation.

5. It will probably be found expedient to fix, in concert with the Karbarees, a time and place for the commencement of the inquiry. Such of the

witnesses as shall be found to attend according to the arrangement concluded with the Karbarees having been examined, you will be able to judge what further steps may be necessary.

6. If, as is very probable, there should be a difficulty in procuring the attendance of any of Narsing's witnesses, their evidence may be procured by your moving, without previous intimation of your intention, to the villages where they may reside, and by other measures of precaution, which will suggest themselves according to the exigency of the occasion.

7. The greatest circumspection will be of course necessary to keep from the knowledge of the parties the opinion which you may have of their respective cases, until the conclusion of the investigation.

8. When the inquiry shall be brought to a close, and you shall have been able to satisfy your mind as to the true heir to the Gadee, you will forward to me a report of your proceedings, accompanied by a statement, in Murathee, for the Durbar, of the principal features of the case, your opinion upon the subject, and the reasons which have influenced it.

9. I shall endeavour to prevail upon His Highness to come to as early a decision as possible after the receipt of your report, as in that case the exertion of indirect influence would be prevented to a considerable degree, and you would be enabled to place the individual whose claim shall be considered the most just, in possession of the government of the Principality, and to set on foot such inquiries and institute such regulations as experience has proved to be necessary. The debt owing by the State of Rajpeepla to the Gaekwar requires to be examined, and to be made payable by fixed instalments, and more efficient arrangements connected with the police and the peace of the country are wanted. These subjects, however, cannot be entered upon with effect until after the question of the succession is set at rest.

10. Colonel Osborne has been requested to order a party of eighty sepoys, under an European officer, to accompany you, and His Highness the Gaekwar has given directions for fifteen horse being placed at your disposal.

11. Wittoba Pillajee, a man of tried discretion and fidelity, will attend you as Head Karkoon. The nature of his situation, and of the particular occasion on which his services are required, will expose him to temptation, and with a view, therefore, to ensure his good conduct, I shall recommend him to Government to receive the liberal allowance of Rs. 130 per month, in addition to his pension, during his absence from Baroda. He will have under him Ramrow Purshotum, in the capacity of second Karkoon, and I shall recommend that this person may be allowed Rs. 80 per month, during the continuance of this duty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. Norris,

Acting Resident.

Baroda Residency, 22nd November 1820.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. B. SIMSON, Esq., Secretary with the Governor,

To C. NORRIS, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda.

Dated 29th November 1820.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Honorable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, reporting that your First Assistant, Mr. Willoughby, had quitted Baroda for the purpose of investigating the respective claims of Narsing and Purtaub Sing to the Gadee of Rajpeepla, and forwarding a copy of your instructions to him on the occasion.

2. The Honorable the Governor approves of your proceedings; and as it is of importance to anticipate any intrigues on the part of Purtaub Sing, in the event of the inquiry being hostile to his claims, you are authorised to urge His Highness the Gaekwar to a speedy decision on the receipt of Mr. Willoughby's report, should you coincide with that gentleman in the view he may take of the merits of the case.

3. The allowances proposed to be given to the Karkoons accompanying Mr. Willoughby, are sanctioned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SIMSON,
Secretary with the Governor.

Surat, 29*th November* 1820.

From C. NORRIS, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda,

To J. B. SIMSON, Esq., Secretary with the Honorable the Governor.

Dated 5th March 1821.

SIR,—I have now the honour to report the continuation and conclusion of the investigation into the rights of the rival claimants, Narsing and Purtaub Sing, to the Gadee of Rajpeepla.

2. Mr. Willoughby's able report, to the enclosed copy of which, and of its enclosures, I beg leave to solicit the Honorable the Governor's particular attention, affords the most minute and satisfactory information upon the subject of his inquiries. Those inquiries comprise every point connected in the most remote degree with the subject of the dispute, and will be found to be continued until each was either fully proved or the reverse, or until further evidence was perfectly unattainable.

3. The field of inquiry which it became necessary for him to embrace has been very extensive, and this has been attended with the advantage of diminishing the probable injury to the cause of truth which might arise from the

misrepresentation of a single witness or from a single incorrect inference; while the general result of the investigation may be relied upon with the greater confidence. With the view, however, of facilitating as much as possible the consideration of the question at issue, I shall proceed to lay before the Honorable the Governor as brief a statement as possible of the principal features of the subject of the dispute, and of the result of Mr. Willoughby's investigation with respect to them; observing, at the same time, that the various collateral points of inquiry which have been discussed by that gentleman, are all of importance, and will be found to add, in a most material degree, to the convincing nature of the result.

4. Ajebsing, Raja of Rajpeepla, died on 7th Poush Wud, Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1803), leaving two sons by different mothers. The eldest son was named Ramsing, and the younger Narsing. The elder son succeeded his father on the Gadee. Ramsing's death took place on the 6th Wyshak Shood, Sumvut 1866 (10th May 1810). A boy of about nine years old, named Purtaub Sing, was at this time in his palace, and passed as the son of Ramsing, by his wife Soorujkoor, a daughter of Jeetsing, the Rana of Mandwa. Purtaub Sing is one of the claimants of the Rajpeepla Chieftainship; the other is Narsing, the younger brother of Ramsing, who declares that Purtaub Sing is not the son of Ramsing and Soorujkoor, but of Jyesing Rana and his wife Kurwajee, individuals of the Rajpoot caste, formerly inhabitants of Sutee Saoniah, a village in the neighbourhood of Mandwa.

5. The direct evidence on the part of Purtaub Sing is intended to establish the facts of Soorujkoor's being of such an age in Sumvut 1858 (A. D. 1802), the period of Purtaub Sing's birth, as to admit of her becoming a mother, and of her having actually been pregnant and having been delivered of a son in that year.

6. The principal witnesses on the side of Purtaub Sing, who depose to Soorujkoor's age, are the mother, aunt, and son of her father, the Rana of Mandwa. The two first say that she was fourteen or fifteen years old when she was married to Ramsing, the other that she was seventeen or eighteen. Considering the closeness of the relationship between Soorujkoor and these persons, it is very extraordinary that their statements should be at variance on a point apparently so unlikely to be a matter of uncertainty as the age of a daughter of the Rana of Mandwa.

7. The two witnesses next in importance are a concubine of Ajebsing, and a widow of Ramsing. They coincide in respect to Soorujkoor's age with the two witnesses first mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, but the first differs from the mother of the Rana of Mandwa, and from Soorujkoor herself, on a very important point, regarding which, among Hindoos, no diversity of

testimony need be looked for, viz. as to the period when Soorujkoor had arrived at womanhood.

8. The next witnesses are three female attendants in the family of the Rana of Mandwa, and three female relations to Bramins in the service of the Rana. I beg leave to refer the Honorable the Governor to the observations upon those depositions contained in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of Mr. Willoughby's report, and to those annexed to the depositions themselves. In addition to these observations, I have only to remark that these witnesses must be considered as entirely in the interest of the Rana of Mandwa, to whom the issue of this inquiry must be an object of the greatest solicitude, as ensuring his daughter's importance and his own in Rajpeepla, or the reverse. This remark applies also to the four following witnesses, whose depositions, however, are too inaccurate to inspire confidence, even if the individuals could be supposed to be unbiassed. It applies also to the five dependents of the Rana living in Mandwa, who give evidence principally from hearsay as to Soorujkoor's age. The remaining witnessses upon this part of the case give no additional or more satisfactory information. The statement of Soorujkoor herself is not of a nature to inspire confidence in this respect. Her answer to the tenth question, which is one of great importance, is at variance with the deposition of Mutubaee, the concubine of Ajebsing, and the variation seems to me unaccountable, except upon the supposition of the deponents intending to support a falsehood, and not being sufficiently cautious to preserve the consistency of their statements. Her answer to the twenty-fourth question is remarkable. She admits to have received Bhandaree from Ramsing, but unquestionably misrepresents the particulars of the occurrence; she says that it was given when Barot Sing took Rajpeepla, and that it occasioned Huttysing's immediate dismission from the service of Ramsing; but it will be seen from the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's letter that Barot Sing took Rajpeepla in 1805 (Sumvut 1861), whereas Huttysing did not leave Ramsing's service till Sumvut 1864.

9. This is the whole of the evidence produced on the part of Purtaub Sing to prove Soorujkoor's age; and I confess it does not seem to me to be satisfactory. The astrological papers framed at her birth are not forthcoming, and strange and contradictory statements are made upon the subject of them; and the single document of this nature which is produced, is by no means satisfactorily proved to be genuine; and her father, the Rana of Mandwa, notwithstanding the entreaties of Purtaub Sing's party, the expostulations of Mr. Willoughby, and the order of the Gaekwar Government, declines giving his evidence on the point.

10. The facts of the pregnancy of Soorujkoor and her delivery, rest entirely upon the evidence of the abovementioned witnesses; and considering the

numerous variations in their depositions, the mystery which prevails regarding Soorujkoor's age, and the silence of the Rana of Mandwa, I cannot consider them to be by any means satisfactorily established.

11. As to the Panchmasa and Sutmasa ceremonies having been performed in the fifth and seventh months of Soorujkoor's pregnancy, real or pretended, this fact, if established, does not prove much; because, it would not only have been necessary for the support of the imposture that they should take place, but it was also necessary that the news of their having been performed should be circulated as much as possible. Whether the object was to save Ramsing's life, or to secure to the Rana of Mandwa, in case of Ramsing's death, a title to interfere in the affairs of Rajpeepla, it was essential in either case that Soorujkoor's pregnancy should be proclaimed.

12. The principal direct evidence on the part of Narsing to prove that Soorujkoor's age did not exceed twelve years when she left her husband in confinement at Nandod, and that her pregnancy and delivery were pretended, will be found to be contained in the depositions of an officiating Bramin in the family of Ramsing, a confidential servant of the Raja, five Mehtas of the Raja's, and two Bramins who were in the habit of frequenting his palace. All of them derive their knowledge of her age from personal observation, and from circumstances connected with their duty. I beg leave to refer for minute particulars to the depositions themselves, and to the remarks made upon them in paragraphs 28 to 32 of Mr. Willoughby's letter.

13. The evidence next in order, in point of importance, as to Soorujkoor's age, and the imposture which she is said to have practised, consists of eleven depositions of the Thakoor and other inhabitants of Shenor, a village in the very neighbourhood of Mandwa, and will be found to exhibit a fixed impression on the part of the deponents, derived from their knowledge of what passed in Mandwa in consequence of their proximity to that town, that Purtaub Sing is not the son of Soorujkoor.

14. Had Narsing's case closed here, although, considering the character of his principal witnesses, the very creditable manner in which they are represented by Mr. Willoughby to have delivered their evidence, and the absence of all apparent motive to attempt to prop up, without just cause, the sinking interests of Narsing against the overbearing influence of the Gaekwar Government and the Rana of Mandwa, for the purpose of degrading the son of their late master (for most of them were in Ramsing's service), I should be disposed to view his cause in the more favourable light of the two, still I should have perceived that it was defective, in not pointing out who Purtaub Sing was, and that it resembled in this respect those groundless imputations of spurious origin which are frequently thrown out against individuals of rank in this country, and asserted in so general a way as scarcely to be capable of satisfactory refutation.

15. The present case in this respect differs widely from those to which I have alluded. From the very commencement of this dispute, Narsing's party has boldly asserted that Purtaub Sing was the son of Jyesing Rana, a Geerasia of Sutee Saoniah near Mandwa, and his wife Kurwanjee; his witnesses all depose to this fact; and he has at one time been supported in this assertion by the declaration of the Geerasia himself and the members of his family.

16. The members of Jyesing's family who depose to Purtaub Sing's being his son, are the son-in-law, the cousin, and two nephews of Jyesing. Their evidence on this point is direct and positive, and, as it is of the greatest importance, I prefer to point out the documents themselves to the attention of the Honorable the Governor, rather than to give a mere summary of their contents.

17. I have said that Jyesing himself had admitted that Purtaub Sing was his son. A letter was given in by Narsing to Mr. Williams, purporting to be from Jyesing himself, and to have been signed by him, in which he states this fact. Subsequently, however, Jyesing appeared before Mr. Williams, and deposed upon his oath that this letter was a forgery, and written without his knowledge and concurrence. Narsing, upon this, made known the persons by whose instrumentality the letter had been procured, and challenged inquiry. In prosecution of this object, Mr. Willoughby took the letter with him when he left Baroda, intending to examine the persons in whose presence it was written and the writer, and, if necessary, to confront them with Jyesing. It was just at this point of time, subsequently to Mr. Willoughby's having left Baroda and before he reached Chanod, that Jyesing died. There is no proof that he came unfairly by his death, but it is clear that, if either party gained by that event, it was likely to be Purtaub Sing. Jyesing might have retracted the evidence which he had given in Purtaub Sing's favour, whereas Narsing had nothing further to fear from him than what had already taken place. The lengthened and persevering investigation which was prosecuted by Mr. Willoughby upon the subject of the authenticity or otherwise of Jyesing's letter to Narsing, will be found detailed in paragraphs 42 to 53 of that gentleman's letter, and in the documents to which reference is made. It will be observed that Mr. Willoughby's opinion is in favour of the genuineness of the letter. My sentiments on the subject are the same. Jyesing's deposition, it is true, still remains as it was, but the attempt made by Purtaub Sing's Karbaree to invalidate this document before Mr. Willoughby, has been so clearly demonstrated to be fraudulent, that it seems reasonable to suspect that unfair means were resorted to, to procure Jyesing's deposition; and why should unfair means be used unless the deposition were false?

18. Having thus shortly stated the principal and direct evidence produced by the two parties, I proceed to that which has been sought out and collected

by Mr. Willoughby in furtherance of the cause of justice. This is of three descriptions: 1*st*, the sentiments of persons of respectability in Rajpeepla relative to the principal events of Soorujkoor's life, comprising not merely the personal knowledge of the witnesses, but their opinions as derived from common report; 2*nd*, the impression of the Bheel Chiefs as to whether Narsing or Purtaub Sing ought to be their Raja; and 3*rd*, the evidence of persons of respectability to particular facts connected with the case, which were likely to come within their knowledge.

19. The depositions of the first of these classes are fifty-seven in number, and the generality of the deponents are decidedly in favour of Narsing's claim. Only one person ever heard of Soorujkoor's being pregnant when she made her escape from Nandod, and those who consider Narsing to be the lawful Raja greatly outnumber those who deliver their opinion in favour of his rival. A reference to the documents themselves, and to the 62nd to 70th paragraphs of Mr. Willoughby's letter, will prove the justice of these observations.

20. The votes of the Bheel Chiefs are in a still greater proportion in favour of Narsing, and may be considered of material weight and respectability in a question of this kind, relative to purity of descent.

21. The last description of evidence collected by Mr. Willoughby consists of the depositions of persons living close to the house in Nandod from whence Soorujkoor escaped to Mandwa; of relations of the Raja Ramsing, and other inhabitants of the village of Nowapoora, in the Nandod Purguna; of domestics in the service of Ajebsing; of inhabitants of the village of Kunota; and of a Jumadar in Narsing's service. These are all found to support Narsing's cause, some by stating that they never heard of Soorujkoor's pregnancy previously to her leaving Nandod, others by declaring their conviction that it was an imposture; others by stating the strong suspicions which prevailed at the time upon the subject; others by detailing the way in which the intelligence of Soorujkoor's delivery was received by Ajebsing, his deputing a messenger to ascertain the truth, and the information brought by the messenger that the son of Jyesing Rana had been adopted by Soorujkoor; and others, by proving the existence of a distrust between Soorujkoor and her husband, which she denies, but which Narsing attributes to Ramsing's unwillingness to accede to her wishes of continuing to countenance the imposture which had been practised.

22. The above is a very rapid outline of the principal evidence on the leading points in the question of the Rajpeepla succession, and I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction of the superiority of Narsing's cause over that of his rival. If Narsing's case be bad, and supported by false witnesses, then have numbers of men committed perjury for the purpose of injuring and offending the powerful party, and a whole people, as it were, has entered into a conspiracy to defraud an individual of his just rights.

23. With reference to paragraph 76 of Mr. Willoughby's letter, I have the honour to enclose translation of the letter of Huttysing Chowra.

24. Upon the subject of the collateral points of inquiry, my sentiments, after a careful consideration of the evidence adduced upon each, are as follow: 1*st.*—That Soorujkoor did not return from Mandwa to Nandod, after the seizure of Salum Jumadar, at the same time that Ramsing did, and that when she did return to him, she received the Bhandaree of Abdoola Jumadar. 2*nd.*—That Ramsing treated Purtaub Sing generally as his son, but on various occasions testified a conviction that he was not related to him in the most remote degree. The reasons alleged for his general conduct, supposing him to be acquainted with the imposture, seem to me to be satisfactory, considering that he was on bad terms with Narsing, his nearest relative, and that the cheat was not practised by Soorujkoor upon him, but by him and Soorujkoor upon the world. 3*rd.*—That the conduct of Narsing, with respect to the procuring of the letters from the Zumindars of Rajpeepla in his favour, was infinitely more proper than that of his rival, when he had the same object in view. 4*th.*—That the agreement stated to have been concluded between Narsing and Purtaub Sing, while the Bhow was in Rajpeepla, was a fabrication. 5*th.*—That the fact of Narsing having received from Ramsing, shortly before his death, a letter confessing that Purtaub Sing was not his son, has not been established.

25. In conformity to the instructions contained in your letter of 29th November last, it is my intention to send in to the Durbar a statement of the particulars of the investigation, and to urge His Highness the Gaekwar to decide upon and make known, as speedily as possible, the accession of Narsing's eldest son to the Gadee of Rajpeepla.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. Norris,

Acting Resident.

Baroda Residency, 5th March 1821.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant Resident at Baroda,

To C. Norris, Esq., Acting Resident, Baroda.

Dated the 20th February 1821.

Sir,—I have now the honour to report my proceedings in Rajpeepla, connected with the investigation of the respective claims of Narsing and Purtaub Sing, the two candidates for the Chieftainship of the country.

2. Before I proceed to remark upon the voluminous and rather confused mass of evidence* before me, I will briefly state the leading features of the case,

* The depositions forwarded by Mr. Willoughby with this report being very voluminous, are omitted from this Selection. Their substance is embodied in the report.—*Editor.*

conceiving that such may render the subsequent part of my letter more clear and intelligible, and explain points which might otherwise appear ambiguous and doubtful.

3. The case is as follows:—Ajebsing, the son of Ryesing, succeeded to the sovereignty of Rajpeepla upon the death of his father, which occurred in Sumvut 1842, or A. D. 1786, at which time he (Ajebsing) was about thirty-five years old. The Raja had three wives; the senior, by name Chunderbaee, died before her husband ascended the Gadee, leaving a daughter, by name Tukketkoor; the second, by name Jeejeebaee, died four or five years after he had been seated on the Gadee, leaving issue two sons, the eldest of whom was named Mahdeo Sing and the youngest Ramsing. The third, by name Ruttonkoor, survived her husband, and by her he had issue two sons and two daughters. The eldest of the former was named Abbhye Sing, and died a short time before his father Ajebsing; the youngest, named Narsing, is one of the present claimants to the succession. The eldest daughter was named Gomankoor, and married the Raja of Durrumpoor; she is still living, but her husband is dead. The second daughter, by name Bajeebaee, married Ryesing, Raja of Oodepoor, but both are now dead. Ramsing quarrelling with his father about his allowances, which the latter refused to increase, retired to Mandwa, in the month of Chytur, Sumvut 1855, or A. D. 1799. Having there entertained some Seebundy in his service, he returned to Nandod in hostility against his father, Ajebsing. The latter, upon hearing of the circumstance, sent Gomansing Wassidia against his son, and this person having failed in an attempt to settle the difference by negotiation, fought and defeated Ramsing, who again retired to Mandwa. It was on this occasion that Ramsing espoused Soorujkoor, the daughter of Jeytsing, Rana of Mandwa. A few months after Ramsing's marriage the difference existing between him and his father was made up, and the latter having increased his (Ramsing's) former allowances, and given him the Bhandaree of Jumadar Abdullah bin Omer, the former returned to Nandod and took up his abode in the house of a person by name Dair Shunker. Soorujkoor did not proceed in company with her husband to Nandod, but joined him a short time after. A few months after Ramsing's return, his father placed him in confinement in the house of a person by name Hurreebhye Jukwaree. The cause of Ajebsing resorting to such a measure, was the discovery he had made of a secret correspondence his son was carrying on with Oomed Wussawa, a refractory Bheel Chief residing in the Sakhbana Purguna, which had for its object the taking of Ajebsing's life, and the obtaining possession of his dominions. Immediately upon Ramsing's being placed in confinement, his wife Soorujkoor escaped in disguise to her father at Mandwa, a place distant from Nandod about six kos, on the northern bank of the Nerbudda. Ramsing remained confined in Nandod five or six months, after

which he was removed to Rajpeepla, and confined in the fort at that place. A few months after Soorujkoor's return to Mandwa, a report was circulated that she had been brought to bed of a son, who was named Purtaub Sing, and who is now Narsing's rival candidate for the succession. Many of the usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion of Purtaub Sing's birth, but the opposite party assert it was a trick played by Soorujkoor, with a view of saving her husband's life, and that Purtaub Sing is the child of another person, procured for that purpose. Ajebsing died Poush Wud the 7th, Sumvut 1859, or A. D. 1803, upon which Ramsing was released from his irons, by an Arab Jumadar of the name of Salum, and by him placed on the vacant Gadee, to which he had a legitimate right. Narsing, who had been up to this date living with his father, retired to Mandwa from fear of Ramsing. These fears were evidently not groundless, as, soon after Ramsing had regained his liberty, he placed in confinement Ruttonkoor and Chunderkoor, the former the mother and the latter the aunt of Narsing, at the same time depriving Narsing of the provision he had enjoyed during the lifetime of his father. It appears that Salum Jumadar, from the circumstance of having been the chief instrument in releasing Ramsing and placing him on the Gadee, acquired such authority as to be *bonâ fide* the Raja in every respect but name. Ramsing naturally felt this irksome, and determined to throw off the yoke. Salum's great power would not admit of his being seized at Rajpeepla, and therefore, having in concert with his (Ramsing's) father-in-law decoyed the Jumadar to Mandwa, he there seized and dismissed him. Neither Soorujkoor nor Purtaub Sing returned to Ramsing immediately upon his accession to the rule of the country, but, according to her own account, and that of some of the other witnesses, she herself and the child returned with Ramsing when he returned to Rajpeepla after seizing Salum Jumadar; but according to the statement of the generality of the witnesses, she did not return on that occasion, and it is on this account that I have so particularly noticed this event. In the year 1805, Baroot Sing, the brother of Ryesing, Raja of Oodepoor the Less, and who had been Karbaree to the Rajpeepla Government in the time of Ajebsing, having collected with the assistance of his brother a force, invaded Rajpeepla with the avowed object of effecting the release of Ruttonkoor and Chunderkoor, with whom he was intimately connected, not only from his having been Karbaree, but, as I have before stated, from his brother having married the daughter of Ruttonkoor. It is unnecessary here to make any observation upon the consequences of this invasion, or of the nature of the interference the Gaekwar Government made on the occasion, as these points have already been detailed at length in Colonel Walker's despatches to the Bombay Government. As Myral Narrain, however, is a person whose name will be hereafter alluded to, it is necessary to state

that it was on this occasion he first became connected with the country, by becoming security, on the part of the Rajpeepla Government, for the due performance of the stipulations it contracted with the Gaekwar Government on that occasion. Nothing occurred worthy of remark from the years 1805 to 1810, when the Gaekwar Government invested Purtaub Sing (at that time only eight years old) with the sovereignty of Rajpeepla, in consequence of his father having, from his intemperate habits, become incapable of discharging the duties of his situation. A Sunnud was drawn out by the Gaekwar Government placing Purtaub Sing in authority, dated Mahj Wud the 8th, Sumvut 1866, or the 26th February 1810. These proceedings were reported to the Bombay Government by Captain Carnac, and his letter conveyed a request, on the part of the Gaekwar Government, that the Company's Bhandaree might be affixed to the Sunnud granted to Purtaub Sing. Although the Bombay Government sanctioned the above proceeding, and agreed under certain stipulations to grant the Bhandaree requested, and thus formally acknowledged Purtaub Sing's title to the Chieftainship of the country, yet it does not appear that it ever was actually affixed to the Sunnud in question. This was in all probability prevented by the death of Ramsing, which event occurred on the 6th of Wyshak Shood, Sumvut 1866, or the 10th May 1810. During the whole of Ramsing's reign, Soorujkoor and the boy Purtaub Sing lived with him, and his conduct towards the latter was in many respects like that of a parent towards a child, although he is said sometimes to have made allusions to his being the child of another person, and is stated by the opposite party to have written a letter to Narsing, a short time before his death, requesting him to come and take charge of the Government, and acknowledging that the boy was not his own child. Upon the death of Ramsing, Purtaub Sing was placed on the Gadee by the Karbarees, the principal of whom were Myral Narrain and Kishundass Bukshee. The Gaekwar Government sent a Pugree and Shela on the day of his instalment, but no present was made on the part of the Company. Soon after this, Narsing, who at the time of Ramsing's death was living in Oodepoor, set up his claim to the succession, on the grounds of Purtaub Sing's being false; and having failed in an attempt to convince the Gaekwar Government that he was the legitimate Chieftain of the country, he commenced plundering and making those disturbances which have caused so much misery and distress in the country. He received a letter, towards the latter end of the year 1811, from Captain Carnac, giving to him the Company's Bhandaree, and requesting him to send his Karbaree to Baroda, to settle his dispute. No settlement, however, was at that time made, and the disturbances went on without cessation till the year 1869 (A. D. 1813) in the month of Falgoon Shood. At that time Myral Narrain invited Narsing to Nandod, and made a temporary settlement with him, which, however, only lasted for five or six months. It was on

this occasion that Narsing obtained the letter* from certain Zumindars and other inhabitants of the Nandod Purguna, which the opposite party assert was obtained by force, and regarding which I shall hereafter have occasion to offer a few remarks. Narsing having obtained the letter in question, retired again to the hills, and recommenced his depredations in Rajpeepla. Another attempt was, however, subsequently made by Myral Narrain to make a settlement with him, which failed. Then followed the mission of the Bhow to Rajpeepla with a large Gaekwar force, which, as is well known, ended in the arrangement† that both parties should submit their respective claims to the decision of a Punchayet, which was to be made in the course of two years, and the occupation and management of the country during that period by the Gaekwar Government. During the time the Bhow was in Rajpeepla, he received letters purporting to be from Narsing and Purtaub Sing, informing him that they had made up the differences existing between them. Letters to the same effect were likewise received by His Highness Futteh Sing Gaekwar, and by Captain Carnac, and requesting that their differences being adjusted, the Gaekwar troops might be in consequence withdrawn. These letters are of consequence, as, if genuine, Narsing in them acknowledges that Purtaub Sing is his nephew. Narsing, however, now denies that they were ever written either with his knowledge or consent. No decision being likely to be made by a Punchayet, Mr. Williams recommended‡ that the claims of the respective parties should be arbitrated by the British Government, which was agreed to. It is necessary to observe that Narsing has produced a letter, purporting to be from Jyesing Rana, a Geerasea of the village of Sutee Saoniah, acknowledging that Purtaub Sing was his (Jyesing's) son, and that he was purchased from him by Soorujkoor. Narsing is at present about 41 years of age, and has had five wives, one of whom only is now alive. By one of his deceased wives, by name Gomankoor, he has issue two sons, who are both at present living in Oodepoor. The eldest, by name Verisaljee, is now thirteen years old, the youngest named Jeitsing, is only seven years of age. Narsing became blind from the small-pox in Sumvut 1859, or A. D. 1803. This misfortune legally incapacitates him from sitting on the Gadee, and in case therefore he satisfactorily proves his superior claims over that of his rival, the succession will devolve upon his eldest son, Verisaljee. Purtaub Sing is now about 19, and has two wives, by one of whom he has a daughter.

4. Such is a general outline of the case, and, in consequence, my attention has been principally directed to ascertaining the ten following points:—

* Vide para. 37 of my former letter, dated 21st March last. (Page 407 of this Selection.)

† Vide Captain Carnac's letter to the Bombay Government, dated 15th December 1815. (Page 393 of this Selection.)

‡ Vide his letter, dated 24th May 1819. (Page 397 of this Selection.)

1*st*.—The particulars of Soorujkoor's marriage, her age at the time, how long after its celebration she was delivered of a child, and whether the usual ceremonies observed in a Rajpoot woman's pregnancy were observed or not in her case. 2*nd*.—The general feeling of the country at the time the event is said to have occurred, and whether it was known that she was in a state of pregnancy at the time she left her husband in confinement in Nandod. 3*rd*.—How long after Ramsing had been seated on the Gadee did Soorujkoor return to him; why did she not return immediately after that event; whether on her return she demanded Bhandaree, and if she did, on what account did she consider such necessary; and whether she returned in company with Ramsing after the latter had seized and dismissed Salum Jumadar, or subsequent to that event. 4*th*.—As Ramsing conducted himself towards Purtaub Sing in many respects as if he had been his own child, to investigate whether there were any circumstances existing which might account for such conduct, on the supposition that the child was not his own but that of another person. 5*th*.—To ascertain whether Ramsing really wrote the letter Narsing asserts he did, a short time before his death, directing him to come and take charge of the Government, and informing him that Purtaub Sing was not his son. 6*th*.—To ascertain the particulars of the letter given to Narsing in November 1813 by certain Zumindars, &c. residing in the Nandod Purguna, whether it was given willingly or extorted by force. 7*th*.—To inquire into the particulars of the letters received by Captain Carnac, His Highness Futteh Sing Rao Gaekwar, and the Bhow, stating that the differences between Narsing and Purtaub Sing were accommodated, and in which the former styles himself uncle to the latter. 8*th*.—To ascertain whether the letter produced by Narsing, purporting to be from Jyesing Rana, is genuine or a forgery. 9*th*.—To ascertain whether the ten letters to Mr. Williams, from certain inhabitants of Rajpeepla, in favour of Purtaub Sing's claims, are genuine, and whether they were written with the free will and consent of those whose signatures are affixed. 10*th*.—And lastly, to ascertain the popular feeling of the country as to which of the two competitors is the legitimate Chieftain of Rajpeepla.

5. The evidence before me has been principally taken with the view of elucidating the above particulars; and, for the sake of reference, I shall now divide it into eight different enclosures, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H. Before I proceed to remark upon these in order, it is necessary shortly to state the manner in which the investigation has been conducted. At the different places I have visited, I first examined the witnesses produced by the parties themselves, and then such other respectable inhabitants that remained, whose vicinity to the capital of the country, or some other circumstance, I thought likely to enable them to throw some light, however trifling, on the subject. All the witnesses had an oath administered to them according to

their faith, with the exception of those enumerated in the 7th enclosure (marked G), and were examined separately. Their depositions were taken down in Murathee by a Moonshee, and in English by myself, the two thus forming a check to each other against the incorrectness of either. I am not aware that there is any essential difference between them, and, allowing for the difference in the two idioms, they are in substance the same. The Karbarees were present when their respective witnesses were sworn, but retired when their examination commenced. They did not request to be present, and I did not deem it necessary, therefore, to give them advice to that effect, considering that their presence might deter some of the witnesses from speaking the truth, and might in some cases prevent the discovery of false witnesses. I have not shown to either party the testimony produced against them, conceiving that such would have opened an endless field to the suborning of false witnesses, and have thus protracted the inquiry to an indefinite and unnecessary length of time. When, however, any particular fact arose from one party bearing very strong against the other, I informed the latter of it, directing them to produce any evidence they might be able, to contradict it, or diminish its force. This may be considered as having given them nearly the same advantages as they would have derived from a perusal of the depositions, without affording them the opportunity of procuring false witnesses, with the facility they otherwise would have had, to depose to particular facts and circumstances in opposition to their opponents. I have likewise furnished each party with a list of the witnesses produced against them, in order to give them the opportunity of stating any circumstances which may have come to their knowledge regarding the situation, circumstances, or character of any of the deponents likely to impeach the credibility of their testimony.

6. Enclosure marked A consists of the depositions, forty-one in number, and marked accordingly, of the witnesses produced by Warnasee, the Karbaree of Purtaub Sing, to substantiate his master's claims to the succession: of these eleven are females, and the remainder males. The ten first depositions are those of Omedkoorbaee the mother, and Ujoobaee the aunt of Jeytsing, Rana of Mandwa; of three female attendants in the Rana's family; of Meetabaee, formerly a concubine of Ajebsing's; of Omedkoorbaee, one of the surviving widows of Ramsing; and of three female relatives to certain Bramins in the service of the Rana of Mandwa.

7. The testimony given by the above persons, notwithstanding they mostly come from the same house, and pretend to have been eye-witnesses of the same facts, differs very essentially, and their depositions are filled with contradictions and misstatements of the most glaring description. They coincide in stating that Ramsing came to Mandwa and married Soorujkoor, that he remained there for five or six months after his marriage, and then returned to Nandod,

whither his wife soon followed him; that a few months after their return Ramsing was placed in confinement by Ajebsing, upon which Soorujkoor, accompanied by several other persons, escaped to Mandwa. They all affirm she was in a state of pregnancy at that time, and, according to some, that she was advanced three, and to others five months with child. They all assert that the Panchmasa and Sutmasa ceremonies were observed in the fifth and seventh months of her pregnancy, and that the usual ceremonies of distributing sugar, &c. &c., when she was delivered of Purtaub Sing, were observed, and information sent to Ramsing and others of the event. Some of them state that they were present both at the performance of the ceremonies above alluded to and at her delivery. They state that Ramsing ascended the Gadee upon the death of Ajebsing, and that, four months after he had ascended it, he went to Mandwa and seized Salum Jumadar, and, with the exception of two, they agree in stating that Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing returned with him to Rajpeepla. Not one of them was able to state the time of Soorujkoor's birth, but stated she was 14 or 15 when she was married; asserting that they know this, some of them from living in the same house, and others from hearsay. Such are the particulars in which they agree, and it now remains to point out a few of the most essential points in which their testimony is contradictory, and the principal falsehoods each has been guilty of telling.

8. The chief disagreement is in the number as well as the exact persons who accompanied Soorujkoor in her escape to Mandwa. Soorujkoor states she was only accompanied by two slave girls, the one named Nathee, who is dead, and the other by name Luckmee, who is alive, and a Rajpoot who is now likewise dead. Her statement in this respect is the one which in all probability is the correct one, and those who differ with her, in stating they themselves accompanied her, are guilty of a gross falsehood, and those who state others though not themselves were with her, are at least guilty of a great inaccuracy in saying so. Her grandmother asserts a Rajpoot woman by name Guloobaee, as well as Meetabaee and her daughter, accompanied her, and in the cross-examination, considering, I conclude, that she had not made out a good case, adds that she herself went with her, which is directly contradicted by many of the other witnesses. I do not consider the evidence of this woman entitled to the least credit whatever, as, independent of the testimony of other witnesses being against her, she herself declares that she remained with Ramsing the whole time of his confinement in Mandwa, in the very face of her assertion that she accompanied Soorujkoor, who left him at the very commencement of his imprisonment. In the next place she affirms, in contradiction to everybody else, that the priests or household Bramins of Ramsing were present at the performance of the Panchmasa and Sutmasa ceremonies, triumphantly asserting, when narrowly questioned on the subject, that she knows such was

the case, as their presence was indispensably necessary to their due performance. This may be considered as some evidence that they were not regularly celebrated. I was for some time at a loss what to make of her assertion that Purtaub Sing received presents from the Company on his being seated on the Gadee; this, however, was explained by the next witness stating that they were made by a "Gentleman who came with a wheel or perambulator," which proves they must have alluded to the presents made to Purtaub Sing by the late Surveyor General on his visiting Rajpeepla in the year 1811, which transaction was noticed by Government at the time of its occurrence. To proceed,—Meetabaee denies that she accompanied Soorujkoor, but adds the name of another person who did so, by name Bheema. The deponents Guloobaee and Bhynajee both assert that they were of the party who escaped to Mandwa with Soorujkoor; and how is it possible that such statements should be made by those advocating the cause of truth? Meetabaee states that she is positive Soorujkoor did not demand Bhandaree from her husband upon returning to him, a fact acknowledged by Soorujkoor herself. Ujoobaee states that Ramsing and Soorujkoor remained in the fort of Rajpeepla, and not in Nandod, prior to the former's confinement; and adds that she returned to her husband four or five months after leaving him, which does not even give time for Purtaub Sing's birth, and much less for his arriving at the age of a year or a year and a half, the time that he was first taken to Rajpeepla. The direct falsehood the woman Samba has made, as remarked in my note at the end of her deposition, deprives her testimony of any force it might otherwise be deemed worthy of. The statement of Omedkoor, that Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing returned to Ramsing two months after his ascending the Gadee, and that Salum Jumadar was the person whose Bhandaree was given to her, is too ridiculous to be remarked upon. The woman Shambooerbaee is guilty of two falsehoods, the one in stating that Purtaub Sing was born one year after Soorujkoor's marriage, and the other in stating that she did not demand Bhandaree on returning to Ramsing. The two last witnesses are guilty of the same falsehood, in stating that they saw Soorujkoor pass through Nandod with Ramsing on his return from seizing Salum Jumadar, which is in contradiction to Soorujkoor's own statement, who, although she asserts she returned to Rajpeepla with her husband on that occasion, yet adds that they proceeded by different routes, the Raja by that of Nandod and herself by that of Kunote.

9. Such are the numerous and important falsehoods and contradictions observable in the above depositions. They abound in many of minor consideration, too numerous to be individually remarked upon, but which collectively greatly of themselves diminish the credibility of the statements of the deponents, but combined with the circumstance of the relationship and connection they bear to the party whose cause they are brought forward to advocate, would

almost warrant their being laid aside and passed over without any observations being made upon them.

10. I do not consider the next deposition, or that of Beemsing, the brother of Soorujkoor, and as such greatly interested in the success of her cause, worthy of any other remark, except that it surpasses those I have already observed upon in the foolishness and magnitude of the contradictions and falsehoods with which it so plentifully abounds, and which alone is sufficient to occasion the greatest injury to the cause of Purtaub Sing. He appeared to me to have fallen into a great mistake in relating the particulars of the negotiation which took place between Soorujkoor and Ramsing about the former's return, and from his great confusion and embarrassment when asked whether this occurred on her first returning to her husband or whether it referred to a subsequent period, I am strongly induced to believe that he inadvertently commenced speaking the truth, and that the negotiation he alludes to referred to what took place prior to her first return; however this may be, his deposition is one continued tissue of perjury and falsehood.

11. The four next depositions are those of four Bramins, inhabitants of the village of Nanderia, about six kos distant from Mandwa, calling themselves Goors, or spiritual teachers, belonging to the Rana of Mandwa. The principal fact they depose to, is that the performance of the usual ceremonies in the fifth and seventh months of Soorujkoor's pregnancy was duly observed. The two first deponents assert they were present at the celebration of the latter ceremony, the third on that of the first, and the last on that of both. They all, however, disagree in the details, such as the number of persons who were present, &c. They all are dependants of the Rana of Mandwa, and from their dress and appearance seemed to be persons in a very inferior situation in life. They all, but the first deponent in particular, delivered their evidence in a very equivocating manner. The first is guilty of several contradictions, first asserting that he himself performed the Pooja of Gunputtee, and then another person by name Mahdojee; next stating that he was in Nanderia at the time Soorujkoor was married, but afterwards, that he was present in Mandwa on that event, and lastly stating that Soorujkoor was ten or eleven years old when she was married, and twenty when she gave birth to Purtaub Sing, which happened at furthest only two years after the former event. The second deponent states that Soorujkoor was delivered of Purtaub Sing three months after leaving her husband, which is an assertion we should not expect to be made by one who had been really present at a ceremony performed a longer period than that after her return. He likewise states the cause of Ramsing's confinement being the pregnancy of his wife, which is incorrect. The third witness states that Soorujkoor, at the time of her marriage, was said by her father and mother and all people to be only eleven or twelve years of age. Is it likely,

therefore, that he should be called upon to attend at the ceremony in question, unless the observance of it was only the commencement of a trick some persons had it in contemplation to play off at a subsequent period? With the exception of the first witness, who states that Soorujkoor appeared pregnant, none of the others depose to that effect, and the last, although he says she appeared fat in person, could not state she was pregnant, which one would naturally suppose would require very little observation to be apparent in a woman (like Soorujkoor must have been) advancing in her eighth month of pregnancy. It is worthy of remark that not one of these deponents were able to depose to the time that elapsed after Ramsing's ascending the Gadee and Soorujkoor's return, and did not make the least allusion to Ramsing coming himself in person to fetch her.

12. The next in order is the translation of the two examinations of Soorujkoor taken by yourself at Baroda. This is more minute in the detail, giving the date of Purtaub Sing's birth, &c. &c., but does not essentially differ from the statements of the former deponents in the main story. The female attendant she alludes to in her answer to question the 2nd, is the same person whose evidence I have so particularly remarked upon in my former letter. Her answer to questions 5 and 8 are by no means satisfactory. Her answer to question the 10th throws some light upon what was her real age at the time of her marriage. She in it states she had her monthly courses in her thirteenth year and when she was unmarried. This, however, is directly contradicted by Meetabaee, who states that she positively knows for certain that she had not them before her marriage, but when she came to Nandod and lived in the house of Dair Shunker. On the supposition, therefore, that she had them at the age she states, thirteen, and that she did not have them until after her marriage, at the place stated by Meetabaee, she could not have been much more than twelve at the time of her marriage, as, according to her own statement, and that of many of the other witnesses, Ramsing remained six months in Mandwa after that event. If this inference is correct, her statement that she was fourteen when she married is false, and if it is true as she states that she first came to Ramsing in her fifteenth year, this must have been about the time (if not subsequent to it) that she states she was delivered of Purtaub Sing. Her statement in answer the 12th will, in evidence I shall hereafter remark upon, be proved false. The thirteenth answer appears evasive, and leads me to suppose that she was not treated in the kind manner she states she was by her husband. Her answer to questions 14 and 16 are undoubtedly false, as it is well known that Ramsing, during nearly the whole time he was seated on the Gadee, was the Raja merely in name, but acted according to the will and direction of the Karbarees for the time being. Her answer to question the 17th is full of inaccuracies. The ceremony of *Puttha-beshak* was not performed when

Purtaub Sing ascended the Gadee. This is proved not only from the testimony of many respectable persons, but from that of the Bheel Wussawa, whose hereditary right it is to perform the Chandla ceremony, which, according to Soorujkoor's own account, always forms a part of the Puttha-beshak ceremony. By the testimony of the same Bheel likewise, the Chandla ceremony was performed by his (the Bheel's) father, on the accession of Ramsing to the sovereignty of the country. The Acchye Puttha alluded to in answer the 19th, must be the Sunnud I have already mentioned was given to Purtaub Sing by the Gaekwar Government, investing him with authority during the life-time of his father. It is true that some Umelias were sent from Baroda by Gungadhur Shastree, but not at the time Soorujkoor mentions, as they had been in Rajpeepla two or three years before Ramsing's death, and were in the first instance obtained by Kishundas Bukshee. The answer to the 20th question is likewise incorrect as to the time of the commencement of Narsing's disturbances. I shall have occasion to allude more particularly to the last answer contained in Soorujkoor's examination, and shall merely therefore now observe, that it appears evasive, as she does not refer to the time of her first returning to her husband (to which I conclude the question refers), and that her stating that Huttysing was dismissed is altogether incorrect. Her second examination relates to the performance of the usual ceremonies in her fifth and seventh months of pregnancy, and her answers are by no means detailed and satisfactory, and add little if any force to the evidence of the four Bramins remarked upon in para. 11 of this letter. She positively states that Ramsing's Bramins were not present, but that they were performed by her father's Bramins in Mandwa.

13. The nine succeeding depositions are those of five dependants of the Rana of Mandwa, Rajpoots living in that place; of Manockjee Parsee, formerly a servant living with Ramsing; and of a Jumadar and two Bargeers formerly in the service of Ajebsing and Ramsing. The evidence they contain is not very important, and the greater part is given from hearsay. The four first depose to have been present in Mandwa when Purtaub Sing was born, and of the usual ceremonies and rejoicings being made on the occasion. That such were made I have not the least doubt, but the question is whether they were made really on account of Soorujkoor's delivery, or to contribute to the success of an imposture? Their evidence abounds in numerous contradictions and misstatements. The first, for example, repeatedly replied, when asked what was her age at the time of Purtaub Sing's birth, that people said she was twenty-four or twenty-five years old. The second, states the Rana of Mandwa went to Rajpeepla to perform a certain ceremony after the death of Ajebsing, which is directly contradicted by the next witness. The third, states Ramsing came himself to escort Soorujkoor to Rajpeepla, which is contradicted by the first and fourth deponents, the latter stating that she did not return

till a year and a half or two years after he had been seated on the Gadee, because her husband did not send for her. They all state her age at the time of her marriage from hearsay; three of them that she was fifteen or sixteen, and one that she was ten or twelve. Many other minor differences are to be met with in their respective statements. The fifth witness merely deposes to having been in Mandwa when the tomtoms were beaten, &c. &c.; but is remarkable from the manner in which he delivered his evidence, which was such as to convince me he knew the particulars of the story, but would not inform me of them. The only observation to be made on the evidence of the Parsee, is his statement that when he (the deponent) left his master, he was preparing to perform a ceremony in consequence of Soorujkoor being advanced in her pregnancy two months and a half: this must be false, as no such ceremony is ever observed at the time he mentions. The evidence of the Jumadar and the two Bargeers contains nothing of importance, except that they are positive that the Raja did not go himself to bring Soorujkoor, but that she returned to him (according to the Jumadar's statement) when Purtaub Sing was four years old, but according to that of the Bargeers, when he was three.

14. The remaining depositions are those of certain Desaees and other inhabitants of the Balode and Jubboogaum Purgunas. These of course are of much less weight than the others, as the deponents, living at a distance from the capital, cannot be supposed to know much more than what has reached them by report; accordingly such of them as give evidence in Purtaub Sing's favour, merely depose to such facts as the news of his birth being brought to their village, and of their having seen Purtaub Sing living with Ramsing at Rajpeepla. Of these witnesses, however, notwithstanding they were brought to me by the Karbaree of Purtaub Sing, no less than nine give their voice in favour of Narsing. Two others, although they do not so directly advocate the cause opposed to the one they are produced to support, may be considered to be of the same way of thinking; and another witness, although he states Purtaub Sing in his opinion to be the legitimate Raja, yet does so merely from the circumstance of his having already sat on the Gadee, and at the same time acknowledges that the world was divided in opinion as to the reality of Purtaub Sing being born of Soorujkoor when it was made known. These facts speak volumes, and require no comment.

15. Such are the observations it has occurred to me to make upon the first enclosure; and from them will be seen upon what sort of basis Purtaub Sing's pretensions are founded. I now proceed to make such remarks as appear necessary upon the nature of the evidence contained in the second enclosure, marked B.

16. On reference to the 11th para. of my former letter on the Rajpeepla case, it will be observed that allusion is made to a number of letters given to

Mr. Williams in support of Purtaub Sing's claims to the succession, purporting to be from some of the principal inhabitants of most of the Purgunas in the Rajpeepla State. These, on many accounts, but principally from the uniformity of their style and contents, and from the circumstance of the writers of the letters from the capital of the country stating nothing more than the writers of those living thirty or forty kos distant, I suspected had not been properly obtained, and the depositions now to be considered will prove my suspicion was not altogether groundless.

17. The letters in question were ten in number, besides which Purtaub Sing's Karbaree has produced three others he states were written at the same time, but which were not given to Mr. Williams with the others; but from what cause this happened, he is unable to explain. The second enclosure to this letter contains the depositions, fifty-three in number, of such of the persons whose attendance I was able to procure, who are stated to have affixed their signatures to the letters alluded to, and which are written in the order the letters stand translated, and not in that in which the depositions were taken.

18. The first letter is stated to have been sent from Ingreea, distant from Nandod about twenty-five kos, and to have been signed by all the Patels of that and the other villages of the Ingreea Purguna; but only fourteen names are actually affixed. Of these, three did not sign it, four were unable to attend through sickness to give me their depositions, one is since dead, and the remainder signed it in consequence of their receiving a letter from Purtaub Sing's party, informing them that the gentleman at Baroda wanted them to write. The other depositions are those of other Patels in the same Purguna, who all deny having signed the letter in question. Their depositions contain nothing of importance, and most of them appeared perfectly indifferent as to who is their proper Raja. Bawabhye, the person alluded to as having come for the letter, is one of the Karbarees of Purtaub Sing.

19. The second letter is said to have been written from the village of Rampoora in the Nandod Purguna, distant from Nandod about five kos, and to have been signed by three Rajpoots residing in that village. Of these, one is since dead, one signed it, but the other did not. The evidence of the two latter is not of any importance, merely deposing to the facts of the report of Purtaub Sing's birth being circulated, and of his afterwards being brought up by the Raja. The first, however, deposes that no rejoicings were made at the time, because Narsing and his party (in which we may fairly include Ajebsing) said it was false: both likewise positively assert that Ramsing did not go himself to Mandwa to bring Soorujkoor, but that he sent a man for that purpose.

20. The third letter is said to have been sent from Nandod, and to have been signed by eight Desaees and other inhabitants residing in the Nandod Purguna. As I have taken the evidence of the writers of this letter on the

subject of another letter said to have been written by them to Narsing in Sumvut 1870, or A. D. 1813, I did not think it necessary again to take their depositions on the subject of this second letter, conceiving that their opinions and evidence on the present dispute were clearly set forth in their former depositions. I have, however, since seen five of those whose names are affixed, and have learnt that three of them signed it willingly, one was made to do so by force, and the other did not sign it at all.

21. The fourth letter is stated to have been written from Gowallee, and to have been signed by all the Desaees and Patels of that Purguna, but has only the names of nine persons actually affixed; of these, however, only two actually signed it, and of them one was induced to do so by the directions of Bawabhye, the person I have before mentioned, without reading the letter himself or having it read to him; this latter person gives his voice in favour of Narsing, and the other appeared indifferent. It would be altogether a waste of time to make any other remark upon the dreadful perjury and falsehood to be observed in the depositions of two of the persons said to have signed this letter, except that it cannot give us a very high opinion of the cause of Purtaub Sing that his Karbaree should find himself compelled to avail himself of the testimony of such disreputable witnesses.

22. The three following letters were written from Ruttunpoor, distant from Nandod about twenty-five kos, and were really signed by those whose names are affixed. They were obtained by the same person and in the same manner as the preceding ones. The evidence contained in the depositions of the writers of these letters is not of much importance; only one of them directly gives his voice in favour of Purtaub Sing, because he has heard that Ramsing nourished and brought him up; the remainder appeared perfectly indifferent on the subject.

23. The ninth and tenth letters are written from Nandod, and to them are affixed the names of eleven Bramins, inhabitants of that place. Of these, six signed willingly, four from fear of being injured if they did not do so, and one did not sign it. Their evidence has been taken, and is of importance. The first witness was one of the *Rajgoors* in the service of the Rajpeepla Government: he is guilty of many misstatements; he says, for instance, that Soorujkoor was eighteen or twenty years old when she was married, that Ramsing sent for his wife two or three months after he had ascended the Gadee, and that Purtaub Sing was only two months old when she returned. He states he was with the Raja himself at the time, and is therefore certain that he (Ramsing) did not go himself to bring her. This fact is likewise corroborated by four others of the persons said to have signed these letters. One of the witnesses states that he heard from many people that Soorujkoor was pregnant before he heard of the birth of Purtaub Sing. The direct falsehood the

deponent Senbhye told, renders his evidence suspicious. Baroot Vuckut Ram is the person who did not sign the letter; but I think he would not have refused to have done so had he been present, but merely make the remark to show the probability of many of the other signatures having been made in that same manner by persons who had no right to do so. This deponent states he heard of Soorujkoor's pregnancy prior to Purtaub Sing's birth. I deem it right to mention a fact which of itself renders the evidence of two of the writers of this letter very suspicious. On the 13th of December last Purtaub Sing's Karbaree gave me a list containing the names of nine females he intended to produce as his witnesses; subsequently, however, he informed me that five of them would not attend. Upon inquiry I found that they had not been consulted, but that their husbands had promised (and, according to report, under certain conditions) to compel them to give evidence on their side of the question, but found all their endeavours unavailing. Amongst these were the wives of Vujah Sunker Josee and Mahdoram Bhut. I did all I could afterwards to persuade these women to attend me; but they refused, threatening to commit violence upon themselves if compelled to do so, and I reluctantly desisted from the attempt.

24. The four persons who state they were obliged to sign the letter by force, are the same who are alluded to in the 35th para. of my former report. They gave their evidence before at Baroda in 1819, since which, one of them, by name Bapoo Bhut, is dead: the others have again given their evidence, and in it is to be found additional information of consequence. Hurreechunder specifies three different occasions on which he saw Soorujkoor a year after her marriage, and she appeared quite a girl. He states her age to have been ten or eleven when she was married; that she demanded Bhandaree from her husband, on account of the boy, before she returned to him. The fact he mentions of Meetabaee, the mother of Jeytsing, requesting Goolabkoor, another of the wives of Ramsing, to sham pregnancy, is very important. Although it stands upon the testimony of this person alone, yet from what I have been able to ascertain of his character, from the manner in which he delivered his testimony and other circumstances, I must deem it worthy of credit. It is certainly a probable story, as the age of Goolabkoor rendered the success of the imposture more likely, than it would have been when the person who acted the principal part of the scene was so young as Soorujkoor appears to have been. I think the circumstance of the witness at once informing me no other person to his knowledge knew of the fact, as the conversation which passed between him and Goolabkoor, when the latter came to ask his advice upon the subject, was only between themselves, is in favour of his statement being true; as had he preconcerted the story with others, he would most probably have backed it up by the testimony of other persons procured for the purpose,

a task which the little consideration the natives in general unfortunately attach to an oath rendered by no means difficult. The deponent Despandee Muttun states that news arrived at Nandod of the Sutmasee ceremony having been performed at Mandwa, and of Soorujkoor's being delivered of a son, which everybody suspected was false.

25. The letters given me by Wurnaser since I left Baroda are from persons living in the Balode, Ruttunpoor, and Jubboogaum Purgunas. The first is signed by three persons only, one of whom is since dead. The two persons who are alive gave their evidence, which needs no remark, except that the one is full of falsehoods, and the other states that Narsing was Raja, and that people said Purtaub Sing was the son of Ramsing. The second letter is written from Beloor, a village in the Ruttunpoor Purguna, and is signed by six Patels of villages in that Purguna, all of whom acknowledge having signed it, but give different stories regarding it. Two of them neither read the letter nor had it read to them, one of them states that the Bramin who brought the news of Purtaub Sing's birth was sent by Ajebsing, assigning as the cause of his making this assertion that Ramsing was in confinement at the time and Ajebsing was his father, and therefore must have been the person who sent him. Two of the writers, however, assert what is more probable, that the Bramin was sent from Mandwa. The letter is mostly written from hearsay. The third letter is written from the Jubboogaum Purguna, the most distant of all the others from the capital of Rajpeepla. It is signed by four persons, three of whom acknowledge that they signed it; the other, however, asserting that they merely wrote a letter in reply to one they had received, stating that they were willing to write whatever the generality of the people of Rajpeepla agreed to say; he deposes likewise that he did not sign the letter, but was told it had been sent to Baroda.

26. Such is the issue of my inquiries regarding the authenticity of the letters produced by Purtaub Sing, which must be considered prejudicial to his cause. The only letters which were undoubtedly written by those whose signatures are affixed, are those I have remarked upon in the 22nd para. of this letter, and these, it must be remarked, make no mention of the Chandla mark having been made by Ramsing on Purtaub Sing's forehead, a short time before his death. The other letters are nearly *verbatim* the same, and some of them having been signed by persons living in Mandwa, and others by persons living thirty or forty kos distant from that place, we may naturally infer they were drawn out by the same person, and the signatures subsequently obtained from those whose names are affixed. It is necessary here to correct an error in the translation of these letters, which states that the usual ceremonies were performed on the occasion of Purtaub Sing's birth; not one of them, however, assert this; but the ceremony alluded to is the Choul Kurum ceremony (answering to the

Junovee ceremony observed by Bramins), which consists in shaving all the hair off the boy's head, with the exception of a single lock on the top. This all the letters state Ramsing caused to be performed to Purtaub Sing. It is generally celebrated when the boy commences his fifth year.

27. I now proceed to remark upon the three enclosures, marked C, which contain the depositions, twenty-two in number, of the witnesses produced by Purvoodas, the Karbaree of Narsing, to make good his master's claims. The eleven first depositions are those of the Thakoor of the village of Shanore, and ten other persons, either the relations or dependants of the former. These are principally useful as evincing the sentiment of the principal persons residing in a village about a mile distant from Mandwa at the alleged time of Soorujkoor's being delivered of Purtaub Sing. They are free from contradiction, and were, generally speaking, given in a clear and satisfactory manner. They all agree in stating that Purtaub Sing was not the son of Ramsing, but of Jyesing Rana, as his wife Soorujkoor was too young to be capable of bearing a child: her age at the time is differently stated by them to have been from ten to twelve years. One of the witnesses states the affair was in the first instance whispered about in secret, but afterwards talked about publicly, and adds that Ramsing sent for his wife some time after he had been seated on the Gadee, but she refused to return until he had granted her Bhandaree. Two of them state that Ramsing himself sent a message to Mandwa, directing his wife to sham pregnancy, in order to save his life. They likewise depose to the usual ceremonies being observed in Mandwa, the same as if Soorujkoor had really been delivered of a son, but people considered it to be a trick. Two of the deponents gave their evidence before at Baroda, and their two statements correspond exactly with one another; one of them stating, in addition to what he before deposed, that he heard of the usual ceremonies being performed in the fifth and seventh months, people however observing that such was done to prevent Ajebsing from killing Ramsing.

28. The next in order is the re-examination of Purope Dajee Ram, the person alluded to in the 31st and 32nd paragraphs of my former letter; and knowing the importance of his testimony from the circumstance of his having been one of Ramsing's officiating Bramins, I did all that I was able in order to discover any circumstance which might render his testimony suspicious, which, however, I have not done; and I feel it right to observe, that no one could have given more satisfactory replies to the numerous queries put to him, and from his appearance I should consider him to be a very respectable witness. The substance of his evidence is as follows: That Soorujkoor demanded Bhandaree from her husband on account of Purtaub Sing, before she returned to him; that the boy was carried to Rajpeepla two months after Soorujkoor herself had returned; that Ramsing at times played

with the boy, but at others was angry with him, and made use of such expressions as "turn out the boy, I do not know whose seed he is"; and deponent gives an instance, on one occasion when he (the deponent) was about to make the Chandla mark on the child's forehead, when the Raja prevented him; he (the Raja) observing that he was not sprung from his seed. The deponent states that he was present when Soorujkoor was married to Ramsing, and guessed she was not more than eleven years old, as she had no breasts. He states the cause of Ramsing being confined, the discovery of a plot he was detected agitating to deprive his father of his dominions, because the latter would not increase his allowances. He states that he saw Soorujkoor prior to her escape from Mandwa, at which time, to the best of his belief, she was not pregnant, as she was too young and had never had monthly courses; that the Punchmasa and Sutmasa ceremonies were not performed, as his presence was necessary. He likewise deposes that several customary ceremonies were omitted at the time Purtaub Sing was placed on the Gadee, and that it was Kishundas Bukshee who was the principal person by whose means he was placed on the Gadee. In conclusion, he deposes he has heard that Ramsing wrote a letter to Narsing at Oodepoor, a short time before his death, requesting him to come and take charge of the government of Rajpeepla, as Purtaub Sing was not his son; but that Narsing did not come to Rajpeepla, as he feared it might be a plot to destroy him.

29. The Bramin alluded to in the evidence of this deponent, by name Jyesunker, is the same whose testimony I have remarked upon in para. 23 of this letter. The facts he mentions, of his knowing that Soorujkoor was not pregnant when she escaped to Mandwa, as she had never had her monthly courses, is of great importance. The ceremony he alludes to, which it would have been his duty to perform had she ever had them, is that known by the name of *Gurbahdan*, and is one of rejoicing and great publicity. The meeting he alludes to, which took place between His Highness Futteh Sing and Narsing, occurred in 1872, A. D. 1816, after the arrangement made by the Bhow had been concluded. It must likewise be observed that this witness deposes that it is not customary for the Raja about to die to make the Tulah mark upon the forehead of his successor, as it is stated (in the letters produced by Purtaub Sing) Ramsing did, but it ought to be done by the Rajgoor.

30. The next deposition is that of a person by name Huttysing Chowra, and is the person alluded to in the 24th para. of my former letter as having written a letter to Mr. Williams, replying to a set of questions sent to him for that purpose. He deposes that Soorujkoor was ten or eleven years old when she was married to Ramsing, and that it was about a year after that she was said to have given birth to Purtaub Sing, which is false; that he recollects Ramsing going to Mandwa for the purpose of seizing Salum Jumadar, on

which occasion the deponent accompanied him. Ramsing saw Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing, but did not acknowledge the latter to be his son. He positively states that neither Soorujkoor nor Purtaub Sing returned with Ramsing to Rajpeepla, and acknowledges that it was he (the deponent) who persuaded the Raja to send for them. He gave this advice, because he knew the trick had been made to save the Raja's life, and adds that he himself was sent to bring them, by the Raja, who gave the Bhandaree of Abdullah Jumadar to Soorujkoor. In conclusion the deponent gives three very plausible reasons, which, combined together, induced Ramsing to act towards Purtaub Sing in the way he did, adding that he (the deponent) is certain that Ramsing had no fatherly affection for Purtaub Sing, who he has often seen ordered out of the Raja's presence when brought into it.

31. The evidence of Huttysing, whether we consider the situation he formerly held, or that in which he now is, must be considered of the highest weight and importance. His former situation was that of a man in the service of Ramsing, who, by a series of faithful services, raised himself from the lowest to the highest situation his master had it in his power to bestow upon him. His present situation is that of perfect independence, living in the village of Shoreulterut, under the protection of the British Government, upon the wealth he accumulated in Ramsing's service, and upon the produce of the land he farms in that village. His former situation must have made him acquainted with all the particulars of this mysterious case, and his present situation, (leaving out of consideration the improbability of his repaying the debt of gratitude he owes to his deceased master, by so unworthily testifying against the just claims of his son, on the supposition that Purtaub Sing is the true son of Ramsing) from its independence, renders it unlikely that he has given his testimony from improper conditions and motives. The real cause of his not returning to Rajpeepla, after leaving Ramsing in Sumvut 1864, A. D. 1806, was the fear he entertained of being plundered by Kishundas Bukshee, which may be adduced as one great proof of the immense authority that person had acquired over Ramsing, which was such as not to leave it in the power of the latter to protect those he most esteemed and regarded.

32. The five next depositions are those of three persons who were formerly Karkoons in the employ of Ajebsing and Ramsing, and of two Bramins, one of whom was in the habit of lending money to Ramsing when he was living in Nandod after his marriage with Soorujkoor, and the other was actually living in the same house as Ramsing did on that occasion. All of these agree in stating that Purtaub Sing was not the son of Ramsing, as Soorujkoor being only eleven or twelve years old, she was not capable of bearing a child. That Ramsing positively did not go to Mandwa to bring his wife to Rajpeepla, but that he sent persons for her some months after he had ascended the Gadee;

that Ramsing was not his own master; and that the reason why he treated Purtaub Sing in the way he did, was because he (Purtaub Sing) had been instrumental in saving his life when in confinement.

33. The above witnesses were all very respectable men. The first is about sixty-three years old, and was one of those who were put in confinement at the same time as his master Ramsing was. This man states that it was Kishundas Bukshee who sent for Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing from Mandwa; that he never heard of Soorujkoor's being pregnant prior to the news arriving of her delivery, nor of either Ajebsing or Ramsing having distributed sugar, &c. &c. in Rajpeepla when the news did arrive. He, however, heard that Ramsing caused Purtaub Sing to be seated near him, a short time before his (Ramsing's) death, and cautioned him not to quarrel with any one, but to manage affairs wisely under the Bukshee. The second witness likewise deposes that both Ajebsing and Narsing asserted in his hearing that Purtaub Sing was false, and that Soorujkoor demanded Bhandaree from her husband, which was corroborated by the other Karkoon. The two Bramins frequently saw Soorujkoor when she was living in Mandwa with her husband in the house of Dair Shunker. One of them states, the reason why Ramsing did not send for Soorujkoor for some months after he had been seated on the Gadee was, because he was displeased with her on account of the imposture, adding that the reason of her being eventually sent for was because Kishundas and Moeedeen Jumadar were friends to the people at Mandwa, and it was from fear of them that Ramsing allowed the boy to be passed off as his own son, and took no notice of the imposture. The other states it was in consequence of the advice of the Karbarees that she was recalled to Rajpeepla.

34. The four remaining depositions are those of three relations of Jyesing Rana, and a Rajpoot, who had already given their evidence in Baroda, the nature of which is observed upon in the 18th paragraph of my former letter. I re-examined them with the view of ascertaining the veracity of their testimony by the corroboration of their former statements with those contained in their second depositions. They, however, deposed in substance the same as on the former occasion, giving some additional particulars without contradicting their former testimony. This circumstance must be considered greatly in favour of their testimony, as they were first examined in September 1819. The husband of the daughter of Jyesing Rana, it must be observed, is in the employ of Narsing. He states that on one occasion he heard both the father and mother of his wife declare Purtaub Sing to be their son, and that he has often heard the same from his wife, who always considered Purtaub Sing to be her brother. The second witness was cousin to Jyesing Rana, and agrees with the former witness in stating that Purtaub Sing was eleven days old when Soorujkoor took him. Neither of them ever heard of Jeytsing, Rana

of Mandwa, having given presents to Jyesing, after Purtaub Sing had been delivered to Soorujkoor. It is rather singular that the former witness should not have heard this from his wife, who asserts that her father did receive presents on several occasions from the Rana. Neither of them ever heard of Jyesing Rana having written a letter to Narsing acknowledging that Purtaub Sing was his son. The third witness is a young man residing in the village of Jubboogaum, in the Oodepoor Purguna, and states that it was his mother who informed him that Purtaub Sing was the son of his uncle Jyesing Rana.

35. Such is the additional evidence produced by Narsing, and whether we view the respectability and situations of the deponents, or the nature of the evidence brought forward, we cannot but admit its great superiority over that produced by Purtaub Sing. The statements of the former contain a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, with but few (and those trifling) contradictions in the statements of the several witnesses, which, after what I have already written, I need not say is the very reverse of the evidence produced by the latter.

36. It is necessary for me to observe, that I did not deem it requisite to make any inquiries relative to the authenticity of the letters produced by Narsing, purporting to be from the Raja of Mandwa and thirteen other persons residing in Mandwa and other places, stating that Purtaub Sing was false, &c. &c. This point was ascertained by a series of queries sent to the writers of these letters by Mr. Williams, the replies to which fully corroborated the substance of the letters they wrote to Narsing. Thus, therefore, while the numerous forgeries and false signatures discovered in the letters given to Mr. Williams by Purtaub Sing must considerably detract from the weight which otherwise might have been attached to the statements they contain, we cannot but allow full force to those contained in the letters of his rival, from their being the spontaneous sentiments of the persons whose names are affixed to them.

37. The 4th enclosure, marked D, contains the additional evidence I have obtained on the important point, whether the letter produced by Narsing, purporting to be from Jyesing Rana, is genuine, or (as was stated by the latter in the depositions he gave at Baroda in September 1819) a forgery. The particulars of this letter have already been detailed in the 15th, 16th, 27th, and two following paragraphs of my former letter; as, however, the case is of such vital importance towards admitting a just decision to be passed on the pending dispute, I shall again briefly recapitulate them.

38. The letter in question is dated the 4th of Maha Wud, Sumvut 1875, corresponding with the 14th February 1819, and in it the writer acknowledges that the Ranee Soorujkoor had purchased his son, by name Purtaub Sing, and that he (the writer) informs the person to whom it is addressed of the

circumstance, in order to take away the reproach which the deed had occasioned him amongst his (the writer's) caste. The letter is stated to have been procured through the agency of two Patels of the village of Phophulya in the Sinnor Purguna, and to have been written in the presence of two Bramins, one of whom was the writer of the letter. The two Patels and one of the Bramins were examined in Baroda in 1819, but the other Bramin, the writer of the letter, was not examined with them. The three persons examined deposed that the letter in question was written in their presence, and that Jyesing Rana affixed his signature to it, the contents having been explained to him by one of the Bramins. Jyesing Rana, however, in a deposition he gave at Baroda about the same period, positively denies having signed the letter produced by Narsing, which he states to be a forgery, and declares in conclusion that Purtaub Sing is not his son but the son of Raja Ramsing.

39. It therefore appeared to me necessary not only to examine the Bramin who is stated to have written the letter, but to re-examine the four persons who had already given their depositions at Baroda, to convict them if possible of contradictions, and to learn more fully the circumstances under which the letter was obtained. I regret, however, that the death of Jyesing Rana, under very suspicious circumstances, has prevented my re-examining him.

40. I must here make a short digression, to state such particulars as I have been able to ascertain regarding the death of this important witness. I was first informed of the event by Wurnasee, the Karbaree of Purtaub Sing, but he was unable to inform me what had occasioned his death. I learnt upon inquiry that Jyesing left Baroda on the 22nd of November last, that he arrived at Mandwa on the following day, and that about 10 o'clock on the night of the 24th he died in his own house; and the suddenness of his death occasioned great surprise to his neighbours, no one knowing of what he had died. I must confess, directly I heard of Jyesing's death, a suspicion was excited that all was not right, and I regret to state my inquiries have tended in some degree to confirm that suspicion. I did not arrive at Chanood till the 27th, and had not therefore the opportunity of sending any one to view the body, as it had been burnt before my arrival. I could not, until my return to this place on the 2nd instant, either examine any person who had seen him on his return to Mandwa from Baroda. I have since seen a nephew of Jyesing, who saw him on the day preceding his death. He states that it was his intention to have gone to Jyesing's house directly upon hearing of his death, but was prevented by his sister, whom he had come to visit from Jubboogaum. On this account he did not see the corpse of his uncle, whose death, from its suddenness, had occasioned him great surprise. This person stated that when Jyesing arrived in Mandwa, he was not in very good health, but by no means dangerously ill, and added he never heard any one say that it was suspected

that his uncle had died an unnatural death. He left Mandwa very soon after his uncle's death, as he himself was very ill indeed. By the enclosed deposition, however, of a Rajpoot who was on a visit to a relation in Mandwa at the time, it will be observed that some people suspected that poison had been administered to Jyesing previous to his leaving Baroda, by Soorujkoor, who considered it likely that the true story of Purtaub Sing would be made manifest by his re-examination. This deponent states that he heard this suspicion mentioned by many people in Chanood and Mandwa, and that it was excited by the suddenness of his death. He could not, however, mention the names of any of the persons he had heard say so, assigning as the cause that he is a stranger in Mandwa.

41. In the absence of all direct proof of this abominable act having been committed, I am inclined to hope the suspicion is unfounded, especially as the prevalence of the *cholera morbus* renders it probable that the cause of the suddenness of Jyesing's death may have been occasioned by that dreadful disease. I shall institute further inquiries on the subject, and shall not fail to report any additional information I may obtain, especially if it in any degree tends to lessen the suspicions now attached to his mysterious death. I do not, however, deem it necessary to delay my letter on this account.

42. Having given the imperfect information obtained regarding the death of the most important witness on the subject of the letter produced by Narsing, I now proceed to remark upon the evidence of the other persons concerned in this transaction. The first deposition is that of Oopadya Rajaram, the Bramin who was said to have written the letter, and its substance is as follows:—The deponent was proceeding on his way to the village of Kunalee from Chanood, and on his way there saw four persons sitting near the hut of a Byragee, viz., Narotum and Varsun, two Patels of Phophulya, Jyesing Rana, of Sutee Saoniah, and Umreswer, Nagur Bramin. He was acquainted with the latter person, but not with the other three persons, before the time he alludes to. Umreswer called to the deponent and requested him to write a letter in the name of Jyesing Rana to Narsing, stating that Purtaub Sing was his (Jyesing's) son. The deponent at first refused, but finally consented to do so, in consequence of Jyesing himself requesting him to write it, he (Jyesing) stating that he wished it to be written in order to take the blot off his head of having given his son to Soorujkoor. The deponent states that Umreswer read the letter in his presence to Jyesing, who approved of its contents, but did not affix his signature in the deponent's sight, as he (the deponent) went about his business to Kunalee. The letter being shown to him, he, without the least hesitation, declared it was his handwriting, and the identical letter he wrote on the occasion he has been alluding to.

43. The next deposition is that of Narotum, one of the Patels of the village

of Phophulya, alluded to in the deposition of Rajaram. This deponent having again deposed to the fact of Jyesing having given the letter in question, and stated as the cause of Jyesing's wishing the transaction to be kept secret, the fear he entertained that Jeytsing, the Rana of Mandwa, would destroy him if it came to his knowledge, gives the following explanation of his being present when the letter was written. The deponent had proceeded in company with Varsun, another Patel of Phophulya, to Baroda, on the subject of a dispute they then had with the Desaee of Nowsaree, under whose authority their village is. On this occasion they met with Purvoodas, the Karbaree of Narsing, who having seen them before at Phophulya, recognised them, and asked them to obtain, if possible, a letter from Jyesing, acknowledging that Purtaub Sing was his (Jyesing's) son. To this they agreed, the deponent stating that his reason for so doing was the numerous reports he had heard that Purtaub Sing actually was the son of Jyesing. About two months after their return from Baroda, Jyesing came to the village of Phophulya to collect some Geeras rights, and the deponent took this opportunity of requesting him to give the letter in question. Jyesing replied he would first consult his sister on the subject, who had in the first instance persuaded him to give his son to Soorujkoor, and would meet the deponent another time. The deponent then states that Purvoodas directed Umreswer Bramin some time after this to endeavour to procure a letter from Jyesing through the agency of the deponent and Varsun, and that the Bramin having come to Phophulya and informed them of it, they all three proceeded to Chanood, a village about one kos from Mandwa. On their arriving there, the two Patels proceeded to Mandwa, leaving Umreswer in Chanood. They proceeded to Jyesing's house, and on being asked by him what they were come about, the deponent reminded him of what had passed between them on a former occasion regarding a letter. Jyesing at first refused to give the letter, but finally agreed to meet them the following morning at the hut of Lukhmidas Byragee. The next morning the two Patels, accompanied by Umreswer, went to the place appointed, and having waited about two ghurees, and Jyesing not making his appearance, Varsun was sent to call him. Varsun went and returned, Jyesing accompanying him. The two Patels having taken an oath to keep the matter a secret, Jyesing observed he was not able to write, but if any one would write a letter for him he would put his mark to it. The deponent then corroborates the testimony of Rajaram as to the place and the number of persons who were present when the letter was written, and as to Umreswer requesting Rajaram to write the letter, the former at first refusing, but finally consenting to do so upon Jyesing himself requesting him to write it, as well as to Umreswer's reading the letter to Jyesing. The deponent concludes by stating that Jyesing affixed his mark to the letter, of his own free will and consent, in his (the deponent's)

presence, and assigns as the reason why Jyesing confessed the fact to the deponent, that he (Jyesing) was Geerassia of the village of Phophulya, and every year received a certain quantity of grain from the deponent.

44. The third deposition is that of Varsun, the other Patel of Phophulya, alluded to in the two former depositions. He corroborates Narotum's evidence, stating the time at which Purvoodas first asked them to procure the letter from Jyesing; of Umreswer coming to them at Phophulya, and of the three going together to Chanood for the purpose of procuring the letter; of the particulars which occurred after their arrival at Chanood; with the addition that it was the Patels who pointed out the Byragee's hut as a convenient place at which the letter might be written, and of its being agreed between them that in case any one inquired of them where they were going, they were to say that they were going to the Byragee's hut to borrow money from him. He corroborates Narotum's statement as to what occurred the following morning, adding that no conversation passed between Jyesing and himself when he went to call him, but that the former accompanied him immediately and willingly. He likewise confirms Narotum's testimony as to what occurred after Jyesing's arrival, adding that Umreswer was in the first instance requested to write the letter, but he (Umreswer) refused, observing some other person had better write it, to avoid people suspecting anything. He deposes to the same effect as both the other witnesses as to the number of persons present, and concludes by saying that the letter having been previously read to Jyesing by Umreswer, and its contents having been approved of by the former, he (Jyesing) signed it in his presence.

45. The fourth deposition is that of Umreswer Bramin, who it appears had gone to Baroda to recover an instalment of a sum of money become due which he had lent to Purvoodas, when the latter requested him to endeavour to procure the letter through the agency of the two Patels. This witness confirms the testimony of the two Patels as to the fact of his going to them to Phophulya, adding that it was at the suggestion of Narotum that Varsun was requested to accompany them. He corroborated their evidence, of the Patels on their arrival at Chanood proceeding to Mandwa, and states that they informed him on their return that Jyesing had promised to meet them the following morning at the hut of Luckmeedas Byragee. He gives the same account of what occurred the next morning previous to Jyesing's joining them, and states that when he arrived, he (the deponent) asked him whether Purtaub Sing was his son? and Jyesing replying in the affirmative, the deponent requested him to write a letter to that effect. He then corroborates Varsun's testimony as to Jyesing's requesting him (the deponent) to write the letter for him, and his refusing to do so, and adds that the Patels were likewise asked by Jyesing to write it, but excused themselves on the ground of not

being able to write well. In conclusion he states the same facts as the others, of his requesting Rajaram to write the letter and his refusing until requested by Jyesing to do so, giving in substance the same conversation which passed between them, and states that he (the deponent) having read the letter to Jyesing, the latter put his mark to it, in the presence of the deponent and the two Patels, Rajaram having left them to proceed on his way to Kunalee. After this had been done, Jyesing cautioned them to keep the transaction secret, and the parties separated, and the deponent carried the letter to Baroda and delivered it to Purvoodas.

46. I have detailed at length the evidence of these four persons, in order to place this important fact in as clear a light as possible; and no one, I should think, after perusing the statements contained in their depositions, can reasonably doubt that the letter to which they refer is genuine, and that it was voluntarily given by Jyesing Rana, who must have been induced, either by threats or bribes, to recant his former statements. We can easily imagine four persons entering into an agreement to tell one and the same story regarding any particular fact, yet it cannot be supposed possible that the four persons whose evidence I have been remarking upon should be able, in the strict cross-examination they underwent, to avoid numerous contradictions in their replies to questions they could not have known would have been put to them, on the supposition that the story they tell is false. In the case, however, before us, each deponent relates the same particulars, even to the minute details of conversation which passed on the occasion, without the least equivocation or confusion, each person giving some additional information occurring to his recollection, which it is natural to suppose might not be remembered by all the parties to the transaction, which took place upwards of two years since. There is, however, one contradiction observable in the evidence of the two Bramins. The writer of the letter deposes that Umreswer read the letter in his (the writer's) presence, and that Jyesing approved of the contents of it in his hearing. Umreswer states that he only read a part of the letter in the writer's presence, and that Jyesing did not approve of the contents in his presence. I do not think much importance can be attached to this circumstance, or that it can much affect their testimony; it is the only difference which occurs, and Jyesing might have approved of the part which was read to him in the writer's hearing, prior to the latter's leaving the hut.

47. For the manner in which the evidence regarding this letter was delivered, I beg leave to refer to the remarks made at the end of each deposition at the time they were taken. I have not been able to discover a single circumstance, which might render the testimony of either of the four witnesses in any degree suspicious. The Bramin who wrote the letter resides generally in Nandod, possesses some hereditary property, and trades on a small scale: he

does not appear to have had any connection with Narsing or the advocates of his cause. Umreswer is a man of considerable wealth, and his principal employment is lending out money at interest, and, according to his own testimony, he appears to have had money transactions with the Karbaree of Narsing prior to the period at which the letter was written. The two Patels bear a good character in their village, and appeared simple and illiterate men.

48. I have the honour to return the original letter from Jyesing, together with a specimen of the writing of Rajaram, in order that the two may be compared together. With respect to the former, it is necessary to observe that the word *Sumut*, commencing the seventh line from the top, appears to have been written by a different person than the one who wrote the other part of the letter, not only from the difference in the style, but from a different *s* being written than the one used throughout the letter, the palatal *s* being used in every other instance, except in this word, in which the dental *s* is made use of. Narsing's Karbaree, upon being shown the letter, admitted there was an apparent difference, and could not account for it, except by supposing the writer might have changed his pen. This interpolation, supposing it to be so, is not of any importance, as it does not in any degree alter the most material part of the letter, but merely writes the salaam of Jyesing and that of all persons residing in Mandwa to Narsing, instead of the salaam of Jyesing alone. Regarding the letter, I have not called any number of persons before me to decide whether it is the writing of the person who wrote the letter for Jyesing, considering it likely that the persons I might select might be interested in the cause of one of the two parties, which might prompt them to give a wrong decision, and conceiving it therefore more advisable that the comparison should be made at Baroda than at Nandod. From what I have written, however, it will readily be inferred what my opinion is on the subject; and I cannot avoid making one more observation in favour of the letter being genuine, viz. the very circumstance of a disinterested person being called in to write the letter, and of the other parties having refused to write it to avoid exciting suspicion. This must be considered as a convincing proof of no force or undue influence being resorted to in procuring the letter from Jyesing, otherwise they would not have made any delay on account of so trifling a circumstance.

49. Narsing having established so important a fact as the above, I did not hesitate candidly to inform Wurpasee, Purtaub Sing's Karbaree, of the circumstance, explaining to him how strongly it would weigh against his master's claims, and directing him, if he was able, to produce any evidence to controvert it. It is almost to be regretted that I did so, otherwise I might have prevented several persons from committing the dreadful crime of perjury. When I informed Wurnasee of it, I warned him of the consequences which

would follow the discovery of false witnesses being made use of by him for the purpose I had mentioned, as such would in the end only be detrimental to the cause they were brought forward to support: the issue will, however, show my caution was altogether disregarded.

50. The three principal persons by whom Wurnasee hoped to diminish the force of the fact of Jyesing Rana's having given the letter to Narsing, are Hurba Bapoo, nephew to Myral Narrain, and Camavisdar of the Sinnor Purguna; Ambydas, a Patel of the village of Phophulya; and Nursudhut, a Bramin, who is occasionally employed by Purtaub Sing in the capacity of a Karkoon. It would be a needless waste of time to enter into a long discussion as to the nature of the evidence contained in their respective depositions, and I shall therefore confine my remarks to within as narrow limits as I am able. Hurba Bapoo states, that in consequence of Wurnasee sending Nursudhut to inform him that two of the Patels of the village of Phophulya were interfering in his (Wurnasee's) affairs, he sent for them separately and inquired of them on the subject, on which occasion they both confessed that Narsing had requested them to do the business for him, and that they had agreed to do it for the sake of their bellies. He further states that Narotum and Varsun told him that they had been promised 500 rupees, 100 of which they had received in 1874, which sum was actually paid to the deponent's Mehta in part payment of the revenue due from the Patel. The deponent directly declares, that neither of the Patels would inform him what trick they alluded to, and therefore he (the deponent) does not know to what trick allusion was made, but supposes it was made to a trick performed, and not one which still remained to be executed. Ambydas, who it appears is the person through whom Hurba Bapoo transacts all his affairs connected with the village of Phophulya, gave a description of an attempt he (Ambydas) made, with the knowledge of Hurba Bapoo, to bribe Narotum to give Wurnasee a letter declaring that the letter produced by Narsing was false. He states that Narotum agreed to do so, upon which the deponent informed Hurba Bapoo of it, who replied he could not give any money for the letter, but told the deponent to ask the Karbaree of Purtaub Sing to do so. This Ambydas did, and Nursudhut returned to Chanood to ask Wurnasee about it. The deponent then states that notwithstanding Narotum had agreed to give the letter, he (the deponent) during Nursudhut's absence asked Narotum what answer he should give to Nursudhut when he returned, when Narotum replied he would not give the letter, but would say so *vivâ voce*. Now if Narotum had agreed to give the letter in the first instance, what occasion was there for Ambydas putting the above question to him? When Nursudhut returned, he told the deponent that he would agree to give to Narotum whatever he (Ambydas) should settle, upon which the deponent informed him of the answer Narotum had given

him, and likewise informed Hurba Bapoo of what had passed, who told him to let the business alone. Ambydas then, in direct contradiction to the statement of Hurba Bapoo, asserts that he was present when Hurba Bapoo spoke to Varsun on the subject. He gives a different statement (as to the remuneration Varsun stated they had received for getting the letter) from that given by Hurba Bapoo. This witness, therefore, proves that Hurba Bapoo has been guilty of two most infamous falsehoods, the one in stating that he did not know what trick they conversed about, and the other that Ambydas did not hear what conversation passed between him and Varsun, when the former directly declares he was sent for by Hurba Bapoo, who informed him in Varsun's presence of the conversation which had passed between them. It is worthy of observation that Ambydas acknowledges he neither heard Narotum nor Varsun declare that the letter they had procured from Jyesing was false. Although I might make many remarks upon the evidence of Nursudhut, which exceeds that of the two former witnesses in the number of the falsehoods and contradictions it contains, I shall merely observe that the account he gives, regarding what took place at Sinnor varies in many essential respects from that of the two former deponents. He corroborates Ambydas's statements as to Hurba Bapoo's knowing what trick the two Patels alluded to, and of the conversation which passed between Varsun and Hurba Bapoo being repeated by the latter to Ambydas, and declares it was Hurba Bapoo himself who put the question to Narotum regarding the money, and not Ambydas. He denies having told Ambydas that he would agree to give to Narotum whatever he settled, adding that Wurnasee refused to give any money for a letter from Narotum; but he confesses that Ambydas informed him, on his return to Sinnor, that Narotum, during his absence, had said he would not give a letter. He states that Varsun declared in the presence of Hurba Bapoo, Ambydas, and the deponent, that the letter was false, and that they did it for the sake of their bellies. The two following depositions are those of two other Patels of Phophulya, whose names were given in to me by Wurnasee, as witnesses he intended to produce to give evidence on the same subject; but I conclude their virtue was too strong to be corrupted by the temptations which may have been held out to them, as they both declared they knew nothing on the subject.

51. Such is the infamous conspiracy which has been entered into, not to prove the letter to be a forgery, but to vilify the characters of two of the persons through whose agency it was obtained. It is difficult for me to state whether my astonishment was more excited by the mysteriousness of the manner in which Hurba Bapoo delivered his evidence, or by the simplicity and folly of the Patel in detailing a systematic attempt made by himself, with the

countenance of his master, to bribe over the Patels; or by the cunning and craftiness displayed by the Karkoon on the occasion. It is impossible to account for Hurba Bapoo's motive in denying that he knew the trick alluded to by the Patels, except from the vain hope that by giving his evidence in enigmas he would avoid the guilt of perjuring himself.

52. Although the internal evidence of the falsity of the above testimony is sufficiently apparent, I considered it necessary to re-examine the two Patels on the subject, and more particularly regarding the 100 rupees Hurba Bapoo stated they paid to his Mehta, being the sum they had received from Umreswer for getting the letter from Jyesing Rana. In their depositions will be observed the whole history of what took place at Sinnor; the bribes which were offered to them in case they complied with the wishes of their master; the threats of incurring the displeasure of their master, and his withholding a small sum annually due to them from being Patels in case of non-compliance; and, above all, a most satisfactory explanation regarding the sum Hurba Bapoo stated was received from them by his master in Sumvut 1874.

53. It appears that the money in question was borrowed from Umreswer, by the two Patels, to pay their revenue; that the money is still unpaid; that lands were mortgaged on account of the debt, and bonds drawn out in the regular manner by the Tulatee or Karkoon of the village of Phophulya. I have taken the evidence of the Bramin who lent the money, as well as that of the Tulatee who drew out the bonds. From these it will appear the money was borrowed on account of Hurba Bapoo having sent Mohsils on the village of Phophulya to collect the balance of revenue due to him. I have seen the bonds, and they are drawn out in every respect conformably to custom; the rate of interest is 15 per cent., and the bonds are witnessed by the person who drew them out, and the bond of Narotum witnessed by Varsun, and that of the latter by Narotum. It is necessary to observe, that the person from whom the money was borrowed is the same who was concerned in the procuring the letter from Jyesing, and on that account, if the fact of the money having been borrowed from him rested upon his evidence alone, it might be considered as suspicious, but being so clearly supported by the evidence of the Tulatee, who came altogether unprepared for his examination, and Umreswer living in Phophulya in the capacity of money-lender, and as such it is natural to be supposed that the Patels would repair to him in the exigency of their case, I do not think the truth of the money having been borrowed can reasonably be doubted. How lamentable is it, therefore, to think that a man (I will not say of respectability, but) possessing such wealth as Hurba Bapoo is master of, should so far degrade his character, as not only to consent to become the principal instrument in a base conspiracy to deprive these two poor Patels of their reputation, but to increase two-fold the infamy his conduct so justly

merits, by endeavouring to establish the fact of their having received money from Umreswer gratuitously, when in fact they were compelled to borrow it, at an exorbitant and ruinous rate of interest, to satisfy his own clamorous demands for the revenue due to him as Camavisdar of Sinnor!

54. The last deposition contained in the 4th enclosure, is that of the person who was sent to Phophulya to summon the Patels to attend me, which requires no other remark, except that it corroborates the statement of the Patels as to the answer given by them when he informed them of the object of his mission. The letter produced by Narsing having there been proved as clearly as circumstances will admit to be genuine, I might perhaps be warranted in concluding my letter without making any further remark upon the subject; as, however, the case cannot possibly be made too clear, I shall proceed to offer a few observations on the nature of the evidence contained in the four remaining enclosures, considering that such will afford additional proof of the legitimacy of Narsing's claims to the succession.

55. The fifth enclosure, marked E, contains the result of my inquiries relative to the letter alluded to in the 37th and 38th paragraphs of my former letter. The letter in question is dated the 11th of Kartick Wud, Sumvŭt 1870, corresponding with the 18th of November 1813, and is produced by Narsing, who states it was given to him by the persons whose names are affixed to it, at the time he (Narsing) came to Nandod for the purpose of making a settlement with Myral Narrain, of his dispute. In this letter is written that the writers of the letter are all ready to obey Narsing's orders, and that, when he returned to the hills, they would cross the Nerbudda with their families, and leave the Purguna deserted, until a settlement of Narsing's affairs should be concluded, as they did not wish to have anything to do with Myral Narrain and the false Purtaub Sing. Bhatt security is given by the writers of the letter for the performance of their part of the agreement. A paper is, however, produced by Purtaub Sing, bearing the signatures of four only of the persons who signed the letter in question, stating that the letter was obtained by force, as they signed it to save their crops (which were ready to be cut) from being plundered, and that the word false was not inserted before the name of Purtaub Sing in the original letter, but has subsequently been interpolated.

56. Nagur Ambydas, one of the persons said to have signed the paper produced by Purtaub Sing, is dead; on reference, however, to the deposition of the three other persons, it will be observed, that they all admit that the letter given to Narsing was signed willingly and of their own accord, assigning as the cause, however, of their doing so, the wish to save their crops from being plundered, and that they gave money to Narsing on the same occasion with a similar view. They all deny having ever signed any statement declaring it was obtained by compulsion. Two of them, however, state that the word

false was not inserted, though Gunnesjee did not say so until after much hesitation and confusion; the other person declared he did not know whether it was inserted or not. The three other depositions are those of three others of the persons who signed the letter given to Narsing. One of the Bhatts who became security is since dead; the other had left Nandod prior to my arrival, and I could not find out whither he had gone. The evidence of the last mentioned persons states, likewise, that the letter was given of their own accord, not however with a view of saving their crops, but with that of getting Myral Bhow out of the country, and because they considered Narsing to be the proper Chieftain of Rajpeepla. It is to be observed that Purvoodas Dessaee had already given in a written statement declaring that the letter was written by him, and that the word *Kotah* was inserted before the name of Purtaub Sing in the original; the other two depose that they cannot recollect whether it was inserted or not.

57. Such of the persons, therefore, who signed the letter (that I have been able to examine) having unanimously deposed that the letter was given to Narsing willingly and of their own accord, and being equally divided in the motives by which they were actuated in doing so, it remains only now to be considered which of the two statements appears to be the correct one, and to discover whether the act originated from the persons concerned having in view the preservation of their property, or whether it was not the act of an indignant peasantry wishing to free themselves from the domineering and intrusive authority of Myral Narrain, combined with the object of facilitating by it the restoration of the person they considered to be their legitimate Chieftain, to the rights which had been usurped from him.

58. It is necessary shortly to state the circumstances under which Narsing came to Nandod at the period in question. It was at the invitation of Myral Bhow, and a temporary settlement was made by Myral Bhow with Narsing, in order to induce the latter to cease from plundering the country, the basis of which was, that Narsing should remain in Nandod and Purtaub Sing in Mandwa. Purtaub Sing was to have no Karbaree in Rajpeepla, but the management of the country was to be jointly conducted by Narsing and Myral Bhow, and each was to have his own Karkoon. This settlement continued only in force for a few months, when Myral Bhow broke the agreement by refusing to permit Narsing to have his own Karkoon and wishing to allow Purtaub Sing to return to the country. The Jumadars of Nandod came voluntarily forward and proposed to Narsing that (in consequence of Myral Bhow's conduct) he should return to the hills and recommence plundering, and that they would in the mean time desert their houses. Accordingly the letter, the merits of which I have been discussing, was passed to Narsing on the part of the Jumadars; and the former it appears passed a writing, which I have not

been able to obtain, but, from what I have been able to learn, recapitulated the agreement of the opposite party, and stated that when he (Narsing) recommenced plundering the country, their property should be made an exception and be considered sacred.

59. The fact of the Jumadars coming voluntarily forward and making the above proposition to Narsing, is rendered more than probable from the circumstance of his not being under the necessity of leaving Nandod, having himself at the time a very respectable force, without any other opposed to him, and consequently at liberty to do whatever he pleased. If the agreement was made with a view of preserving their property, would it not be so stated in the original letter? and is it likely so many of the most respectable Desaees of the Nandod Purguna should have consented to make so great a sacrifice as the abandonment of their houses and all that is generally held so dear by mankind, merely with a view of saving a few crops of standing corn (which could not have been of any great value from the season at which the letter was written)? This can hardly be supposed probable, and we must look for some much more powerful incentive for the act, and therefore conclude they must have been actuated by the motives stated by the three last deponents. If this is a fair conclusion, the three first deponents, it is evident, must originally have been on the side of Narsing. From some cause, however, they have changed sides, having all three given evidence at Baroda in favour of Purtaub Sing, and the circumstance of their changing sides renders their evidence (which is of itself unimportant) of little value.

60. It is necessary to point out a fact deposed to by Purvoodas, which occurred about the time of Ramsing's death, viz. a Jassoos being sent from Baroda by Babajee to Myral Bhow, directing him not to present cloths to Purtaub Sing on the termination of the days of mourning for Ramsing, and that although cloths were subsequently presented to him on the part of the Gaekwar Government through the influence of Gungadhur Shastree, they were not given at the usual and proper time. He likewise states that about 80,000 rupees were given away at Baroda on the occasion by Myral Bhow, and adds that he is acquainted with these facts from being in employment at the time. This is another circumstance which must operate strongly against the cause of Purtaub Sing. In the deposition of Bhowanydas will be seen an account of his having been forcibly obliged to sign a letter in the Durbar by Gunnesjee Desaee and Gunnoobe Mama (a Karkoon belonging to the Gaekwar Government) without being allowed to peruse its contents; a fact I merely allude to, as evincing one more to the many proofs which exist, of the undue measures which have been resorted to by Purtaub Sing and his adherents to produce the little evidence they have been able to scrape together in support of their cause.

61. On referring to Umursee for an explanation of the manner in which the letter was obtained, he gave me the following evasive and unsatisfactory reply. He stated that the letter was brought to him (Umursee) by one of his men, who had been sent to Nandod for the purpose of investigating the point; but he does not recollect who brought it to him, or who was the person who was sent to carry on the investigation. Upon being asked how many persons signed the letter? he replied, all those who signed the former letter, with the exception of two only; when, as I have already stated, the original letter was signed by seven persons independent of the two Bhatts, and that given in by Purtaub Sing has only the names of four persons affixed to it. Umursee added that he did not know who gave the letter to his man, as he did not ask him the question. No further proof, therefore, can be required as to the letter produced being an impudent and barefaced forgery, and at the same time one of the most ill-contrived that ever was attempted.

62. The 6th enclosure, marked F, contains the answers of some of the most respectable inhabitants (57 in number) of Nandod and other places I have visited, to thirteen questions drawn out on the subject of the present dispute, principally with the view of ascertaining the several points adverted to in the 4th paragraph of this letter. The evidence contained in this enclosure must be deemed worthy of great weight, as although I may have accidentally summoned persons who had before determined what party they would support, the generality of the witnesses, from being the most respectable persons residing in each place, and from being summoned without themselves or either party knowing that such was my intention, may fairly be supposed to have given such replies as they thought were true, especially as they all had the usual oath administered to them according to their faith.

63. The 1st and 2nd questions refer to the age of Soorujkoor at the time she was married to Ramsing, and to the length of time which elapsed after that event before it had been reported she had been delivered of a son. The answers to the 1st question are of course from hearsay, and are as follow. Two* state her age to have been about ten; four† from eleven to twelve; two from twelve to thirteen; and one,‡ who lives thirty kos distant from Nandod, from eighteen to twenty. The other persons could give no answer, but from the above it must be inferred that in all probability Soorujkoor could not have been more than twelve years old when she married Ramsing, and was probably younger. Only four persons replied to the 2nd question, three§ of them stating that it was about two years after her marriage, and the other‖ about five years, that it was reported she was delivered of a son; the former, there is no doubt, is about the correct period that actually intervened.

* F, Nos. 15, 31, and 34.
† F, Nos. 1, 4, 18, and 21—11 and 13.
‡ F, No. 47.
§ F, Nos. 15, 18, 21.
‖ F, No. 8.

64. The 3rd and 4th questions were put to ascertain whether it was generally known that Soorujkoor was pregnant when she left her husband in confinement in Nandod and escaped to Mandwa, and whether people heard of the usual ceremonies being performed in the fifth and seventh months of her pregnancy at the latter place. With the exception of one person alone, all the witnesses reply in the negative to the 3rd question, and this person* acknowledges that he only heard that she was pregnant from one man, by name Putwa. Such being the case, the improbability of her pregnancy is at least established, as it can hardly be supposed the world would have been ignorant of the fact, especially when the publishing of it would have been likely to ensure the life of Ramsing. With the exception of these persons, all reply in the negative to the 4th question. Two of them† say they heard of their being performed; adding however, that people considered it then to be a trick. The other‡ states that he heard of the Sutmasee ceremony being performed only, and not that of the Punchmasee. I think it extremely doubtful whether these ceremonies were celebrated or not, but am inclined to think, from a view of all the evidence which has been produced on the subject, that the ceremony usually observed in the seventh month was gone through, but that observed in the fifth month was omitted. If this is correct, it would argue that the trick was not contemplated when the period at which the Punchmasee ought to have been celebrated occurred.

* F, No. 11.

† F, Nos. 16 and 21.
‡ F, No. 20.

65. Question the 5th was put with the view of ascertaining the general feeling of the country when the report was circulated of Soorujkoor's having been delivered of a son. Fourteen of the persons replied that people considered it was false, and a trick made to save Ramsing's life. Fifteen asserted that people were divided in opinion on the subject; some thinking it was true, and others that it was false. Only one of the persons states that people considered she might have been delivered of a son, the rest answering that they were not able to inform me what people thought of it. The replies given, however, fully prove that the general opinion at the time of the report being spread abroad was that it was false.

66. The three following questions were put with the view of ascertaining the time which elapsed between the period at which Ramsing ascended the Gadee and Soorujkoor's returning to him; whether Ramsing went himself to Mandwa to bring her, or sent persons for that purpose; and whether Soorujkoor demanded Bhandaree from her husband prior to returning to him, and if she did, on what account she thought such necessary. Only nine persons were able to give any reply to the 6th question, and taking the average of the different periods they mention, Soorujkoor did not return to her husband until fifteen months after he had been seated on the Gadee. Taking into con-

sideration the whole of the evidence bearing on this point, I should think this event did not occur before Ramsing had been seated on the Gadee seven or eight months, and not later than twelve or fourteen months after the latter event. In the absence of all written evidence, it is impossible, when the accounts of different persons are so different, to pretend to fix the exact time of her return; it is necessary, however, particularly to notice, that it did not take place, as might be naturally expected, immediately after his accession to power. Eleven persons declare that they are positively certain that Ramsing did not go himself to Mandwa to bring his wife to Rajpeepla, all declaring that they recollect his going to seize Salum Jumadar, but that they are certain that neither Soorujkoor nor Purtaub Sing returned with him on that occasion. Two of these state that they were in Nandod at the time, and saw Ramsing on his return.

Two* others state that they never heard that they returned with Ramsing at the time alluded to; one of them adding that he was in the service of Ramsing at the time. Three state that they have heard that they did not return, and one† only corroborates Soorujkoor's own statement that they both left Mandwa on the same day, but returned by different routes to Rajpeepla. From the above I have not a doubt but that (according to the statement of Huttysing Chowra and many others) Soorujkoor did not return with her husband when the latter did, after the seizure of Salum Jumadar, but that persons were sent for her subsequent to that event. Only three persons were able to give any reply to the 8th question; one of them replying in the affirmative, and stating that Soorujkoor demanded Bhandaree on account of Purtaub Sing, the other two stating that they heard Bhandaree was demanded by her, but they do not know on what account. This cannot, therefore, be considered much additional proof that Bhandaree was actually demanded by her.

* F, Nos. 4 and 7.

† F, No. 19.

67. The 9th question requires no particular remark, but was merely put to learn the accuracy of Soorujkoor's statement (or the contrary) on the subject to which it relates. There is not, however, any doubt but that the Chandla ceremony was performed, as I have examined the Wussawa Bheel whose hereditary right it is to perform it, and he declares that it was performed by his father, who is now dead, and that he himself was one of those present at its performance, and knows that the customary donations were made by Ramsing at the time to his father. Soorujkoor's statement on this point, like most of those she has made, is incorrect.

68. The 10th question was put with a view of ascertaining whether Ramsing, during the time he sat on the Gadee, was his own master, or governed by his Karbarees. This is the only point in which the persons to whom the questions were put almost unanimously agree, as they mostly replied that he was under the authority of his Karbarees, the chief of whom was in the first

instance Salum Jumadar, and after him Kishundas Bukshee and Moedeen Jumadar. On this point no doubt can be entertained, as, independent of the above evidence, the debauched habits and character of the Raja readily induce us to believe that such was the case.

69. The 11th question relates to the letter Narsing states he received from Ramsing, a few days before the latter's death, requesting him to come to Rajpeepla and take charge of the Government, and acknowledging that Purtaub Sing was not his own son. Much additional evidence to substantiate this point has not been obtained, as only four persons replied that they heard such was the case. The Karbaree of Narsing being called upon to produce the letter, informed me his master had lost it, in the struggles he made to recover his just rights, together with the greater part of his other property. This point, therefore, must still rest upon the evidence of Amunkoorbaee, one of Ramsing's surviving wives. The evidence is remarked upon in the 21st para. of my former letter, in which it will be observed she states that her husband informed her that he had written a letter to the above effect to Narsing. The 12th question needs no observation, as it did not elicit any additional information on the subject, which was the object for which it was put.

70. The 13th and last question was put to learn the individual opinion of each person as to which of the two candidates is the legitimate Chieftain of Rajpeepla, and I could not persuade some of the persons to reply to this question. Of those, however, who did, no less than seventeen gave their votes decidedly in favour of Narsing, and seven* others, from their manner, and the indirect answers they gave, I could plainly perceive were only deterred from the fear of sustaining injury, from delivering their sentiments in his favour. Only five persons gave their voice in favour of Purtaub Sing, one† of these stating that such was his opinion because he had already sat on the Gadee, and the rest‡ because he was brought up by Ramsing as his son. Another§ person, from his indirect answer, may be considered to be on the same side. Of the remainder, I consider six‖ to be perfectly neutral, but I could not discover what were the real opinions of the others. It is needless to observe how greatly the above account must be considered in favour of Narsing.

* F, Nos. 12, 14, 25, 29, 30, 44, 48.

† F, No. 33.

‡ F, Nos. 47, 50, 52, 53.

§ F, No. 39.

‖ F, Nos. 38, 42, 45, 46, 54, 55.

71. The 7th enclosure, marked G, contains the answers of forty-one persons to the last of the thirteen questions I have already remarked upon. This was put, in order to ascertain the feeling amongst the Bheels and lower orders, upon the dispute now pending. It will be observed, that the generality of the persons included in this enclosure are Wussawas, or the head Bheels of each village from which they were summoned, and as their opinion may

fairly be considered as that of the inferior Bheels who are under their respective dominion and control, I shall only further remark that the two first persons on the list are Tunna Wussawa, cousin to Rejunjee Wussawa, and Eduljee Parsee, the Karbaree of the latter. The former on the part of himself, and the latter on the part of his master, replied that they considered Narsing as their proper Chieftain, and that both themselves and followers would obey him. Of the remainder only six give their votes in favour of Purtaub Sing; the others, with the exception of one who considers both to be his masters, all deciding without hesitation in Narsing's favour. One of the latter gives an account of what Ramsing said to him on one occasion when he (the deponent) went to Rajpeepla to pay his revenue, declaring that the Raja then told him that Purtaub Sing was not his son, but that of another person.

72. I am now come to the 8th and last enclosure, marked H, containing the evidence of a few persons called before me for the purpose of being examined upon particular facts and circumstances which the situation of the several deponents rendered it probable they might be acquainted with. The three first depositions are those of persons who were living in houses close to that of Dair Shunker's when Soorujkoor escaped from Nandod to Mandwa. They all three declare they never heard that she was in a state of pregnancy at the time. The first witness was formerly in the service of Salum Jumadar, and Dair Shunker (the person in whose house Ramsing and Soorujkoor were living at the time the former was put in confinement) was uncle to the deponent. He deposes that he accompanied his master when Ramsing decoyed him to Mandwa for the purpose of effecting his seizure, and is positive that neither Soorujkoor nor Purtaub Sing accompanied Ramsing when he returned to Rajpeepla after having accomplished the object of his visit to Mandwa. This deponent was in the service of Ajebsing when the news was brought to Rajpeepla of Soorujkoor having been delivered of a son, and is positive that Ajebsing did not distribute sugar, &c. &c. on the event. The 2nd witness states that his women were constantly going to visit Soorujkoor when she was living in the house of Dair Shunker, and from them he understood that she was ten or thirteen years old at that time. The third deponent states that she was only eleven or twelve years old, and corroborates the statement of the first witness that neither Soorujkoor nor the boy returned with Ramsing to Rajpeepla after the seizure of Salum Jumadar. The evidence of the three persons must be considered important, as they could have had no time to prepare the same stories, as they had no warning beforehand that they would be examined on the subject.

73. The five next depositions are those of five Rajpoots, inhabitants of the village of Nowpoora, four of whom were relations to the late Raja Ramsing. Their evidence only strengthens that already produced by Narsing, proving the general feeling in their own village (when the news arrived of

Soorujkoor having been delivered of a son) to have been that it was a trick made to save Ramsing's life. One of them deposes that he knows that Ramsing wrote a letter a short time before his death, requesting Narsing to come and take charge of the government of Rajpeepla, but the latter was afraid to come. He states two causes for Ramsing behaving in the manner he did to Purtaub Sing; first, because he saved the Raja's life, and second, because the Raja was under the authority of his Karbaree and obliged to act as he (the Karbaree) pleased. He adds, however, that the Raja did not always treat him kindly, but was often angry with the boy, asking who he was? and such like expressions in allusion to his birth.

74. The next deposition is that of a Rajpoot living in Jubboogaum, a village in the Oodepoor Purguna. This deponent was a nephew of Jyesing Rana, and fully corroborates the testimony of the other relations of Jyesing as to Purtaub Sing being the son of his (the deponent's) uncle, which was frequently told to the deponent by his mother and an elder brother. Thus, therefore, has not only Jyesing himself confessed the fact of his having given his son to Soorujkoor, but his testimony is confirmed by that of his daughter Rouba, of his son-in-law Pharsing, of his three nephews Kussool Sing, Hammund Rana, and Scombawa Sooruttea, and of his cousin Soom Rana. The evidence of these persons alone would be sufficient to prove the legitimacy of Narsing's claims, as, in giving it, they must be considered to have acted in direct opposition to their own interests, considered in a worldly point of view, which it is natural to be supposed would be forwarded by the advancement of their relation, Purtaub Sing.

75. The two following depositions are very important, being those of two persons who were Mooledars, or domestics, of Ajebsing's, at the time the news was brought to Rajpeepla of Soorujkoor having been delivered of a son. Their evidence proves beyond doubt what was the opinion of Ajebsing on the subject, as the latter would not permit the Bramin who was the bearer of the news to come into his presence, and according to the statement of one of them, Ramsing himself acknowledged it was false, as he had had no previous connection with his wife. This person likewise states that Ajebsing sent a Rajpoot to Mandwa for the purpose of making inquiries on the subject, who returned bringing the information that Soorujkoor had procured the son of Jyesing Rana, to whom she had given 500 rupees, and 120 Coombas of land to be enjoyed by him and his heirs for ever.

76. The three next depositions are those of three inhabitants of the village of Kunote, the one at which Soorujkoor states she halted a short time when she was on her return to her husband at Rajpeepla. I do not think that any doubt can be entertained that Soorujkoor is guilty of a falsehood in stating that she returned with her husband from Mandwa after the latter had seized

Salum Jumadar. The evidence of these three persons tends to confirm the above opinion. It is necessary to observe, that the person at whose house Soorujkoor states she took some refreshment at Kunote, is the same alluded to by Huttysing Chowra, but called by the latter Purtum Boodena, and by the former Bhadoor. I have likewise the honour to forward a letter I have received from Huttysing, in reply to one I wrote to him desiring more particular information on this subject, which is very satisfactory. The following deposition is that of the person alluded to in the 40th para. of this letter, and having been already observed upon, needs no further remark.

77. The next deposition is that of Abdullah Khan, a Jumadar in the service of Narsing. This refers to a settlement which Purtaub Sing states he made with Narsing when the Bhow came to Rajpeepla in Sumvut 1871, and here it is necessary briefly to remark upon the two accounts given to me by the two Karbarees of Narsing and Purtaub Sing regarding the point. Purvoodas, the Karbaree of the former, gives the following explanation:—Narsing was at Soolpaur, a place of religious sanctity, situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, and his army, under the command of Abdullah Jumadar, was at the village of Gunta, in the Kuntall Purguna, about 30 miles from the former place. When Abdullah was separated from Narsing, in consonance with the custom of the country, he had a number of envelopes of letters bearing the Raja's seal given to him. Abdullah having written for more to his master, the latter sent a man to Gunta from Soolpaur, who, however, was plundered by Morad Jumadar's people, and Morad obtained possession of the envelopes which he was carrying to Abdullah Jumadar. When the Bhow came to Roond, Morad Jumadar thought it likely that the Gaekwar Government would take possession of the country, and that he (Morad) would be dismissed. He therefore endeavoured to make a settlement with Abdullah Jumadar of the quarrel existing between their respective masters. In this, however, he failed, but wrote letters to Captain Carnac, the Gaekwar Government, and the Bhow, falsely asserting that the quarrel had been adjusted, and enclosed them in the envelopes he had obtained in the manner before stated, bearing the seal of his master Narsing.

78. Such is the story of Narsing, which is so far strengthened by its being the immemorial custom of the Rajas of Rajpeepla to entrust persons of confidence with the blank covers of letters bearing their seals when sent on any particular service, or absent from the seat of Government. I in the first instance desired Huswaree, the Karbaree of the opposite party, to produce the original settlement entered into by Narsing and his master, which however he confessed himself unable to do, and gave the following improbable relation of the affair. He states that when the Bhow arrived at Chanode, he wrote a letter to Soorujkoor, requesting her to meet him for the purpose of settling the dispute. A person by name Sidhee Naseer came to the Ranee at Nandod

from Narsing, who promised to Morad Jumadar, on the part of his master, to do everything that she (the Ranee) wished; but that she ought not to go to the Bhow, but that he would return to Narsing and bring his terms. Soorujkoor, in opposition to the wishes of her Jumadar, refused to consent to this proposal, but proceeded to the Bhow at Roond. A negotiation, however, was afterwards effected by Morad Jumadar on the part of Purtaub Sing, and by Abdullah Jumadar on the part of Narsing. The papers containing the terms of the settlements were given by the two Jumadars to one another, viz. Morad received the terms which Abdullah had subscribed to, and *vice versâ*, after which the letters in question were despatched to Roond and Baroda.

79. The improbability of the above story is so evident, that I have not considered it necessary to examine any other persons on the subject but Abdullah Jumadar, the person who is said to have negotiated on the part of Narsing. On his statement I shall only observe, that he positively denies that any settlement was concluded, although Morad Jumadar attempted to make one, and he confirms in toto the statement which I have already detailed as having been given by Narsing relative to the transaction. The statements of the Bhow relative to his proceedings in Rajpeepla, tend to prove the statement of Narsing to be correct, as he therein states (alluding to the letters he had received from Purtaub Sing and Narsing): "this villainy has been planned and executed by the Jumadars Morad, Abdullah, and Moeedeen." Wurnasee, upon being asked whether it was customary for persons making any negotiation on the part of two Governments, to keep the papers, containing the terms upon which the negotiation is concluded, themselves, instead of delivering them to their respective Governments, could give no reply, and was placed in the same predicament when I further asked him what was the reason the original documents were not produced when the Bhow wrote back in reply to the letters he had received, purporting to be from Narsing and Purtaub Sing, that he must see the original papers containing the terms upon which their reconciliation had been effected duly sealed by both parties, at the same time expressing his surprise at so sudden an adjustment of their differences after fighting and quarrelling with one another for the space of five years. This transaction, therefore, must be considered as another instance, in addition to to those I have already pointed out, of the illegal measures either Purtaub Sing or his adherents have at different times resorted to in endeavouring to establish the urgent claims of the former to the Gadee of Rajpeepla.

80. The two remaining numbers of this enclosure are the translations of the examination of Soorujkoor and Byesunker Josee on the subject of the former's birth papers. These I did not receive until after I had written the quarter part of this letter, as I purposely delayed making an application that she might be examined on the subject, in the expectation that my previous inquiries might

enable me to find out whether she would have recourse to deceit and fraud to endeavour to prove that she was older than she really was at the time of her marriage to Ramsing.

81. As soon as I had learnt the substance of Soorujkoor's statement, I thought it very suspicious, for if a person can form any opinion upon the manner in which the contents of any document was given by making a translation of it, I should conceive Soorujkoor's replies to the question put to her on the subject must have been given in a very evasive and equivocating manner. On reference to the deposition of Mootuma Omualkoorbaee, the grandmother of Soorujkoor, it will be observed, that when interrogated as to the time of Soorujkoor's birth, she replied she did not know, but that she (Soorujkoor) had her birth papers with her at Baroda. This answer must naturally excite our suspicion as to the truth of the story Soorujkoor now tells us of the fate of her birth papers, as it is difficult to imagine that her grandmother would have given the above answer had the papers in question been really lost when Chanood was plundered by Kanojee, an event which, had it really happened, must have been known by her grandmother. The circumstances of her not particularly stating she had a *Vurshphul*, but answering in such terms as to make one uncertain whether she had one or not, and of her afterwards stating there was one in the box, and, when her Mehta was sent to search for it, his returning and stating there was none to be found, are both calculated to excite our suspicion that all is not right, as it is almost impossible to suppose she should be so totally ignorant where she had deposited a document to which the superstition of the natives leads them to place so much reliance upon the truth and accuracy with which it points out the good and bad luck which will befall the individual to which it belongs. It may likewise be observed that it is not likely she should allow such a document to be kept by any other person but herself, as it could relate only to herself—a remark I make from the fact of her Karbaree having produced a Vurshphul belonging to her, which was in his possession.

82. Before I received the deposition of Byesunker, I inquired of Wurnasee what had become of Soorujkoor's birth papers? He related the same story as that contained in Soorujkoor's deposition, assigning as the cause of the property in question being deposited in the Bramin's house, that they thought it would be more secure there than if in Mandwa, as Chanood being a place of great religious sanctity, they thought it would on that account be respected by Kanojee, and would not be plundered by him. Wurnasee, however, was unable to inform me the name of the Bramin in whose house it was deposited. He stated that from that time Soorujkoor had no paper in her possession which was written at the time of her birth, but that Byesunker Josee draws out her Vurshphul, which he thinks has been drawn out every year of her life. He had the Vurshphul, he informed me, of last year, in his possession, but those

of former years were not now in existence, as it is customary, when a new one is drawn out, that the old one should be thrown into the sacred stream of the Nerbudda.

83. The Karbaree of Purtaub Sing having produced a Vurshphul purporting to be that of Soorujkoor for the last year, or Sumvut 1856, it becomes necessary for me to state such particulars regarding this document as the abstruseness of the subject has admitted my becoming acquainted with, in order to show that it is not without substantial grounds that I have formed the opinion that the paper produced has been purposely drawn out with a view of fixing the time of Soorujkoor's birth at an earlier period than it actually took place.

84. The literal meaning of Vurshphul is the fruit of the year, and is so termed from its being a document drawn out by Hindoo Josees, or astrologers, pointing out the good or bad fortune which will befall any person in the course of the year. In order to enable the Josee to make the proper calculations, it is absolutely necessary that he should see the *Junum Ucksher* of the person applying to have his Vurshphul drawn out. The literal meaning of Junum Ucksher is letters of birth, and is a paper drawn out at Hindoo births, specifying not only the year, month, and day, but even the minute and moment at which the person is born. From the above data the Josee is enabled to draw out the *Junum Koondulee* (circle of birth), which is a circle divided into twelve divisions, on which are pointed out the position of the planets at the time of the person's birth. Another circle is likewise made, called *Chuleet*, in which is shown the changes of position of the planets with reference to those marked down in the *Junum Koondulee*, which are discovered by a nicer and more difficult mode of calculation; and it is from certain computations deduced from these two circles, that the Josee pretends to be able to predict whether a person will be fortunate or the reverse through life. Many Hindoos, through poverty or some other cause, content themselves with keeping this document, and building their future hopes upon it alone; but others, who wish to have a more intimate or nearer view of futurity, have their Vurshphul drawn out, in which, if they choose, the Josee pretends to point out whatever good or evil will happen to them throughout the year, and the month and day it will occur. It is always customary to commence the Vurshphul by inserting the data from which it is drawn out, viz. the Junum Ucksher, the Junum Koondulee, and the Chuleet, and in the former is specified the name and age of the person whose Vurshphul it is, after which follow the predictions of good and bad luck before alluded to, and at the conclusion the commencement of the Vurshphul for the following year, which ought likewise to contain the name of the person, as well as the particular year of the person's life which will then be commenced.

85. The accompanying deposition of Josee Niyasunker, which was taken on the subject of the Vurshphul given to me by Wurnasee prior to my

receiving the examination of Byesunker, and the Junum Ucksher that accompanied it, will show that neither the name of the year, month, day, &c. at which the person was born is mentioned throughout the document, and that he is unable to state whether the first circle is intended for the Junum Koondulee or the Vursh Koondulee, as it is not mentioned which it is. It is necessary to observe that if it was meant for the former, the words *Junum Sugu* ought to have been written over it, whereas the words *Joobh Sugu*, or good sign, are written, from which the Josee was not able to find out what it was meant for. According to the Vurshphul, the age of the person to whom it relates is thirty-four years, and something more than nine months; but the Josee considers the document suspicious from the informalities above mentioned.

86. It is only requisite to make an observation upon the deposition of Byesunker, and that is regarding the statement he has given as to the manner in which he became possessed of the Junum Ucksher, from which he states he has made Soorujkoor's Vurshphul annually from the time that has passed since Ramsing was first seated on the Gadee. He states that it was a copy of the original paper drawn out at the time of her birth, which copy was made at the time of Ramsing's being seated on the Gadee. How can this, however, be the truth, when, according to Soorujkoor's statement, and that of her Karbaree, all her birth papers were lost prior to the event he alludes to, viz. at the time Kanojee attacked and plundered the town of Chanood? Whence therefore it could have been taken, is involved in mystery.

87. Regarding the Junum Ucksher, he has produced another Josee of Nandod, by name Jeevanjee, who has given me the following information. The person to whom it refers was born in Sumvut 1842, Wyshak Shood the 7th, or A. D. 1786, which makes the person's age at the present time thirty-four years and ten months. Were this a copy of the original Junum Ucksher drawn out at the time of Soorujkoor's birth, it would satisfactorily establish the truth of her statement that at the time of her marriage with Ramsing she was fourteen or fifteen years old, and thus get rid of one great fact now against her, that at the time of Purtaub Sing's birth she was too young to become a mother. Independent, however, of the suspicious circumstances I have already alluded to as attaching to the Vurshphul produced, the following will greatly strengthen them.

88. In the *Junum Ucksher* produced by the Josee of Ahmedabad, the name of the person to whom it belongs is not written, which is never omitted. Unless, therefore, an explanation can be given why so important a part of the document has been omitted, its genuineness must be considered very doubtful. Again, we learn from the paper produced by Byesunker, that the *Rass*, or sign of the Zodiac, in which the person to whom it belongs was born, was *Kerkh*, or Cancer. It is the Rass in which a person is born that decides the

letter with which his name should commence, and the Josee upon being directed to inform me what letter commenced the name of the person to whom the paper in question belongs, replied that it must begin with the cerebral ड (*d*). He at the same time observed that in some cases persons from superstitious motives selected some other Rass than the one in which the infant was actually born, which of course changed the first letter of its name, but added that in all cases where such a change was made, it was invariably the custom to mention the circumstance in the *Junum Ucksher*. The same Josee having been requested to state whether the Vurshphul produced by Wurnasee was drawn out in the usual manner, and to calculate whether it was drawn out from the paper sent by Byesunker, replied it was not drawn out according to custom, but that it was calculated from the paper I had shown him. He, however, acknowledged that he suspected the truth of the paper, and gave as additional reasons to those I have already mentioned as given by the other Josee for such suspicions, that the Chuleet circle in the Vurshphul was not filled up according to custom, and that the name and age of the person to whom it belonged was neither inserted at the beginning nor end of the document, when they ought to have been at both.

89. Having in the course of the above examination discovered that the Vurshphul given me by Wurnasee was not for the last year, but for Sumvut 1875, I requested him to explain how he had made such a mistake. He at first positively asserted that I had made the mistake, and declared that the document he had given me was the very last Byesunker had made, and that it could not be the one for 1875, which must have been thrown into the Nerbudda. Upon being requested to look at the paper, and then to state who had made the mistake, his guilty countenance was covered with confusion and shame, and he acknowledged that he was wrong. I could hardly, I must confess, suppress feelings of indignation and resentment at the impudence of the man in endeavouring to impose upon me by telling me such infamous, and as they may be termed, gratuitous lies. The fact is, it is not customary that the old Vurshphul should be thrown into the Nerbudda every year, but they are generally treasured up during the life-time of the person and thrown into the river after his death.

90. It is, I think, therefore, sufficiently evident that we cannot be satisfied that the papers in question show the real time of Soorujkoor's birth. Regarding the paper produced by Byesunker, it may either have been purposely framed for the occasion (which it could easily have been done by some Josee calculating backwards to the year 1842), or it may belong to some other person, from whom Soorujkoor may have procured it.

91. My letter to your address dated 22nd of December last, informed you of the refusal of Jeytsing, the Rana of Mandwa, to give evidence upon the

present dispute; and I have now to report a similar line of conduct pursued by another person, whose situation must have made her acquainted with the full particulars of the whole story. The person I allude to is a female residing in Mandwa, by name Myer Sonder Kooer; she was the wife of Mahdeo Sing, and was one of the principal persons, I am informed, who suggested and carried into effect the trick of Soorujkoor being delivered of a son. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Purtaub Sing's party against his abandoning his cause at such a critical juncture, added to my own request that she would be examined, she has dèclined without assigning any cause for so doing. These two refusals, coming from such persons as they do, complete the strong chain of evidence against the pretensions of Purtaub Sing to the Chieftainship of Rajpeepla.

92. I have at length arrived at the termination of my remarks upon the evidence produced by both parties, as well as that obtained by myself to ascertain and decide upon the pretensions of each. These have been given at great length, and perhaps with greater freedom, than the subject warranted. My object has been to place the case in as clear a point of view as I was able, and I therefore trust I shall not be considered as having indulged in useless observations, or made more than the importance of the case at issue demanded.

93. In conclusion, and with reference to the ten particular points I proposed as the principal subjects for investigation in the 4th para. of this letter, it is ascertained that Soorujkoor was married in Sumvut 1856, or A. D. 1800, to Ramsing, the son of the Raja of Rajpeepla. That at the time of her marriage she was very young, and although it is not possible exactly to state what her age was at the time, we have every reason to believe that she could not have been more than eleven or twelve years old, and probably younger. That about seven months after her marriage she accompanied her husband to Nandod, where she lived with him for five or six months, after which she escaped to Mandwa, in consequence of her husband being put in confinement by his father Ajebsing. That about seven months after her return, she circulated the fictitious report that she had been delivered of a son, having the humane and praiseworthy object in view that by so doing she would preserve the life of her husband, considering that his enemies would be deterred from putting him to death if he had a son to succeed to all the rights of his father. That instead, however, of her having been delivered of a son, she purchased, by the assistance of her father, the Rana of Mandwa, the son of Jyesing, a Geerasia, residing in the village of Suttesanidh. That to carry off the plot, the ceremonies usually performed at the birth of a child were observed in the father's house; and if the Punchmasa and Sutmasa ceremonies were performed, they were only the commencement of a trick she already contemplated making. That the general feeling of the country in the neighbourhood of Mandwa and throughout the

whole of Rajpeepla, when the event was reported to have taken place, was that it was a trick made with the object before mentioned in view, as people knew her to be too young to become a mother, and had never heard of her being in a state of pregnancy when she left her husband at Nandod. That the same opinion of the story was entertained by Ajebsing and his Court, and that the former sent a Rajpoot to Mandwa, who returned having ascertained that it was false. That Soorujkoor did not return to her husband for some months after he had been seated on the Gadee, and that, notwithstanding Ramsing visited Mandwa about four months after his release from confinement, for the purpose of seizing a powerful Jumadar in his service, neither Soorujkoor nor the boy she had procured returned with Ramsing to Rajpeepla after he had effected the seizure of the person above alluded to. That when Ramsing did send for Soorujkoor and the boy, he did so from the advice of his Karbaree, and that Soorujkoor would not return before she had obtained Bhandaree from her husband for her personal safety. That although Ramsing did not at all times treat Purtaub Sing as his son, and specific instances are given of his making allusions to his (Purtaub Sing's) real origin, yet, generally speaking, he conducted himself like a parent towards him. That for such conduct three reasons are assigned, which, singly or combined, are sufficient to account for it on the supposition that he himself knew that the boy was not his own; 1st, he acted so from the gratitude he owed the boy for having been instrumental in saving his life when in confinement; 2ndly, because he was not his own master, but was the greater part of his reign governed entirely by his Karbarees, who advised him and perhaps constrained him to act towards Purtaub Sing in the manner he did; and 3rdly, he might have been influenced by the apprehension he entertained that some one of Narsing's party might attempt to poison him, which the cherishing of Purtaub Sing as his son would prevent, in the same manner as Soorujkoor thought in the first instance her purchasing the boy would prevent her husband being put to death.

It is further ascertained from the evidence, that although Narsing is unable to produce the letter he states he received from Ramsing a short time before the latter's death, acknowledging that Purtaub Sing was not his (Ramsing's) son, yet there are some, though not positive grounds to believe that such a letter was actually written. That the letter given to Narsing in the year 1819 by certain Zumindars and other inhabitants of the Nandod Purguna was given willingly by the persons whose names are affixed, and that the paper produced by the opposite party, purporting to be signed by some of those whose names are written in the above letter, and stating that the former were obtained by force, is a gross and infamous forgery made for the occasion. That the settlement which was mentioned to have taken place (in several letters sent to Baroda in 1815) between Narsing and Purtaub Sing was never

concluded, but that the letters in question stating that the two had become reconciled were forged by Morad Jumadar, who wanted to ensure his not being dismissed from the employment he then had, by causing the Gaekwar troops to quit Rajpeepla.

That the letter produced by Narsing, purporting to be from Jyesing Rana, in which the latter confesses he sold his son to the Ranee Soorujkoor, is indisputably found to be genuine, and to have been obtained in a fair and proper manner. That many forgeries have been discovered in the signatures affixed to the ten letters given to Mr. Williams by Purtaub Sing, purporting to be from certain inhabitants of Rajpeepla, giving evidence in his favour. That the general and popular feeling of all classes of persons, both high and low, rich and poor, living in Rajpeepla, is decidedly in favour of Narsing; and consequently, that from all the above circumstances combined, with many others I have already enumerated in this letter, it is satisfactorily proved that Narsing's eldest son is the legitimate Chieftain of Rajpeepla, to which Purtaub Sing has no legal pretensions whatever, being the son of an obscure Geerasia, and not, as he pretends to be, the son of Ramsing the late Raja of the country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Camp Nandod, 26th February 1821. First Assistant Resident.

F.

Queries put to some of the most respectable inhabitants of Nandod and other places, on the subject of the dispute regarding the succession to the Gadee of Rajpeepla.*

Qu. 1.—Do you know what was the age of Soorujkoor when she was married to the late Raja Ramsing?

„ 2.—Do you know how long it was after the marriage of Soorujkoor that it was reported she had been delivered of a son.

„ 3.—Did you ever hear of Soorujkoor being pregnant before she escaped, leaving her husband in confinement at Nandod?

„ 4.—Did you ever hear of the usual ceremonies being performed in the fifth and seventh months of Soorujkoor's pregnancy?

„ 5.—What was the general feeling in the place you reside at, when the news arrived of Soorujkoor being delivered of a son?

„ 6.—Do you know how long it was after Ramsing was seated on the Gadee that Soorujkoor returned from Mandwa?

* Alluded to at pages 454 to 457 of this Selection.

Qu. 7.—Can you positively state whether Ramsing went himself to Mandwa for the express purpose of bringing his wife Soorujkoor to Rajpeepla, or whether he deputed some person or persons for that purpose?

„ 8.—Do you know whether Soorujkoor demanded Bhandaree from her husband on her return; and if she did, do you know what was her reason for deeming such necessary?

„ 9.—Do you know whether the Chandla ceremony was performed by a Kotelah Bheel upon the accession of Ramsing to the Gadee of Rajpeepla?

„ 10.—Can you inform me whether Ramsing was his own master during the time he sat on the Gadee, and if not, by whom was he principally governed?

„ 11.—Did you ever hear of Ramsing having written a letter to Narsing, a few days before his death, acknowledging that Purtaub Sing was not his son, and requesting him to come to Rajpeepla for the purpose of taking charge of the Government?

„ 12.—Can you inform me of any fact or circumstance which may have come to your knowledge relating to the present disputes, likely to throw light on the subject?

„ 13.—Who, in your opinion, is the legitimate Chieftain of Rajpeepla?

F No. 1.

Answers given to the thirteen queries, by Jeewaram Bhut, Owdech Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

This person replied in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and that he does not know anything of the points adverted to in questions 2, 8, and 9. To the remaining queries he gives the following answers :—

Ans. to No. 1.—He never saw Soorujkoor, but people said she was eleven or twelve years old.

„ „ 5.—He was in Nandod at the time Soorujkoor was said to have been delivered of Purtaub Sing, and all people said it was a trick to save the life of Ramsing, who was in confinement at Nandod, and that Soorujkoor was too young to bear a child.

„ „ 6.—It was about two years.

„ „ 7.—Ramsing did not go himself, but sent persons to bring her to Rajpeepla. The deponent recollects Ramsing proceeding to Mandwa five or six months after he had been seated on the Gadee; not however to bring Soorujkoor, but to seize Salum

Jumadar. The deponent is certain of this, as he was in Nandod at the time. Ramsing was absent about fifteen days, when he returned alone, and the deponent saw him when he returned. He did not bring Purtaub Sing with him.

Ans. to No. 10.—He was under the authority of Kishundas Bukshee and Moeedeen Jumadar, who acted as they liked.

„ „ 11.—He heard that Ramsing wished to write a letter to Narsing, but does not know whether he actually did so or not.

„ „ 13.—Narsing is the legitimate Raja, because he is the son of Ajebsing. Purtaub Sing's mother knows who his father is.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PUNDIA JEEWARAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 2.

Answers given to the same questions, by Hurreebhye, Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

This person replied in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and that he does not know anything regarding the points alluded to in questions 1, 2, 8, and 9. He would not reply to the last question, but was evidently in favour of Narsing.

Ans. to No. 5.—Sugar, &c. was distributed on the occasion, but people thought it was a trick to save Ramsing's life.

„ „ 6.—He sent for Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing when the latter was about two years old.

„ „ 7.—When Ajebsing died, Salum Jumadar had so much power from his having released Ramsing from confinement and placed him on the Gadee, that if he (Salum) told him to get up, he would do so. About four months, therefore, after Ramsing had sat on the Gadee, he decoyed the Jumadar to Mandwa, under the pretence of wishing to perform a ceremony there, and having arrived there he seized him. Ramsing returned alone, and did not bring Soorujkoor nor Purtaub Sing with him.

„ „ 10.—Kishundas Bukshee managed everything as he pleased. Ramsing was generally in a state of intoxication.

„ „ 11.—People say that he did write a letter to Narsing stating that if he would come to Rajpeepla he would give him charge of the Government.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PUNDIA HUREEBHYE BHAEERAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 3.

Answers given to the same queries, by Bugwan Parich, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

This person replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and that he knows nothing of the points alluded to in queries 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 11; he would not reply to the last question.

Ans. to No. 7.—Ramsing went to Mandwa for the purpose of seizing Salum Jumadar. He remained at Mandwa eighteen days, and the deponent has heard that when he returned he brought Purtaub Sing with him; but he does not know whether Soorujkoor came with him.

„ „ 10.—Kishundas had great power.

(Signed in Guzeratee) BHUGWANDAS NARAINDAS.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 4.

Answers given to the same questions, by Shunkurdas, a Mehta in the employment of Bucheb Jumadar, on the 15th December 1820.

This person answers in the negative to questions 3, 4, 11, and 12, and does not know anything regarding Nos. 2, 5, 8, and 9.

Ans. to No. 1.—He heard her age was from eleven to thirteen.

„ „ 6.—Ramsing sent persons for her, but deponent does not know how long after he sat on the Gadee that he did so.

„ „ 7.—He never heard that Ramsing went himself to Mandwa to bring his wife to Rajpeepla. De ponent was in the service of the Raja at the time, and thinks he would have known it if he had gone to Mandwa.

„ „ 10.—Kishundas Bukshee did as he pleased. Salum Jumadar was decoyed to Mandwa, where he was seized by Ramsing. Deponent does not know whether Soorujkoor returned to Rajpeepla when Ramsing did.

„ „ 13.—After the death of Ramsing, Kishundas Bukshee placed Purtaub Sing on the Gadee, and Narsing commenced his disputes. Will not answer to the question directly.

(Signed in Guzeratee) MEHTA SHUNKURDAS.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 5.

Answers given to the same queries, by Purbhoo Shait, principal Banyan of Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

This person replied in the negative to questions 3, 4, 11, and 12, and that he knows nothing regarding Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, and 9.

Ans. to No. 5.—There were two opinions; one that it was a trick, the other that it was the truth.

„ „ 7.—The Raja himself went to Mandwa to bring Purtaub Sing to Rajpeepla. Salum Jumadar accompanied him, and was seized there. Deponent does not know whether Soorujkoor returned with Ramsing, but Purtaub Sing did.

„ „ 10.—Ramsing was his own master for a short time after he seized Salum Jumadar, but he was subsequently governed by Kishundas Bukshee, Myral Bhow, &c. &c.

„ „ 13.—Does not know exactly, but all people say Purtaub Sing is false.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PURBHOODAS LUCKMEDAS.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 6.

Answers given to the same queries, by Morardas Dasee, cloth merchant of Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 9.—He has heard that it was performed at the usual time.

„ „ 13.—He thinks that Purtaub Sing is so because people say so.

This person answers Nos. 3, 4, and 12 in the negative, and the remainder that he does know anything regarding them.

(Signed in Guzeeratee) MORARDAS.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 7.

Answers given to the same queries, by Purbhoodas, grain weigher of Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 7.—Never heard that Ramsing went himself to Mandwa.

„ „ 10.—He was under the authority of Salum Jumadar, and after his seizure, under that of Kishundas Bukshee.

He replies in the negative to queries 3, 4, and 12; to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) PURBHOODAS.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 8.

Answers given by Shawuckdas Parick, of Nandod, to the same queries, on the 15th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 2.—He thinks it was about five years after her marriage.

„ „ 6.—About six months.

„ „ 7.—He is certain that persons were sent for her, and that Ramsing did not go himself to Mandwa to bring his wife. This deponent, however, in the same breath states, that the Raja went himself to Mandwa six or eight months after he had been seated on the Gadee, to perform the ceremony called Bheda; he remained there four or five days, and then returned, bringing the Ranee and Purtaub Sing with him. He went to Mandwa for the purpose of seizing Salum Jumadar.

„ „ 10.—He was under the authority of Salum Jumadar in the first instance, and afterwards under that of Kishundas Bukshee.

This person replied in the negative to queries 1, 5, 8, 9, and 10, and to Nos. 3, 4, 11, and 12, that "he does not know"; but he would give no answer to No. 13.

(Signed in Guzeratee) SHAWUCKDAS JAGERDAS.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 9.

Answers given to the same queries, by Ragoonathdas, Banyan of Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—Does not know, as he was in prison at the time in Rajpeepla: he was confined by Ajebsing without any fault. Deponent does not know what Ramsing thought of the birth of Purtaub Sing, as he (the deponent) was confined in a separate apartment.

„ „ 10.—He was first under the authority of Salum Jumadar, and afterwards under that of Kishundas Bukshee.

He replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) RAGOONATHDAS RYJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 10.

Answers given to the same queries, by Bapoo, Owdech Bramin, residing in Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—There were two opinions; some said it was true, and others that it was false.

„ „ 7.—Ramsing sent a man for Soorujkoor. Deponent recollects Ramsing going to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar, but he is certain that his wife did not return with him.

„ „ 10.—At first he was under the power of Salum Jumadar and afterwards under that of Kishundas Bukshee.

„ „ 11.—He has heard people say that such was the case.

„ „ 13.—Narsing, in the opinion of the deponent, is the proper Raja, as he knows him to be the true son of Ajebsing. The people of Mandwa know whether Purtaub Sing is true or false.

He replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) BAPOO.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 11.

Answers given to the same queries, by Ootumram Bhut, residing in Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 1.—He has heard she was twelve or thirteen years old at the time alluded to.

„ „ 3.—He heard so, but only from one person by name Putwa.

„ „ 5.—Deponent was very young at the time, but people considered that Purtaub Sing might have been born of Soorujkoor.

„ „ 6.—It was a year or a year and a half.

„ „ 7.—Ramsing did not go himself to Mandwa to fetch Soorujkoor, but sent a man for that purpose. Deponent recollects Ramsing going to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar, and his returning again after his seizure. This was seven or eight months after he had been seated on the Gadee, but neither Soorujkoor nor the boy returned with him.

„ „ 9.—He heard that it was.

„ „ 10.—He was first under the will of Salum Jumadar. A short time after his seizure he was his own master, but was finally governed entirely by Kishundas Bukshee..

He replies in the negative to questions 4 and 12, will not give any answer to No. 13, and to the remainder "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) BHUT OOTUMRAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 12.

Answers given to the same queries, by Kuroojee Shroff, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 15th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 1.—He has heard that she was thirteen or fourteen years old at the time alluded to.

„ „ 5.—People did not say anything because Ramsing was alive.

„ „ 7.—Deponent was in Baroda at the time, but has heard that Ramsing went to Mandwa, and, having seized Salum Jumadar at that place, he returned, bringing Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing with him.

„ „ 8.—Deponent has heard that she did, but does not know whether she obtained it.

„ „ 10.—He was first under Salum Jumadar. After his seizure he was a short time his own master, but was afterwards entirely governed by Moeedeen Jumadar and Kishundas Bukshee.

„ „ 13.—Deponent does not know whether Purtaub Sing is true or false.

He replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and that he does not know the remainder.

(Signed in Guzeratee) KUROOJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 13.

Answers given to the same queries, by Kashiram Shastree, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 17th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—He was at Nandod at the time. How could people talk of an affair concerning a Raja, whose subjects they were?

„ „ 7.—Ramsing went to Mandwa. Having seized Salum Jumadar there, he returned alone. Soorujkoor returned to him afterwards. He does not know how long afterwards, but he is positively certain they did not return together.

„ „ 10.—First governed by Salum Jumadar and afterwards by Kishundas Bukshee, the Raja had the nominal authority, but acted as they wished.

Ans. to No. 13.—People are divided in opinion. Deponent does not exactly know.

He replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) KASHIRAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 14.

Answers to the same queries, by Doolubjee Josee, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 1.—Deponent never saw her, but when she was living at Nandod he heard she was very young.

" " 5.—People considered it was false, and that Soorujkoor had made the trick because her husband was in confinement.

" " 7.—Recollects Ramsing going to seize Salum Jumadar, but does not know whether Soorujkoor returned when he did.

" " 10.—Ramsing was Raja, but governed entirely by Kishundas Bukshee.

" " 13.—Will not give a direct answer, but evidently in favour of Narsing.

He replies in the negative to queries 3, 4, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) DOOLUBJEE RAGHOOJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 15.

Answers given to the same queries, by Pundeea Oomeeasunker, Sooduck Saharam Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20*th December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 1.—He has heard ten or eleven years.

" " 2.—Two years after. Deponent has heard that, when Soorujkoor escaped, her mother Mooteema remained behind with Ramsing, and it was she who made up the story of Soorujkoor's pregnancy.

" " 5.—People said it was false, and considered it to be a trick.

" " 6.—About six or seven months after.

" " 7.—Deponent is positive the Raja did not go himself. He recollects Ramsing going to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar, but he is certain that neither Soorujkoor nor the boy returned

with him to Rajpeepla. Deponent was in Nandod at the time. Ramsing remained four or five days in Nandod, and then proceeded to Rajpeepla.

Ans. to No. 10.—Salum Jumadar was at first his master, and afterwards he was under the authority of Kishundas Bukshee.

„ „ 13.—He thinks Narsing is the proper Raja of the country.

He replies to queries 3, 4, and 12 in the negative, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) OOMEASUNKER MANSHARAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 16.

Answers given to the same queries, by Pandeea Ambasunker, Owdeech Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 4.—Yes he did, but people then considered it to be a trick.

„ „ 5.—Some people said it was true, others that it was false; the general opinion was that it was false.

„ „ 6.—He thinks it was between one and two years after the event alluded to.

„ „ 7.—Ramsing did not go himself. It was Kishundas Bukshee who sent for her. Deponent recollects Ramsing going himself to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar, but is certain that neither Soorujkoor nor Purtaub Sing returned with him.

„ „ 10.—He was first entirely governed by Salum Jumadar, and afterwards equally so by Kishundas Bukshee.

„ „ 13.—All people think Narsing is the proper Raja, and so does the deponent.

He replies in the negative to queries 3 and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) AMBASUNKER BHANJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 17.

Answers given to the same queries, by Shoocul Gowreesunker, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—There were two opinions, but he does not know which was the most general one.

„ „ 7.—He does not know whether Ramsing went for Soorujkoor or not; recollects his going to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar;

and has heard that Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing returned with him, but this he does not know for certain.

He replies to questions 3, 4, and 12 in the negative; will not give any answer to the last question; but to the remainder he replies "he does not know."

This deponent is a very young man.

(Signed in Guzeratee) SHOOCUL OOMERSUNKER.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 18.

Answers given to the same queries, by Pandeea Jewunram, Owdeech Suhersure Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 1.—He has heard that she was eleven or twelve years old at the time alluded to.

" " 2.—She was married in Sumvut 1856, and was reported to have been brought to bed of a son in Sumvut 1858.

" " 5.—People said Soorujkoor had bought the son of a Geerasia of Sutee Saonia, to save the life of Ramsing.

" " 6, 7, 9.—Does not know either of these points, as he had gone at that time on a pilgrimage to Benares.

" " 8.—Deponent has heard that she did, but does not know for what.

" " 10.—He was first governed by Salum Jumadar, and afterwards by Kishundas Bukshee. A third person, who is now dead, had a great deal of power for a short time; his name was Hurreebhye, a doctor.

" " 11.—He has heard that Ramsing wrote a letter to Narsing when he was unwell, but he does not know what were its contents.

" " 13.—All people consider that Narsing is the proper Rája, and so likewise does the deponent.

He replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PANDEEA JEWUNRAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 19.

Answers given to the same questions, by Kashman Vyed, Owdeech Suhernac Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 7.—When Ramsing went to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar he returned to Nandod alone. Deponent has heard that

Soorujkoor went another road by Kanote on the same day, and that she and Ramsing arrived at Rajpeepla about the same day. Deponent did not see her.

Ans. to No. 9.—He has heard that it was.

„ „ 10.—Kishundas Bukshee had great power, and was the Karbaree.

„ „ 13.—He does not know. People do not like to give an opinion, as they think the Raj is gone.

He replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) VYED KASHEORAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 20.

Answers given to the same questions, by Dabhye Josee, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 4.—He heard of the Sutmasa ceremony being performed, but he did not hear of the Punchmasa being performed.

„ „ 5.—Two opinions; one that it was true, and the other that it was false.

„ „ 6.—It was a year or a year and a half after.

„ „ 7.—Does not know whether the Raja went himself or sent a man to Mandwa. Deponent recollects his going to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar about four or five months after he had been seated on the Gadee.

„ „ 10.—He was first governed by Salum Jumadar, and afterwards by Kishundas Bukshee.

Answers queries 3 and 12 in the negative, and to the remainder (with the exception of the last, which he will not answer) he replies that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) DABHYE BANSUNKER.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 21.

Answers given to the same queries, by Dyaljee Veeas, Owdeech Suhersure Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 1.—He has heard she was eleven or twelve years old.

„ „ 2.—About two years afterwards.

„ „ 4.—He heard of the performance of both, but people thought it was a trick.

Ans. to No. 6.—Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing returned to Rajpeepla about a year or a year and a half after the seizure of Salum Jumadar.

„ „ 7.—He is positively certain that Soorujkoor did not return with Ramsing when the latter returned from Mandwa after having seized Salum Jumadar, and that Ramsing did not go himself to bring her. Deponent was in Nandod both at the time he went to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar and likewise when he returned.

„ „ 8.—Yes, on account of the boy Purtaub Sing.

„ „ 10.—He was first under Salum Jumadar, and afterwards acted according to the wishes of his Karbarees, Kishundas Bukshee and Moeedeen Jumadar.

„ „ 13.—Most people consider that Narsing is the root and the proper Raja, and so does the deponent.

He replies in the negative to queries 3 and 12, and "does not know" to 9 and 11.

(Signed in Guzeratee) DYALJEE AVUL.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 22.

Answers given to the same queries, by Doolubjee Veeas Owdeech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 9.—He has heard that it was performed.

„ „ 10.—Kishundas was Karbaree, and Ramsing Raja; but the latter acted in conformity to the wishes of the former.

This person replies in the negative to queries 3, 4, 11, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know," with the exception of the last question, to which he will give no direct answer.

(Signed in Guzeratee) VYAS DOOLUB.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 23.

Answers to the same queries, given by Kishundas Veera, Banyan, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20th December 1820.

This person replies in the negative to queries 3, 4, and 12, and to the rest that "he does not know," with the exception of the last, which he would not answer.

(Signed in Guzeratee) KASHURVUT.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 24.

Answers to the same queries, given by Vulubram Choveesa, Bramin, inhabitant of Nandod, on the 20*th December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 7.—He is positively certain that Ramsing did not go himself to bring Soorujkoor; recollects his going to Mandwa with Salum Jumadar, but he never heard that Soorujkoor returned with him.

„ „ 10.—He was at first under the authority of Salum Jumadar, and afterwards under that of his Karbarees, Kishundas and Hutteebhye.

He replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know", with the exception of the last question, which he will not answer.

(Signed in Guzeratee) VULUBRAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 25.

Answers given to the same queries, by Goen Narher Patel, inhabitant of the village of Sessoora, in the Nandod Purguna, on the 27*th December* 1820.

This person replies in the negative to queries 3, 4, and 12, and that "he does know" to the remainder, with exception of the last, which he will not answer.

(Signed in Guzeratee) GOEN NARHER.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 26.

Answers given by Sukeedas Kuroojee Patel, inhabitant of the same village, to the same queries, on the 27*th December* 1820.

This person gave exactly similar answers to the last person.

(Signed in Guzeratee) SUKEEDAS KUROOJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 27.

Answers to the same questions, given by Naraen Shastree, inhabitant of the same village, on the 27*th December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 3.—He did not hear of her being pregnant before she left

Mandwa, but heard that such was the case two or three months before her delivery.

Ans. to No. 5.—There were two opinions in Sesodra; one that it was true, the other that it was false.

„ „ 10.—He has heard that the Raja sat on the Gadee, and that the Karbaree manages everything according to his own wishes.

He replies in the negative to queries 4 and 12; will give no answer to the last question; and to the others replies "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) NARAEN SHASTREE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 28.

Answers given to the same queries, by Asheram, inhabitant of the same village, on the 27th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 10.—He was governed by Kishundas Bukshee.

He replies in the negative to questions 3, 4, and 12; will give no answer to No. 13, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) ASHERAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 29.

Answers given to the same questions, by Deal Patel, inhabitant of the village of Poneto, in the Narrotee Purguna, on the 28th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 13.—Narsing is certainly the son of Ajebsing, but God knows whether Purtaub Sing is true or false.

His other answers are immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) DEAL PATEL.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 30.

Answers to the same questions, given by Wurnasee Patel, inhabitant of the same village, on the 28th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—Most people said it was false, but God knows whether such was the case.

„ „ 9.—The usual expenses were not incurred, and therefore he thinks it was not performed.

„ „ 10.—Ramsing was entirely under the authority of Kishundas Bukshee.

Ans. to No. 13.—People say that Purtaub Sing is false, and that Narsing is the proper Raja. The other replies are immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) WURNASEE DESSOY.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 31.

Answers given to the same questions, by Wusta Patel, inhabitant of the same village, on the 28th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 1.—He heard that she was about ten years old at the time alluded to.

„ „ 5.—Most people considered it as false.

„ „ 10.—Ramsing was entirely under the authority of his Karbaree.

„ „ 13.—He knows that Ajebsing and Ramsing both ruled in Rajpeepla, and that Myral Bhow afterwards placed Purtaub Sing on the Gadee. God knows who is the proper Malick, but most people consider that Narsing is. If the other party are acquainted with my evidence, they will injure me.

The other answers immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) WUSTA.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 32.

Answers given to the same queries, by Narsee Patel, inhabitant of the same village, on the 28th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—When the news arrived, people were of two opinions; some considered it as true, and others as false.

„ „ 13.—He thinks Narsing is, but God only knows for certain.

His other replies are immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) NARSEE BHEELA.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 33.

Answers given to the same queries, by Ambaram Pooranick, inhabitant of the same village, on the 28th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 13.—He knows that Purtaub Sing sits on the Gadee, and therefore considers him to be the proper Raja. When Soorujkoor was married to Ramsing deponent was living in Surat.

His other replies are of no consequence.

(Signed in Guzeratee) AMBARAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 34.

Answers given to the same questions, by Vustoo Rajpoot, inhabitant of the same village, on the 28th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 1.—He has heard she was ten years old at the time alluded to.

„ „ 5.—There were two opinions; some thought it was true, and some it was false.

„ „ 13.—God knows who is the proper Raja.

Other answers immaterial.

Vustoo + his mark.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

F No. 35.

Answers given to the same questions, by Gungaram Josee, inhabitant of the town of Balode, on the 29th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 13.—All people say that Narsing is the legitimate Chieftain, and the deponent, therefore, thinks so.

His other answers are immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) Joseb Gungaram.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

F No. 36.

Answers given to the same queries, by Bicaridas Ameen Dessay, of the Wurratee Purguna, on the 29th December 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—There were two opinions; some thought it was true, others that it was false.

„ „ 6.—He thinks it was a year or a year and a half afterwards.

„ „ 7.—He is positive that Ramsing did not go himself to Mandwa to bring Soorujkoor. Deponent recollects Ramsing going to Mandwa, two or three months after he had been seated on the Gadee, for the purpose of seizing Salum Jumadar, but he returned without Soorujkoor. This was in Sumvut 1859.

„ „ 9.—Ramsing wished to save the expenses of the ceremony of Putha Veesha, and therefore it was not performed when he ascended the Gadee; but the deponent does not know whether the Chandla ceremony was performed by the Kolla Bheel.

Ans. to No. 10.—He was in the first instance under the authority of Salum Jumadar, and after his seizure he was governed by the advice of Kishundas and his other Karbarees, and whatever they advised him to do he did.

„ „ 13.—Deponent knows that Narsing is the son of Ajebsing, but he never saw Purtaub Sing till he was brought from Mandwa. He will not give a more direct answer, but is evidently in favour of Narsing.

His other replies are of no consequence.

(Signed in Guzeratee) BICARIDAS MORANDAS.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 37.

Answers given to the same queries, by Ramchunder Bapoo, Komavisdar of Balode and Gowali, and nephew of Myne Rao, on the 31*st December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 10.—Ramsing was Raja, but acted agreeably to the directions of the Bukshee.

„ „ 12.—Deponent went to Rajpeepla on the twelfth day after the death of Ramsing. Kishundas Bukshee, Myral Bhow, and Hurba Bapoo's brother wrote to Baroda for instructions who was to be placed on the Gadee vacated by Ramsing's death, and an order came to place Purtaub Sing thereon, and the deponent heard that they sent a Pugree and Shilah on the event, to Purtaub Sing. Hutteebhye and Joorbhye were the former Karbarees, and they know every particular of the case, as Ramsing treated them as sons. Hutteebhye had behaved very bravely in an attack on a village. He went under the protection of the English Government from the apprehension of being plundered by Kishundas Bukshee.

„ „ 13.—Deponent thinks that Narsing is the *great gentleman* and Purtaub Sing the little gentleman. His other replies are of no consequence.

(Signed in Guzeratee) RAMCHUNDER BAPOO.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 38.

Answers given to the same questions, by Veeas Anundram, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of Balode, on the 31*st December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 13.—He knows that Purtaub Sing sat on the Gadee and that

Narsing plundered and destroyed the country in consequence.

The Raja is whoever I choose.

His other replies are immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) VEEAS ANUNDRAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 39.

Answers given to the same questions, by Pandeea Abharam, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of the same village, on the 31*st December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 13.—Deponent heard of Purtaub Sing's birth, and sugar being divided; will not give any direct answer.

His other answers are of no consequence.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PANDEEA ABHARAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 40.

Answers given to the same queries, by Dyaljee Bhut, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of the same village, on the 31*st December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—Many people considered Purtaub Sing as false when Narsing commenced making his disturbances.

" " 13.—Deponent knows that Narsing is the son of Ajebsing, and therefore considers him to be the proper Raja.

His other replies are of no consequence.

(Signed in Guzeratee) DYALJEE BHUT.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 41.

Answers given to the same questions, by Duroo Dearam, Owdech Suhusnae Bramin, inhabitant of the same village, on the 31*st December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 5.—Some said it was true, and some false.

" " 13.—He thinks Narsing is the great Raja and Purtaub Sing the little one. The Malik is whoever I wish.

His other replies are of no moment.

(Signed in Guzeratee) DUROO DEARAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 42.

Answers given to the same queries, by Purjaram Bhut, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of the same village, on the 31*st December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 13.—The Raja is whoever I choose to appoint.

His other replies are of no consequence.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PURJARAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 43.

Answers to the same qnestions, given by Rutton Dajee, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of the same village, on the 31*st December* 1820.

Ans. to No. 13.—Narsing is the true Raja; but when Purtaub Sing sat on the Gadee, then we heard that he was the Raja.

His other replies are of no moment.

(Signed in Guzeratee) RUTTON DAJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 44.

Answers given to the same queries, by Pundia Ambadhut, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of the same village.

Ans. to No. 5.—Some people said it was true, some false.

„ „ 13.—He knows that Ramsing and Narsing were the two sons of Ajebsing, and likewise that Purtaub Sing became Raja when he was seated on the Gadee; but God knows whether he is true or false. God will appoint him who is the proper Raja.

His other answers are immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PUNDIA AMBADHUT.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 45.

Answers to the same, given by Ajebsing Moladore Rajpoot, inhabitant of Ruttunpoor, on the 1*st January* 1821.

Ans. to No. 13.—Both Rajas are the same to him, and whoever the Sircar appoints, is the proper Raja.

His other replies contain nothing of importance in them.

(Signed in Guzeratee) AJEBSING.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 46.

Answers to the same queries, given by Chuttur Sing Desaye of Ruttonpoor, on the 1st January 1821.

Ans. to No. 5.—He knows nothing more than that the news came to Ruttonpoor of Purtaub Sing's birth.

„ „ 13.—It is whoever I choose to appoint.

His other replies are immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) CHUTTUR SINGJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 47.

Answers given to the same questions, by Vias Bhowaneesunker, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of Ruttunpoor, on the 1st January 1821.

Ans. to No. 1.—He lives about thirty kos distant from Nandod, but he heard of Ajebsing putting Ramsing into confinement and of the Ranee escaping to Mandwa, after which Ramsing was removed to Rajpeepla. He has heard that she was eighteen or twenty years old when she was married.

„ „ 6.—About fifteen months after that event.

„ „ 7.—He did not go himself for her, not did he bring her with him after he returned from Mandwa, whither he had gone to seize Salum Jumadar.

„ „ 10.—He had two Karbarees, by name Hutteebhye and Joorbhye, who managed everything for him.

„ „ 13.—Deponent thinks Purtaub Sing is, because he was brought up by Ramsing.

The other replies are of no moment.

(Signed in Guzeratee) VIAS BHOWANEESUNKER JEWANRAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 48.

Answers given to the same queries, by Poonjabhye Vyed, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of Ruttunpoor, on the 1st January 1821.

Ans. to No. 13.—He knows that Narsing is the true son of Ajebsing, and that

the news came of Purtaub Sing's birth; but he does not know whether it was true or false. God knows who is the true Raja.

His other replies are of no moment.

(Signed in Guzeratee) VYED POONJABHYE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 49.

Answers given to the same queries, by Pundia Nagjee, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of Ruttunpoor, on the 1st January 1821.

Ans. to No. 1.—He never saw her, but has heard that she was about fifteen at the time.

His other answers are immaterial.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PUNDIA NAGJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 50.

Answers to the same queries, given by Shewhram, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of Ruttunpoor, on the 1st January 1821.

Ans. to No. 13.—He thinks Purtaub Sing is so, because people say so.

His other answers are of no moment.

(Signed in Guzeratee) PUNDIA SHEWKRAM.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 51.

Answers given to the same questions, by Bydas Sootar, of Gowlee, on the 5th January 1821.

Ans. to No. 13.—Most people say that Purtaub Sing was brought from some place. This trick was made, and people say he is false. Narsing being therefore the son of Ajebsing, is the legitimate Chieftain of Rajpeepla.

His other answers are immaterial.

BYDAS + his mark.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 52.

Answers given to the same queries, by Jeewan Patel, inhabitant of the village of Dholyaum, in the Ruttunpoor Purguna, on the 7th January 1821.

Ans. to No. 13.—He knows that the birth of Purtaub Sing was proclaimed about

ten years since, and his village paid 5 rupees to a Bramin sent by Ramsing to publish it. He has seen Purtaub Sing in Ramsing's arms, and on that account considers him to be the proper Raja. He does not recollect the Bramin's name.

His other replies contain nothing of moment.

(Signed in Guzeratee) JEEWAN.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 53.

Answers given to the same questions, by Eswer Sing Jacoor, of the village of Hunupoore, on the 30*th January* 1821.

Ans. to No. 10.—Ramsing was under the authority of his Karbarees Kishundas Bukshee and Hutteebhye Chowra.

„ „ 13.—Ramsing treated Purtaub Sing like a son, and deponent on this account considers him to be the proper Raja. Deponent is very young, only eighteen or nineteen years old. Some people say Purtaub Sing is true, and others false.

The deponent replies in the negative to queries 3, 4, 11, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) ESWUR SINGJEE.

(Singed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 54.

Answers given to the same queries, by Kusoo Bhut, Owdech Tolikia Bramin, inhabitant of Hunupoore, on the 31*st January* 1821.

Ans. to No. 5.—In Hunupoore some people said it was true, some it was false.

„ „ 13.—He is the proper Raja whom I please.

He replies in the negative to queries 3, 4, 11, and 12, and to the remainder that "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) BHUT KUSOO.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 55.

Answers given to the same questions, by Kooerjee Banyan, of Hunupoore, on the 30*th January* 1821.

Ans. to No. 5.—Some said it was true, and others that it was false.

Ans. to No. 10.—Ramsing was under the authority of Kishundas Bukshee.

„ „ 13.—Whoever I wish is the Raja. The world is divided in opinion, some being for Narsing, others for Purtaub Sing.

He replies in the negative to queries 3, 4, 11, and 12; to the remainder "he does not know."

(Signed in Guzeratee) KOOERJEE.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 56.

Answers given to the same queries, by Bajee Junoora Rajpoot, inhabitant of the village of Purtaub Nuggur, in the Kuntall Purguna, on the 31*st Jan.* 1821.

Ans. to No. 3.—He never heard of her being in a state of pregnancy before Purtaub Sing's birth.

„ „ 5.—Most people said it was false.

„ „ 10.—He was under the authority of Hutteebhye Chowra and Kishundas Bukshee.

„ „ 13.—In his opinion Narsing is the true Raja, as all respectable men consider Purtaub Sing as false.

He replies in the negative to queries 4, 11, and 12, and to the remainder "he does not know."

(Signed) BAJEE + his mark.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

F No. 57.

Answers to the same questions, by Hurreebhye Rajpoot, inhabitant of the village of Purtaub Nuggur, on the 31*st January* 1821.

Ans. to No. 3.—He never heard of her being pregnant before Purtaub Sing's birth.

„ „ 5.—Most people said it was false.

„ „ 10.—He was under the authority of Kishundas Bukshee and Hutteebhye Chowra.

„ „ 13.—In his opinion Narsing is the proper Raja.

He replies in the negative to 4, 11, and 12, and to the remainder "he does not know."

(Signed) HURREEBHYE + his mark.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

No. 97 of 1821.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From C. NORRIS, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda,

To J. B. SIMSON, Esq., Secretary with the Honorable the Governor, Surat.

Dated the 2nd May 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the proceedings which have taken place, connected with the question of the Rajpeepla succession, subsequently to the departure of the Honorable the Governor.

2. On the 18th ultimo I waited upon His Highness for the purpose of conferring upon this subject. The Karbarees of the two parties were present, and, after some discussion, it was settled at my recommendation, that each should prepare and produce, on Monday the 23rd ultimo, a paper stating his objections, if any, to the investigation which had taken place, the points on which he desired further inquiry, and the manner in which he wished such inquiry to be conducted.

3. On the 23rd His Highness excused himself on the plea of business, and requested that I would wait upon him on the 24th.

4. On the 23rd I received from Narsing's Karbaree a letter, which had been sent to him by one of the Patels of Phophulya, stating that a Karkoon of the Gaekwar Government, who was named, and other agents, had been urging him and others, by threats, to retract and contradict the evidence which they had delivered in favour of Narsing's claims. I had a short memorandum drawn out, remarking upon the impropriety of proceedings like this, and requesting that they might not be practised.

5. I took this memorandum with me on the 24th, and previously to commencing on business, had it read to the Gaekwar. From his confusion, and that of the two Ministers, I confess I think that the Patel's allegation was true, and that all these were conscious of having acted unfairly. After some consultation carried on in a low tone, His Highness requested that I would name to him the persons who had been tampered with. I said that I must first be satisfied that they would not feel the effects of his resentment for having told the truth, and that, therefore, if no further complaints of this nature were made, I would at some future time give him the information which he wished. The present attempt to influence the witnesses having failed, I had merely mentioned it in order to put him on his guard, to preserve an open understanding with him, and to prevent anything of the kind in future.

6. The parties were soon after called in. Narsing's Karbaree said that he had no paper to give, as was indeed to be expected. Purtaub Sing's Karbaree said that his paper was not yet prepared. I asked if any part of it was

ready, and he answered in the negative. I reminded him of the number of days during which he had been in possession of all the documents connected with this question, and of his having produced, while the Honorable the Governor was at Baroda, a long paper setting forth the particulars of his case. That paper, I said, must comprise all that he had to say, and I asked why he did not produce that, or some document containing the substance of it. He could give no satisfactory answer at all to these remarks. The Gaekwar, although he had himself ordered him to be prepared on the 23rd, and made him repeat often that frequent messages had been sent from the Palace urging him to use despatch, evinced no displeasure at the contempt with which his orders had been treated.

7. An application was at this period made either by Purtaub Sing's Karbaree, or by the Gaekwar, that an intelligent Vukeel, who was known to the Karbaree, should be allowed to plead Purtaub Sing's cause. I agreed to this, upon the other party being allowed the same option. This was, however, declined by Narsing's Karbaree.

8. The Vukeel was then introduced. His name is Tapidas; he is a Banian, and an inhabitant of Surat, from whence he seems to have been invited for the purpose of undertaking his present duty.

9. I then observed to His Highness that the experience of this day was sufficient to show, that unless some time were fixed within which the parties should be allowed to state what they had to communicate, we should both be trifled with at the pleasure of the parties; that as they were both then present, they might be called upon to state how many days would be necessary to enable them to prepare the paper which was required; and that it was only requisite for us to inform them that, after this period was expired, no representations would be attended to. His Highness agreed that this communication should be made; and Purtaub Sing's Vukeel being applied to, said that on Wednesday, the 2nd May, he would produce the paper required. Narsing's party of course agreed to this period being fixed. Both parties were then apprised that on Wednesday, the 2nd, such representations as they might have to make would be listened to, and not after that date. I then caused to be prepared a short memorandum, describing the paper which was required, and mentioning the period in which it was to be produced. His Highness approved of this, and a copy of it was given to each party.

10. I waited upon His Highness again to-day, at about 3 o'clock, agreeably to the arrangement concluded. He received me with a gloomy and sullen air, and when, after a short time, I asked him whether Purtaub Sing's Vukeel were in attendance, he said that he could not tell, that he was resolved to take no share in the investigation, that I had accused him unjustly of influencing the witnesses, and that he must know the names of those upon whose

authority this was stated, and also the names of the persons said to have been employed, before he proceeded further. I promised him that this information should be given to him speedily, and observed to him that it was necessary that I should communicate to him what I had heard, in order that no mystery might exist between us, and that I should be perfectly satisfied, provided a similar case were to arise, if he were to behave in the same way towards me. These and all other arguments were of course unavailing. His Highness' object evidently was to prevent further inquiry, and he thought this line of conduct well calculated to secure the attainment of his object. After about an hour spent in fruitless debate, he left the room, and remained absent for another hour. I then sent a message to him to request that he would come, as soon as could be convenient to him, as my time was much occupied. He soon after returned, the Dewanjee having in the mean time been in consultation with him, and the same conversation was resumed. Finding that I was not likely to make any impression by anything that I might say, and that His Highness' object evidently was to shun inquiry, I told him that as Narsing had been considered as rather under the Resident's authority, I would call his Karbaree, according to the agreement, and ask him whether he had any paper to produce upon the subject of a fresh investigation. To this Syajee could offer no objection, though he said that he wished to be considered as taking no part in the inquiry. Narsing's Karbaree said that he required no fresh inquiry, but that he reserved to himself the right of answering any points which the opposite party might advance.

11. I then made another effort to induce His Highness to call in Purtaub Sing's party, but in vain. It was now getting late, and I said, that as His Highness could not be prevented from having his own way, all that was left for me was to record the reasons which had impeded the inquiry. I caused a memorandum on the subject to be prepared immediately. This was finished about sunset, when it was read to His Highness, who said that the reasons were truly stated. He at the same instant gave me a memorandum which he had prepared respecting the instructing of the witnesses, which he denied that any one undertook by his authority or with his knowledge, and said that provided I withdrew my memorandum, he was willing that Purtaub Sing's Vukeel should be called in. I requested that he would order him to be called, but it was still some time before he would do so. He wished me to call him in order that he might afterwards have an opportunity of denying all participation in the investigation. He, however, at last ordered Purtaub Sing's people to be called. When they had entered, I asked His Highness whether he would speak to the Vukeel himself or would wish me to do it. He said that he had no wish at all in the business, that he was merely an auditor upon this occasion. It occurred to me, that the persons having been produced, it was

as proper for me as for the Gaekwar to speak to them, and on the 24th I had addressed them at his request. I therefore asked the Vukeel whether he had brought the paper which he promised. It was evident that he had not, though it was long before I could get a direct answer, which was however at last obtained. He repeated over and over again that he could not discover the points of importance in the case, and wished me to make them known to him. I asked him whether he had not seen the papers on the subject. He answered repeatedly in the most evasive way, until at length the Karbaree said that he (the Vukeel) had seen them. I then told His Highness that I had nothing further to ask, and took my leave.

12. The above narrative will enable the Honorable Board to judge how far I am right in forming the following opinion upon this interview. Syajee's ill humour was, I am convinced, affected for the purpose either of producing disagreement and thereby preventing inquiry, or delaying it by long and useless discussions. The latter object was gained; but when, towards the evening, he found that the reasons of the delay were recorded, he proposed that Purtaub Sing's party should be called in, under the hope that such time as remained might be occupied in desultory and fruitless discussion. This might have been the case had I been less prepared for what was to happen. But the course which the Vukeel pursued was exactly that which I had expected him to adopt. It was evidently his object to get into an argument, in order to consume time. His remark, however, that he did not know the points of importance in the case, was singularly inapplicable, as he was in possession of the summary which had been sent in to the Durbar, which must have given him this information in less time than would be taken up in repeating them to him. Besides, had he really employed his time in the way that the Gaekwar and I had ordered him, he must at all events have made some progress in his memorandum, whereas he denied that he had a line to produce.

13. It can hardly be imagined that Purtaub Sing's cause is thought by his supporters to be so bad as to render it necessary for them to shun inquiry altogether, and to endeavour by engaging from time to time in verbal altercation to wear out our patience. It is therefore to be inferred that it was their desire to put off the investigation for a season only.

14. What effect the failure of Purtaub Sing's Vukeel to produce his paper of objections and demands at the stipulated time should have upon his cause, the Honorable Board will determine. As it was the wish of the Honorable the Governor that this inquiry should take place without delay, I have used my best endeavours to expedite it, and on the 24th I thought successfully, for the Gaekwar, the Ministers, and the Vukeel then said that the mode which I recommended was fair and direct, the memorandum of the documents required from the parties clear and comprehensive, and the period allotted for preparing them ample.

15. On the 29th, Narsing's Karbaree, as he has informed me, was sent for by Mama Juktap, His Highness' maternal uncle, who told him that if Narsing would give the Gaekwar Rupees 1,00,000, Gyabaee Rupees 25,000, and His Highness' son Rupees 25,000, his right to the Gadee would be admitted at the conference of the 2nd May. The Karbaree told me that he said that he would, after consulting with his master, send an answer. He asked my advice, and I recommended his writing for answer that Narsing would feel grateful to His Highness if he were speedily to acknowledge his just right, but that he could not make the presents mentioned, because they would at this time be nothing but bribes, and the measure would therefore be disapproved by me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. Norris, Acting Resident.

Baroda Residency, 2nd May 1821.

No. 422 of 1821.

Political Department.

From J. B. Simson, Esq., Secretary with the Governor,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 7th of May 1821.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Mr. Norris, under date the 2nd of this month, reporting the proceedings connected with the succession to the Rajpeepla Gadee, subsequent to the Governor's departure from Baroda.

2. It appears very evident that the object of the Gaekwar, in postponing all further discussion on the subject, originates in the wish of deferring it till the arrival of Mr. Norris' successor, under the hope that his opinion and sentiments may differ from the view taken of the matter by his predecessor.

3. The Honorable the Governor requests, therefore, that you, on your arrival, will expostulate with Syajee Rao on the evident wish he has manifested to procrastinate, and endeavour to persuade His Highness to come to a speedy decision on the rights of the two claimants.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. B. Simson,

Camp Wappee, 7th of May 1821. Secretary with the Governor.

No. 116 of 1821.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant in Charge Baroda Residency,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 30*th May* 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Simson's letter to Mr. Williams' address, dated the 7th instant, in reply to Mr. Norris' letter of the 2nd of this month, reporting the proceedings which had taken place subsequent to the Honorable the Governor's departure from Baroda, relative to the succession to the sovereignty of the district of Rajpeepla, and requesting that gentleman, upon his arrival, to expostulate with His Highness the Gaekwar upon the wish he has manifested to delay coming to a final decision upon this long pending question.

2. Since the departure of Mr. Norris from Baroda, I have taken an opportunity of pressing His Highness to continue the proceedings, which however, as I anticipated, he declined, on the plea of ill-health, at the same time expressing a wish that the business should lay over until the arrival of Mr. Williams.

3. Finding it impossible to persuade His Highness to relinquish this intention, I did not consider it advisable to remonstrate with him upon his past conduct, conceiving that the expostulation coming from Mr. Williams, would be likely to have a much more salutary effect upon His Highness than if it came from me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Assistant in Charge.

Baroda Residency, 30*th May* 1821.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 18*th July* 1821.

SIR,—As the Honorable the Governor in Council will, in a short time, have to decide whether or no, on the settlement of the question of the succession to the sovereignty of Rajpeepla, the British Government are to take an active part in the management of its affairs, and in arranging for the gradual liquidation of the debts with which the Principality is encumbered, I have great pleasure in submitting an elaborate and able report,* in the form of a

* This Report will be found in a former portion of this Selection. • Vide pages 263 to 296.

memorandum, upon the former and present condition of Rajpeepla, drawn up by my First Assistant, Mr. Willoughby, from such information as he was able to procure, during the short time he was lately employed in that country in investigating the rights of Narsing and Purtaub Sing to the sovereignty of the district.

2. The Honorable the Governor will perceive, that the whole management of the country has been vested in the hands of the Gaekwar Government since the year 1815, and that, during this period, the distresses of the country and its debts have so greatly increased, notwithstanding the whole resources of the country have been at the command of those in whom the administration of the country was entrusted.

3. From the contiguity of our own districts to Rajpeepla, it is absolutely necessary that a good Government should be established in it; and the policy which dictated the expediency of the late arrangements made with this Government for the collections of its tribute in Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, on this account in particular, is applicable in its fullest extent to the tribute due to it from Rajpeepla, and proper arrangements being made by the Raja for the punctual payment of his tribute and Ghansdana in future, the Gaekwar Government possesses no further claim upon him, and he is consequently at liberty to make what arrangements he pleases with us.

4. As I am in daily expectation of His Highness finally coming to a decision upon this long protracted question, I beg leave to solicit the instructions of Government for the course of conduct I am to pursue upon such an event taking place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 18*th July* 1821.

From F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 2nd August 1821.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th of last month, submitting a memorandum upon the present and former state of Rajpeepla, drawn up by your First Assistant.

* * * * *

5. The Governor in Council, however, awaits the receipt of a communication of the result of your application to the Gaekwar, and, in the mean time, I have to express the great satisfaction which the Governor in Council has

derived from a perusal of Mr. Willoughby's research and intelligence, highly creditable to his assiduity and talents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1821.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honorable the Governor, that His Highness Syajee Rao has, after much delay and discussion, decided that Narsing's claim to the Gadee of Rajpeepla is established; but as that Chieftain, from his blindness, is incapacitated from reigning, his eldest son, Verisal, now residing at Chota Oodepoor, will be invested with the sovereignty of that petty State.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Baroda Residency, 9th August 1821. (Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 25th August 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 9th of this month, reporting that His Highness Syajee Rao has, after much delay and discussion, decided that Narsing's claim to the Gadee of Rajpeepla is established; but that, in consequence of that Chieftain's blindness, his eldest son will be invested with the sovereignty of that petty State.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has derived great satisfaction from that decision, and desires that you will proceed to the adjustment of the remaining questions relating to that Principality.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1821.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant,* in reply to my letter of the 18th ultimo, forwarding Mr. Willoughby's memorandum upon the former and present state of Rajpeepla.

* Vide preceding page.

2. I had the honour to report, on the 9th instant, that His Highness the Gaekwar had at length decided that Narsing had established his claim to the sovereignty of the petty State of Rajpeepla, and I have now the satisfaction to report that Verisal, the eldest son of Narsing, was yesterday presented with the Pugree and Shella of investiture.

3. I beg leave to refer the Honorable Board to the accompanying paper, containing minutes of conversation which took place between His Highness and myself, prior to the investiture taking place.

4. I regret that it should have been inferred from the substance of the letters I have at different times written on the Rajpeepla question, that this tributary was not included in the arrangements concluded at Baroda in 1820 placing the control of all the Gaekwar's tributaries under the British Government, of which I never entertained the least doubt.

5. The Honorable the Governor in Council will observe, that throughout the conference I maintained that it was included, and that such was admitted, by neither His Highness nor his Ministers disputing the point.

6. I await, therefore, the instructions of Government before I proceed to take any further measures, which will be rendered necessary by the placing in nominal authority the new Raja, and the consequent evacuation of his territory by the Gaekwar's troops.

7. The just debt due to this Government from Rajpeepla will, I have no doubt, be found to be very considerable, but we may safely calculate that it will justly admit of great reduction.

8. As, however, such reduction cannot be made without great labour and minute investigation, and as the reduction will depend upon the discovery of the exhibition in the Gaekwar's accounts of expenses not actually incurred, as well as of collections of revenue not brought to account, which can only be ascertained on the spot from the local authorities, it would appear very advisable that some one should be deputed to Rajpeepla for the above purposes on the opening of the season.

9. It will be necessary to settle a provision upon Purtaub Sing and his mother, but upon the most economical scale consistent with propriety. Having no longer any claim to the title of Raja, he must necessarily reduce his establishment; and his allowances may reasonably be reduced to a smaller amount than those he already enjoys, which the State, in its present impoverished condition, cannot afford to allow him. I, however, beg to be favoured with the instructions of Government upon this as well as the many other points adverted to in my Assistant's memorandum.

I have the honour to to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 23rd August 1821.

Baroda, Wednesday, 22nd August 1821.

Visited by appointment His Highness Syajee Rao, accompanied by Captain Barnewall, the Political Agent for Kattywar, and the gentlemen of the Residency. Verisal, the eldest son of Narsing, the Rajpeepla Raja, also attended for the purpose of being introduced to His Highness.

After some delay Syajee consented to receive Verisal, who accordingly was introduced and made the usual offering of cloths and jewels. His Highness then asked me to repair to another room above, where he might have some private conversation, to which I assented, and, at the suggestion of the Dewanjee, Captain Barnewall was also invited, but he requested that no other person should be present. We went upstairs, when Syajee sent for the Bhow and Dewanjee. Meer Surfraj Ali had in the first instance joined us. When we were seated, His Highness, after much whispering with his Ministers, said that he was now ready to give the Shella and Pugree to Narsing's son, to recall his Thannas from Rajpeepla, and to give the Choor Chittees, if I would guarantee to him the payment of the whole of his large debt against Rajpeepla. I replied that this was impossible; that all His Highness could possibly expect from me, was an assurance that his interests, in any engagement we made with the Raja, would not be neglected. With respect to his making it a condition to give up the Government of Rajpeepla on my assenting to his wishes, I observed that the arrangement at Baroda in 1820, placed that State under our control, in the same manner as the tributaries of Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, and that the management was merely left with His Highness till the question of succession was decided. Meer Surfraj Ali said that I could not object to telling His Highness that his debts should be paid. I told him that of course I had, as my saying so would imply, that even if the Rajpeepla State could not discharge it that my Government would, and that on the faith of this declaration His Highness would found a claim. I repeated that all they could expect was an assurance that justice would be rendered to them, and that no greater loss would be sustained by them; that they had had the management of the country for some years, which was no small advantage. His Highness again urged me explicitly to say that his debt would be paid, and that he would instantly give Verisal his cloths of investiture and deliver up the country. I repeated my former answer and observed that after he had acknowledged the title of Verisal, he had no right to retain the country; that, however, it was not my intention to require either the Choor Chittees, or the evacuation of Rajpeepla by his Thannas before I received the instructions of my Government, and that the young Raja would reside near the Residency till they arrived, and that until the order did come I wished no change to take place. At this time a Karkoon came in, and whispering something

to His Highness, he immediately, putting on an appearance of alarm, said that Soorujkoor, the mother of Purtaub Sing, had come to his mother, and was determined to take away his character by committing some tragical act, unless I would see her, and assure her of a provision being made for her.

I told His Highness that Soorujkoor, the reputed mother of Purtaub Sing, would never have come without encouragement from his mother; that His Highness was well aware that I knew all the intrigues which had been going on, and that it was useless pressing me on the subject, as I would neither see her nor make any promise of a provision, but that she would not be neglected. Upon this, some conversation took place between the Dewanjee Bhow and Meer Surfraj Ali, after which this subject was not again touched upon, and His Highness said, if I would ensure him from loss, he would give the boy the Shella and Pugree. I said I would not pledge myself to anything of the kind. The Bhow then produced a paper, purporting to be written by order of Narsing, at the time the Bhow had proceeded to Rajpeepla (when he brought the rival claimants to Baroda), stating that he (Narsing) in the event of his being declared the legitimate successor, would leave the country under the Gaekwar Government until the whole of the debt was cleared off. To this I replied, I thought a long time ago I had seen a copy of the paper, but doubted its authenticity, but at all events it could never have been granted willingly; however that might be, the late arrangements at Baroda, made by the Governor in 1820, placing all His Highness' tributaries under the control of the British Government, prevented the Gaekwar from deriving any benefit from it, even if authentic and given voluntarily. To this, neither His Highness nor the Ministers made any reply, and a long desultory conversation took place, on a variety of subjects totally foreign to the point under discussion, when His Highness suddenly resumed the debate, and, through Surfraj Ali, said that if I would recommend to my Government that an arrangement should be made with the Raja to liquidate his debts, he would immediately declare Verisal Raja, and give him cloths, and also the Choor Chittees, and recall his Thannas. I told His Highness that, strictly speaking, he had recognized the young man's title by accepting his presents, made in consequence of his having declared him the legal heir; that consequently his being allowed to retain his Thannas in the country was merely an act of sufferance on my part; that I would certainly recommend that an arrangement should be made with the Raja for the liquidation of such debts, owing to the Gaekwar Government, as should be found correct after a close inspection into the accounts of the revenue, expenses, &c. It was now getting late, and I requested my leave. His Highness, after some further conversation, said he was satisfied, and reposed with full confidence in my friendship, and desired that Verisal and the gentlemen who

had remained below might be sent for, upon which he presented him with a Shella and Pugree, certainly in a very abrupt and unceremonious way, and then dismissed him. I told His Highness I was happy this affair was settled; that I should immediately write to the Honorable the Governor for instructions, and in the mean time wished all things to remain as usual, and the Raja would live at the Residency.

I then asked when the Kattywar disputed points would come under discussion. He said that he trusted to me entirely to keep his reputation; that he sacrificed much in giving up such a Raj as Kattywar.

I told His Highness he had been a great gainer by the measure, that we were likely to be the only sufferers. That the Honorable the Governor wished nothing more than the increase of His Highness' dignity, and that, of course, I should on all proper occasions support him.

During the whole of this conference, it is to be remarked, that neither His Highness nor his Ministers disputed the question of Rajpeepla being under our control and included in the arrangement, a fact which is consequently admitted by them.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—I omitted to state in my reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, No. 181 of this Department, that I perfectly recollected having told the Honorable the Governor, when at Baroda, that I conceived Rajpeepla to be included in the Mahee Kanta arrangements, and I avail myself of this opportunity to mention, that my having given such an assurance, was the sole cause of that petty State not being specifically placed under our control by a separate engagement.

2. My report to you of the 23rd ultimo will have informed you of this Government having admitted the fact of my having understood at that time Rajpeepla to have been comprehended in the Mahee Kanta Mooluckgeree, and of their having abandoned their grounds of opposition. I find also in the Dustoor ool Umul it is considered as appertaining to the division of Mahee Kanta.

3. Since the decision of His Highness Syajee Rao in favour of Narsing's son Verisal, the exactions of the Gaekwar officer in charge of the country have been reported to me as having become exceedingly heavy, and I am therefore anxious to be favoured, as early as possible, with the instructions of

the Honorable the Governor, upon the arrangements to be made with the Raja before placing him in possession of the country of his ancestors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 11th September 1821.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 29th September 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 23rd of August and 11th of this month, relative to Rajpeepla.

2. I have been instructed to express the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at the acquiescence of the Gaekwar in the desire of the British Government to undertake the management of Rajpeepla.

3. His Highness' present consent to that measure renders all further discussion regarding the original intention of both parties in that respect unnecessary; as it is, however, more than probable that the Gaekwar will experience a great defalcation in his tribute, that point ought to be clearly understood before we enter on the control of the country.

4. Adverting on this occasion to Mr. Willoughby's report, accompanying your despatch of the 18th of July last, I have to inform you that it would have been acceptable to the Governor in Council if you had added to the report a sketch of the measures best adapted to the government of the Principality, by embodying Mr. Willoughby's suggestions, filling up the deficiencies, and accompanying the whole with your own sentiments on the subject. The want of such a statement compels the Governor in Council to leave some parts of the present instructions defective, but he relies on your discretion for supplying the want in the manner best suited to the public service.

5. The measure of setting up the son of Narsing, as recommended by Mr. Willoughby, is approved, equally with the promulgation of a proclamation of amnesty in the name of Verisal and that of the Gaekwar and of the Company, and it is authorised as far as depends on the British Government.

6. The engagement to be guided by our advice, should be taken from the Raja, as recommended by Mr. Willoughby.

7. In respect to the appointment of a Manager of Rajpeepla, the Governor in Council leaves the selection to you, as the best judge of the person who ought to be chosen for the office; but great attention must be paid to the opinion of Narsing, and care should be taken that the person who may be selected may have weight sufficient to maintain a strong Government and to repress disorders.

8. The Governor in Council approves of the provisions recommended for Purtaub Sing and Narsing. You will be pleased to fix the amount with a due regard as well to the rank of those personages as to the pressing exigencies of the State.

9. I have the honour to convey the direction of the Governor in Council that you depute Mr. Willoughby to Rajpeepla for the purpose of putting the Government in motion. He should take that opportunity of inquiring into the Gaekwar's claims, and report the result, which you will likewise examine, and forward, with your opinion in detail, for the decision of the Governor in Council.

* * * * *

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1821.

No. 252 of 1821.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th ultimo, relative to Rajpeepla.

2. In conformity with the instructions of Government, Mr. Willoughby has proceeded to Rajpeepla, to carry into effect the objects pointed out in your letter.

3. I have the honour to annex copy of the instructions I have issued to that gentleman, the tenor of which, I trust, will meet with the approbation of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda, 30th October 1821.

No. 249 of 1821.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant to the Resident, Baroda.

Dated the 28th October 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to request you will take the earliest opportunity of proceeding to Rajpeepla, and to furnish you with the following instructions

for your guidance in performing the objects for which you are deputed into that Principality.

2. You are aware that the Gaekwar Government has relinquished its control in that Province, which is vested in the British Government, upon the same principles nearly as the control of its tributaries in Kattywar and Mahee Kanta.

3. The justice of setting up Verisal, the son of Narsing, as Raja of the country, having been fully established by the investigation made by yourself last year, the British Government, as well as that of the Gaekwar, have consented to such a measure being immediately carried into effect.

4. You will, therefore, upon your arrival in the country, issue proclamations proclaiming that person to be the Raja of the country.

5. You are likewise authorised to promulgate proclamations, couched in the terms you have suggested, promising a general oblivion of the past, in the name of Verisal and that of the Gaekwar and British Governments.

6. I have been instructed by Government to appoint a Manager of Rajpeepla, to conduct its affairs during the minority of Verisal, and relying upon the favourable representation you have made of the character and abilities of Purvoodas, the present Karbaree of Narsing, you are authorised to nominate him to that responsible situation, provided that the same is in consonance with the wishes of Narsing (whom you must privately consult on the subject), and that he furnishes the written engagement you have proposed.

7. The settlement of the provisions you have recommended to be made for Narsing, and the ex claimant Purtaub Sing, are approved.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 28th October 1821.

Political Department.

From F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 8th November 1821.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of last month, transmitting a copy of the instructions which you have issued to your Assistant for his guidance in the settlement of Rajpeepla.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approves of your proceedings as stated in your letter, and of your instructions to Mr. Willoughby.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. Warden, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1821

No. 281 of 1821.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From C. J. WHELER, Esq., Second Assistant in Charge Baroda Residency,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 22nd November 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, a report of the proceedings, as adopted by Mr. Willoughby in Rajpeepla, with a view to place the Raja Narsing, whose right to that Principality had been on a former occasion ascertained, in power, and to restore some order and management in the administration and government of that country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. WHELER,

Baroda Residency, 22nd Nov. 1821. Second Assistant in Charge.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant to the Resident, Baroda,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident, Baroda.

Dated the 19th November 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, directing me to proceed to Rajpeepla at the earliest opportunity, and to report my proceedings after my arrival in the country, in part performance of the instructions contained in your letter.

2. The seating of Verisal, the son of Narsing, upon the Gadee of Rajpeepla, was delayed until the 15th instant, that day having been selected by the Josees, or astrologers, as one most propitious for the event. The ceremony was performed, according to custom, at the Fort of Rajpeepla. It was very simple, consisting merely in a few religious ceremonies; after the performance of which two Kotlah Bheels, who are supposed to be descended from the aboriginal family settled in the country, having repeated a kind of blessing and performed the Chandla ceremony, took the boy up in their arms, and, ascending a platform raised about three feet from the ground, upon which the Gadee was placed, seated him upon it, amidst the acclamations of those present; after which sugar was distributed to all assembled.

3. The customary expenses of this ceremony, which is known by the name of Puttabeshaick, is 15,000 rupees; but taking into consideration the distressed condition of the country, I suggested the inexpediency of laying out so large a sum of money on the occasion. This was immediately acquiesced in by Narsing and his Karbaree, and I believe the whole expense incurred will not amount to more than 10,000 rupees, which sum was chiefly expended in

charity to Bramins. I mention this fact, as it evinces, on the part of the Government, a laudable desire to economize as much as possible.

4. I made the usual presents to the young Raja on the occasion, after which Nuzzurs were presented to him by his relations, friends, and dependants, to the amount of Rs. 1,410.

5. It is customary, upon the accession of a new Raja to the sovereignty of Rajpeepla, that a Nuzzur should be paid by every village throughout his dominions. This has not yet been done, as I consider it right to solicit instructions whether, in the present distressed state of the country, it is advisable to levy it or not.

6. I must, at the same time, express my opinion, that it would be inexpedient for the Raja to give up this right altogether, as it is one sanctioned by custom, and, if justly levied, would fall chiefly on those who are best able to pay it. It might, however, be something less than custom would warrant being taken. Independent, however, of the above reasons, I am certain it would be willingly paid; as a proof of which many of the Jumadars and Patels of villages, as a matter of course, offered their Nuzzurs, which, however, were refused at the time, and those who offered them told that they would in all probability be called upon to pay them hereafter.

7. In pursuance of the instructions contained in the 4th and 5th paras. of your letter, two proclamations have been issued throughout Rajpeepla, the one in the name of the British and Gaekwar's Governments, proclaiming Verisal to be the Raja of the country, directing his subjects to pursue their respective occupations in peace, and promising that no one shall be molested for the part he may have taken in the past dispute; the other in the name of Verisal himself, couched in nearly the same terms. I have the honour to annex copies and translations of these two documents.

8. I took an early opportunity of privately consulting the wishes of Narsing upon the subject of appointing a Karbaree to manage the affairs of Rajpeepla during the minority of his son Verisal. He in the first instance refused to nominate any person, saying he would rather leave the selection to me; upon being however pressed to do so, he without hesitation named Purvoodas, stating that he did so not only because his family had filled the situation for many generations, but because he had served him with the strictest fidelity for many years, and in the height of his misfortunes and distresses.

9. It only being necessary to ascertain that Narsing's wishes on this point were in favour of Purvoodas prior to his being appointed the Karbaree of Verisal, that person has accordingly been appointed, having subscribed to a written engagement of the nature recommended in my memorandum.

10. I am unable at present to forward a copy of this document, as a part of its contents will depend upon the instructions of Government relative

to the appointment of a Photdar, or not, to be the receiver of the revenues of the State, as well as the advance of the money required for its necessary expenses.

11. Such, in my humble judgment, appears absolutely requisite, provided any one can be found willing to undertake it upon terms favourable to the State, and suitable to its present condition. To effect this I am, in concert with the manager, using my best endeavours, and shall report the result hereafter for your information and that of Government; but in the mean time I shall take care to avoid involving myself in making any permanent settlement upon a subject so important, and one upon which I have received as yet no instructions.

12. The whole of the Gaekwar troops have, according to the directions issued by their Government, retired to the Thana of Roond, and all the country is now in possession of the Raja's troops. No disturbance whatever has occurred, and perfect peace and tranquillity reigns throughout the district, which is a convincing proof that the recent change is viewed with satisfaction by the greatest part of those residing in Rajpeepla.

13. Although, however, the country has been delivered over to me in compliance with the orders contained in the Choor Chittees issued by the Gaekwar Government, I deem it my duty to state, that I am informed, much property belonging to the Rajpeepla State has been taken away by the Gaekwar's officers, and I shall not fail to investigate the truth of this information, and report upon it hereafter, provided it appears to be well founded.

14. I am now occupied in the performance of the other parts of your instructions, a most material part of which is to investigate the heavy debts with which the State is involved. As, however, it is impossible to commence investigating that claimed by the Gaekwar Government until I am in possession of the documents alluded to in the 12th and 13th paras. of your letter, I trust the Gaekwar Government, from motives of self-interest, will be induced to furnish them with as little delay as possible.

15. It would likewise appear very desirable that the Accountant Karkoon, who has been stationed in Rajpeepla during the period the country has been under the Gaekwar management, should be directed to attend me, to give me any explanations which may be requisite, which will avoid the necessity of my making constant references to Baroda for that purpose.

16. As Myral Narrain is stated to have considerable claims against the State, it would be for the same reason very desirable that he should be directed to send any person he may think proper with his accounts, but one who will be able to give me the necessary explanations their intricacy may require.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Nandod, 19th November 1821.

59r

Translation of a Proclamation issued by J. P. Willoughby, Esq., on the part of the British and Gaekwar Governments, to the inhabitants of the District of Rajpeepla, dated Kartik Shood the 10*th, Sumvut* 1878, *corresponding with the* 5*th of November* 1821, *at Nandod.*

The two Governments abovementioned proclaim, for the information of all persons, that the right of Maharana Verisaljee to the Chieftainship of Rajpeepla has been ascertained, and that he has accordingly been seated on the Gadee. All Zumindars, Patels, Putwarrees, Banians, Rajpoots, Koonbees, Bhatts, Bramins, &c. &c., high and low of every caste, residing in Rajpeepla, are directed, from this time forward, to pursue their different occupations, and cultivate their lands in peace.* Prior to this (time) whatever part any one may have taken in the past dispute, no molestation will now be in consequence offered to him, but all will be permitted to remain in peace who conduct themselves properly, and are obedient to the orders of Government.

This Proclamation is issued in conformity with the orders of both Governments, by J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

(Seal) and signature.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant.

Translation of a Proclamation issued by Maharana Verisaljee, Raja of Rajpeepla, to his subjects, upon his assuming the Sovereignty of that District, dated Kartik Shood the 10*th, Sumvut* 1878, *corresponding with the* 5*th of November* 1821, *at Nandod.*

In the name of Maharana Verisaljee, Chieftain of the district of Rajpeepla. Be it known to all people, Zumindars, Patels, Putwarrees, Banians, Rajpoots, Koonbees, Bhatts, Bramins, &c. &c., high and low of every caste, who reside in Rajpeepla, that the dispute which formerly existed regarding the right to the Gadee of Rajpeepla, has been investigated by the two great Sirkars (viz. that of the Honorable Company and that of the Gaekwar) jointly, and my claims having been found just, they have confirmed my right, and put me in possession of the country. My rule and authority in this country has commenced, on which account all Ryuts, as are above enumerated, are directed to cultivate their lands and pursue their respective occupations in peace, and remain living in their habitations, conducting themselves properly. In the past dispute regarding the right to the Chieftainship, whatever part any

one may have taken, he will not on that account receive any molestation or injury, but all will be allowed to remain in peace.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government,

To C. J. WHELER, Esq., Assistant in Charge of the Residency at Baroda.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the recept of your letter of the 22nd of this month, forwarding a despatch from Mr. Willoughby, of the 19th, respecting the affairs of Rajpeepla.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approves of Mr. Willoughby's proceedings as reported in his despatch, and desires that he will exercise his own judgment regarding the amount of the Nuzzur to be levied on the Raja's accession.

3. With respect to the appointment of a Photdar, the Honorable the Governor in Council requests that Mr. Willoughby will transmit a detailed plan in regard to the proposed arrangement, to enable the Governor in Council to consider the terms.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1821.

REPORT ON THE RESOURCES, &c.

OF THE

RAJPEEPLA STATE;

BY

MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated the 19*th January* 1822.

AND

CORRESPONDENCE CONNECTED THEREWITH.

REPORT ON THE RESOURCES, &c. OF THE RAJPEEPLA STATE.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 29th September 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches* of the 23rd of August and 11th of this month, relative to Rajpeepla.

2. I have been instructed to express the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at the acquiescence of the Gaekwar in the desire of the British Government to undertake the management of Rajpeepla.

3. His Highness' present consent to that measure renders all further discussion regarding the original intention of both parties in that respect unnecessary; as it is, however, more than probable that the Gaekwar will experience a great defalcation in his tribute, that point ought to be clearly understood before we enter on the control of the country.

4. Adverting on this occasion to Mr. Willoughby's report accompanying your despatch of the 18th of July last, I have to inform you, that it would have been acceptable to the Governor in Council, if you had added to the report a sketch of the measures best adapted to the government of the Principality by embodying Mr. Willoughby's suggestions, filling up the deficiencies, and accompanying the whole with your own sentiments on the subject. The want of such a statement compels the Governor in Council to leave some parts of the present instructions defective, but he relies on your discretion for supplying the want in the manner best suited to the public service.

5. The measure of setting up the son of Narsing, as recommended by Mr. Willoughby, is approved, equally with the promulgation of a proclamation of amnesty in the name of Verisal and that of the Gaekwar and of the Company; and it is authorised as far as depends on the British Government.

6. The engagement to be guided by our advice, should be taken from the Raja, as recommended by Mr. Willoughby.

7. In respect to the appointment of a Manager of Rajpeepla, the Governor in Council leaves the selection to you, as the best judge of the person who

* Vide pages 499 to 504 of this Selection.

ought to be chosen for the office; but great attention must be paid to the opinion of Narsing, and care should be taken that the person who may be selected may have weight sufficient to maintain a strong Government and to repress disorders.

8. The Governor in Council approves of the provisions recommended for Purtaub Sing and Narsing. You will be pleased to fix the amount with a due regard as well to the rank of those personages as to the pressing exigencies of the State.

9. I have the honour to convey the direction of the Governor in Council that you depute Mr. Willoughby to Rajpeepla, for the purpose of putting the Government in motion. He should take that opportunity of inquiring into the Gaekwar's claims, and report the result, which you will likewise examine, and forward with your opinion in detail, for the decision of the Governor in Council.

10. If, however, a compromise can be speedily effected on reasonable terms, between the Rajpeepla Government and the Gaekwar, without a regular arbitration, it should be preferred. The mode of accomplishing the object must depend on Mr. Willoughby's inquiries, whilst the precedent that may be adduced of compromises that have been made by the Gaekwar of pecuniary claims on the Government may be advanced in support of such an arrangement.

11. The tribute must in future be paid entirely through you.

12. The internal management of the country, whether by farming or directly by the agency of the Government, will be best settled in communication with the Manager, when one shall be appointed.

13. The Governor in Council is desirous of receiving, at the earliest period, as correct a report of the receipts and disbursements as can be procured, detailing the various sources of revenue and the establishments of all kinds to be kept up by the Rajpeepla Government, their expenses, and the application of the balance.

14. It is extremely desirable that the question of the mode in which the Bheels are to be managed should also engage the fullest attention, and be reported on for the instructions of the Government. Every expedient that promises to reclaim their habits by a just and conciliatory treatment, should be preferred.

15. On the receipt of your report, the decision on the propriety of withdrawing the Gaekwar troops will depend. They should be withdrawn the moment the Raja is capable of preserving the public tranquillity without their assistance; but no British detachment can be calculated on, as it is improbable that any can be spared. You will be pleased to report, however, in communication with Mr. Willoughby, the strength of the detachment you would recommend to be maintained for preserving the tranquillity of the Rajpeepla principality.

16. I have the honour to transmit to you an extract, paras. 127 and 141, from a despatch to the Honourable Court, and of its reply, regarding Tora Geeras claims of Rajpeepla on the Broach Purguna, of the whole of which it is desirable that you should arrange with the proprietors for payments from the treasury at such period as may best suit their convenience, instead of admitting of their being realized from the villages. Should you require any further information on the subject of these claims, you will apply to the Collector of Broach.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1821.

No. 252 OF 1821.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th ultimo, relative to Rajpeepla.

2. In conformity with the instructions of Government, Mr. Willoughby has proceeded to Rajpeepla, to carry into effect the objects pointed out in your letter.

3. I have the honour to annex copy of the instructions I have issued to that gentleman, the tenor of which, I trust will meet with the approbation of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

4. The only remark which occurs to me to make, is upon the deviation I have made from the instructions contained in the 15th paragraph of your letter now under reply, relative to the withdrawal of the Gaekwar troops.

5. I have learnt that the troops now in the service of the Raja are fully adequate at once to take possession of the country, with every prospect of being able to preserve its peace and tranquillity.

6. I have, therefore, directed Mr. Willoughby to enforce the order of the Gaekwar Government, contained in its Choor Chittees, directing the Gaekwar force to retire to its Thanna at Roond.

7. I trust this measure will be approved of, as, independent of the jealousy with which the Raja would be likely to view their remaining in the country after he is put in possession of it, the Gaekwar Government will in all probability call upon him to disburse the expense it would incur incident to their remaining in the country.

8. I beg you will inform the Honorable the Governor in Council that I

have obtained an engagement from the Raja, to be entirely guided by the advice given to him by the British Government upon every subject relating to the affairs of his Government. Copy and translation of this document are annexed.

9. I experienced considerable difficulty in procuring from His Highness the Gaekwar the Choor Chittees for the release of the country, as he wished me, on the part of the British Government, to become security that the whole amount of his tribute at present collected should be enjoyed in future, as well as that the whole of the enormous debt brought against the Rajpeepla State should be liquidated.

10. I am, however, happy to state, that I obtained them on the 27th instant, after a long discussion, without giving him any stipulation of the above nature, but merely generally assuring him that his tribute and debt would both be hereafter settled in reference to the ability of the State, and in conformity with the instructions I might hereafter receive from the Bombay Government.

11. In conclusion, I have the honour to request the favourable consideration of Government to the subject adverted to in the concluding paragraph of my letter of instructions to Mr. Willoughby.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 30th October 1821.

No. 249 of 1821.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant to the Resident, Baroda.

Dated the 28th October 1821.

SIR,—I have the honour to request you will take the earliest opportunity of proceeding to Rajpeepla, and to furnish you with the following instructions for your guidance in performing the objects for which you are deputed into that Principality.

2. You are aware that the Gaekwar Government has relinquished its control in that province, which is vested in the British Government, upon the same principles nearly as the control of its tributaries in Kattywar and Mahee Kanta.

3. The justice of setting up Verisal, the son of Narsing, as Raja of the country, having been fully established by the investigation made by yourself last year, the British Government, as well as that of the Gaekwar, have consented to such a measure being immediately carried into effect.

4. You will, therefore, upon your arrival in the country, issue proclamations proclaiming that person to be the Raja of the country.

5. You are likewise authorised to promulgate proclamations, couched in the terms you have suggested, promising a general oblivion of the past, in the name of Verisal and that of the Gaekwar and British Governments.

6. I have been instructed by Government to appoint a Manager of Rajpeepla, to conduct its affairs during the minority of Verisal; and relying upon the favourable representation you have made of the character and abilities of Purvoodas, the present Karbaree of Narsing, you are authorised to nominate him to that responsible situation, provided that the same is in consonance with the wishes of Narsing (whom you must privately consult on the subject), and that he furnishes the written engagement you have proposed.

7. The settlement of the provisions you have recommended to be made for Narsing and the ex-claimant Purtaub Sing are approved of; but as the inquiries you will have to make regarding the resources and expenses of the State will furnish better data upon which to decide what their amount respectively should be, than I am at present in possession of, I shall delay doing so until the result of those inquiries is made known. You will, however, be pleased to report your views on these points.

8. The Gaekwar troops at present stationed in Rajpeepla, have been directed to return to the Thanna stationed in Roond by this Government; and you will take measures to replace them by the Raja's troops, as soon as practicable after your arrival in the country.

9. Having accomplished the above objects of your deputation, you will proceed, in concert with the authorities of Rajpeepla, upon the laborious task of investigating the heavy debts with which the State is oppressed, and report the result at length, for my information, and the subsequent decision of Government.

10. The debts, which ought to claim your first attention, are those stated to be due from the State to the Gaekwar Government. I take this opportunity of enclosing you a memorundum, furnished me by the Gaekwar Government, from which you will perceive, the gross amount of the debt with interest is stated to be Rupees 18,76,246-2-87½.

11. You will enter upon the most minute and careful investigation of this debt, and report what, as nearly as can be ascertained, in your opinion, is the just amount; when it will afterwards be matter of consideration what deduction ought to be made in justice to the tributary State.

12. To assist you in the above inquiry, I have called upon this Government to furnish me with a detailed account of this debt, and the manner in which it has accumulated, which I shall lose no time in transmitting to you as soon as I am able.

13. I have likewise called upon this Government to furnish me with detailed accounts of the collections it has made from the country during the period

it has been under its management and control, which will be likewise transmitted to you. It is to be anticipated that these will be very incorrect, and it will therefore be a part of your duty to compare them with the accounts you may be able to obtain on the spot, which may be procured either by assembling the principal Desaees and Patels of each Purguna at Nandod, or by your again visiting the several Purgunas and examining the village accounts.

14. You can adopt whichever of these modes you may deem most advisable and expedient; but the latter would appear to be the most desirable in one respect, viz. that it would restore confidence to the inhabitants of the country and convince them of the determination of the British Government to do justice to all parties.

15. You will observe, that the Gaekwar Government have included in the above sum, the amount advanced in March 1820, by certain Shroffs at Baroda, under the Bhandaree of the British Government, for the payment of the Seebundy employed on account of Rajpeepla.

16. The Raja will of course, in justice, demand that this part of the debt should be likewise examined and audited as well as the others, to which no just objection can possibly be urged on the part of the Gaekwar, on the score of our Bhandaree having been given to the Shroffs who advanced the money at the request of the Gaekwar Government.

17. By the above act, the British Government became security that the Shroffs should receive the sum they advanced back again from the Gaekwar's Government, but not that the Gaekwar Government should receive that sum from the Rajpeepla State, as it would be a strange supposition to conceive that the British Government would become guarantee for a debt said to be due to one power from another, without any examination taking place, but merely upon the assertion of the former.

18. I take this opportunity of furnishing you with copy of a memorandum given me by His Highness the Gaekwar, in addition to the one enumeratiog the debt due to him from the Rajpeepla Government.

19. I have merely replied to it that the different points to which it relates will be inquired into and reported upon by you, and will hereafter be settled upon principles of equity and justice. You will therefore inquire and report upon each separately, as soon as you are able.

20. Having investigated the above debt, you will proceed to examine and report upon all other debts claimed against the State by individuals on any pretext whatever, either by persons who have had any part in the management of the country, or by others who may have advanced money to Narsing during the time he was struggling to obtain the rights he had been unjustly dispossessed of, or subsequent to his coming to Baroda.

21. In many cases, you may be able to propose and carry into effect

compromises with this class of creditors favourable to the Raja and his State; but in doing so you must carefully avoid making any promises of their debts being speedily paid off, so as to render it more difficult than it is at present to put the just dues of the Gaekwar Government in a train of liquidation, which is to be the chief and paramount consideration.

22. Before any plan is adopted for the paying off the amount of the debts which may eventually be proved to be justly due by the Rajpeepla Government, you must draw out as correct an estimate of its receipts and disbursements as can be framed, exhibiting the various sources of revenue it at present enjoys, as well as the establishments of all kinds you may deem it necessary, in concert with the Manager, to be kept up in Rajpeepla, with their expense, which, it is quite unnecessary for me to observe, should be formed upon principles of the strictest economy, keeping however in view that they should be quite sufficient to preserve the public peace and tranquillity of the country, and to repress all disorders which may incidentally occur, as more injury will eventually be sustained by the State from pursuing a system of too strict economy, and in consequence leaving the Government in a state unable to pursue a strong and vigorous rule over its subjects, than benefit will be temporarily gained by it by a lesser expense incurred on account of establishments.

23. The above information having been obtained as accurately as possible, assignments may then be made upon the balance remaining, in liquidation of the public debt.

24. The tribute which may eventually be settled to be annually paid to the Gaekwar, will in future be paid entirely through me; but as the Gaekwar Government appear to have advanced a larger claim than it may prove justly entitled to, you will report fully on this subject, and state your opinion what it may be justly entitled to. It will then remain to be decided if any further abatement is to be made in it, and the Raja must then be required to furnish good security for its punctual payment annually in future.

25. Regarding the internal management of the country, instructions will be issued hereafter by Government, grounded upon the result of the inquiries you have been directed to institute. It will, however, be advisable for you to report your views upon this point also.

26. A considerable part of Rajpeepla being almost entirely inhabited by Bheels, a caste notorious for their plundering and turbulent habits, it will be necessary to adopt some plan, as conciliatory as can be chosen, to restrain these, and make them, if possible, a peaceable and industrious class of society.

27. With this view you will be pleased to report the mode by which the Rajas of Rajpeepla, in its state of prosperity, were accustomed to manage them, and to enforce obedience to their commands; as it would perhaps be expedient to adopt a plan grounded something upon similar principles as the

one formerly in use, with such modifications, however, as Government in its wisdom may deem proper to direct.

28. The communication you held when last in Rajpeepla with several of the principal Bheel Wussawas of the country, will prove of considerable advantage to you in performing this part of your duty; and I would recommend your taking every opportunity of encouraging and cultivating as intimate an acquaintance with this class of people as possible, conceiving that such will eventually tend to restore peace to the country, by withdrawing them from the plundering and lawless occupations many are now pursuing, to that of cultivation and the peaceful arts.

29. As many of the Bheel Chiefs allege in excuse for their crimes that they have been unjustly deprived of certain rights and privileges, you will, when time will allow you, inquire and report upon these; and I have no doubt, in all cases where they are able to substantiate them, Government will think right to confirm and secure them in the possession of them.

30. Amongst this latter class is, I believe, the notorious freebooter Kooer Wussawa, whose claims, if he consents to submit to the arbitration, you will investigate: should he, however, refuse his assent to the above equitable proposition, you will renew the endeavours you made last year to surprise him and subdue him by force of arms, which you may have an opportunity of effecting by means of the Detachment which will be sent with you, aided by the assistance of the troops now in the service of the Raja.

31. You will also be pleased to address a letter, in the terms you have suggested, to the person alluded to in your memorandum, by name Bajee Dounir, residing in the district of Tulluckwara; and after investigating the claims he advances against the Rajpeepla State, report the same, with your opinion upon them, for the ultimate decision of Government.

32. I have the honour to enclose the Choor Chittees given me by this Government, for the giving up of the country to the son of Narsing, in virtue of which, you are aware, that upon your arrival in the country, all authority now enjoyed by the Manager placed there on the part of the Gaekwar will cease, which must be immediately assumed by you in the name of the Raja.

33. The measure you have recommended, of a British detachment being temporarily stationed in Rajpeepla to assist the newly established Government in preserving its tranquillity, is not yet determined upon; for although such an arrangement would appear to be a very desirable and beneficial one, yet, from the great demand at present existing for their services elsewhere, it is not very probable that any will be available for this purpose. As, however, this is not certain, you will state your opinion what should be the strength of the detachment, and the expense which would be incurred by the Raja in maintaining it.

34. Another point to which your attention is to be directed is the Geeras rights the Rajpeepla Government possesses upon the territories belonging to the Honorable Company, which are to be carefully and minutely inquired into, and having ascertained the just amount, you are to adopt the plan pointed out in your memorandum, viz. to provide in future for its being paid from the treasury, instead of its being (as was formerly the custom) collected from the villages by the proprietor himself.

35. The Geeras rights enjoyed by the Rajpeepla Government from that of the Gaekwar Government, must also be inquired into, when it will be taken into consideration whether your recommendation that they should be relinquished in perpetuity (a corresponding deduction being made in the annual tribute to be paid by the former to the latter) is expedient, or whether any more preferable plan can be adopted.

36. You will likewise inquire into the rights of all individual Geerasias residing in Rajpeepla, and if possible persuade them to consent to receive a money payment from the treasury in lieu of collecting their rights from the villages upon which Geeras is due.

37. Should you, in performing this part of your duty, find it necessary to call for any information you may require, you will, to avoid delay, correspond direct with the proper authorities, forwarding copies of your correspondence for my information and that of Government.

38. I have now, I believe, touched upon every point upon which it is necessary to give you general instructions; in addition to which, I have the honour to annex copies of two letters to my address from the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated the 2nd August and 29th of September last, on the same subject, from the first of which you will perceive what great satisfaction the Honorable the Governor in Council has expressed incident to the receipt of your memorandum regarding the country of Rajpeepla.

39. I have requested Colonel Corsellis to order a party of 150 rank and file, under a European officer, entirely equipped for field service, to proceed with you to Rajpeepla, provided with the necessary supply of spare ammunition.

40. Wittoba Pillajee, and Ramrao Purshotum, the two persons who attended you in the capacity of Karkoons on your former visit to Rajpeepla, will be directed to attend you now, drawing the allowances that were then sanctioned by Government; and you are authorised to entertain a Purvoe during your absence from Baroda.

41. Being aware that you were subjected to very considerable pecuniary loss by the newly established rate of deputation allowance not proving adequate to cover the heavy, but at the same time necessary, expenses you were subject to by your former trip to Rajpeepla, I shall not fail to bring the same to the notice of Government, which I have no doubt will, in its

liberality, grant you such additional allowance as it may deem adequate for the above purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 28th October 1821.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Maharana Verisaljee, Raja of Rajpeepla, and James Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda, on the part of the Honorable Company.

Seal of the Raja.

My representation is as follows:—I have received possession of my country from the Gaekwar Government, but I am certain that without the aid of the British Government I shall not be able to make its settlement. Therefore I myself and my father, both of us, of our own desire, do agree to act upon everything relating to the settlement of all the affairs of my country in conformity with the advice of the Honorable Company. Whatever may be the desire of the Government, I will act according to it. In conformity with this agreement, whoever may be Chieftain of the country from generation to generation, he will act. Dated Sumvut 1878 Assavudee, *i. e.* reckoning from the month of Assar Aswin Sood the 15th, corresponding with October the 11th, A. D. 1821.

Signature of the Raja.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From C. NORRIS, Esq., Acting Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated the 23rd September 1820.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Henderson's letter of the 26th July last, with enclosures.

2. His Highness the Gaekwar has consented, after some hesitation, to a commutation of the fees collected by Jeeva Wassawa in the Gaekwar Purgunas for a money payment; and I have the honour to enclose an order from this

Government, upon the Sirsoobah of the Surat Attaveesy, to fix, in concert with Captain Briggs, the sum to be paid every year to Jeeva upon that account.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. NORRIS, Acting Resident.

Baroda Residency, 23rd September 1820.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 16th February 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copy of Mr. Willoughby's letter to my address of the 10th instant, submitting a statement of the expenses of the Government of Rajpeepla which appear to him indispensable, not however including any provision for Soorujkoor or Purtaub Sing.

2. The amount collectively of these charges is Rs. 90,066 annually. According to Mr. Willoughby's report of the 19th ultimo upon the resources of Rajpeepla, the total revenue only amounts to..... Rs. 2,29,278 2 75

From which the above charges.....Rs.	90,066		
are to be deducted, as also on account of			
tribute, say.....	75,000		
Provision for Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing..	8,400		
		1,73,466	0 0

Leaving applicable to the liquidation of debts, &c. only.. Rs. 55,812 2 75

My reason for setting down the pensions for Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing at Rs. 8,400 annually, or Rs. 700 per mensem, is that the Gaekwar Government allowed that sum to Narsing for his expenses; and considering that the lady is also in the enjoyment of the produce of two villages, it is in my opinion amply sufficient.

3. The prospect of this petty State being freed from its incumbrances is rendered sufficiently remote from the above statement; but that should not discourage the hope of the eventual attainment of this desirable object. A steady adherence to the principles laid down for the better government of this country will, in a few years, no doubt cause an increase of revenue. To insure, however, the certainty of the present system being closely followed up, an occasional superintendence will be required on the part of the British Government. We may fairly calculate that many villages now deserted will be repeopled; that land now uncultivated will again yield produce. The opening of the ancient road for merchandize through Sagbarra will also produce an increase in the customs, and, as no additional charges are contemplated, the State may perhaps have some chance of being in the end freed from all incumbrances.

4. I have attentively considered the several items of charges in the Nemnook or statement of the proposed annual expenses, and cannot perceive any reason for desiring a modification: they are evidently framed upon as reduced a scale as is compatible with the comfort of the family; the respectability and efficiency of the Government. One article strikes me as being rather too much in the scale of parsimony, and likely to defeat the end we have in view. I allude to the allowance to Purvoodas the Minister, on whose exertions and honesty in a great degree the well-doing of the State depends; and therefore, in lieu of the sum of Rs. 200 per mensem, or annually Rs. 2,400, I would suggest that his salary be fixed at not less than Rs. 300 or Rs. 3,600, in order that he may be tempted by the largeness of his emoluments to endeavour to be honest at least; to insure us from any very gross corruption on his part, he has other advantages to the amount of Rs. 1,000 or 1,500 yearly. This will cause a further reduction, from the amount applicable to the discharge of debts, of Rs. 1,200, leaving only Rs. 54,612-2-75.

5. The pay to the cavalry and infantry of the State is very moderate, they consisting of Sindees and Arabs, whose rate of pay is always much higher than the natives of the country, who perhaps would not perform the duties expected from them with the same uncompromising disposition as these foreigners. The allowance to Kooer Wussawa, of Rs. 1,500 annually, must be considered as well bestowed, that Chieftain inhabiting a part of the country where it is most desirable to insure tranquillity, which will mainly depend upon his conduct.

6. The objection of Narsing, mentioned by Mr. Willoughby, to the provision of Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing being drawn out in the name of the latter, can be easily obviated by causing the style of the instrument to run as follows:—"The title to the Gadee of Rajpeepla having been decided to appertain of right to Verisal the son of Narsing, a certain sum is allowed to Soorujkoor, the widow of Ramsing, for the maintenance of herself and the boy called Purtaub Sing." Specifying in the grant how much either of them are to receive, which will prevent any dispute arising in the event of the demise of the lady, when Verisal would probably wish to resume the whole, should it be simply written out in the name of Soorujkoor. Respecting the proposed provision for the brothers of Verisal, I see no reason for any separate maintenance being granted to them; the allowances to the Raja and Narsing must be considered sufficient at least until the State shall have advanced rather more in the stage of improvement.

7. In the 13th paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's letter, mention is made of the re-imbursement of the British Government for the expenses incurred in reorganizing the State. I would fain hope that Government will consider themselves as amply repaid in the peace and security which their own subjects now enjoy by the settlement of Rajpeepla, and that the pleasing reflection of

their influence having been so happily exercised in releasing a State stretching from the Taptee to the Nerbudda nearly 60 miles and separating the British possessions in Kandeish from those in Guzerat, which, before we interfered, was suffering under every species of oppression, affording a refuge to the outlaws and vagabonds of our own districts, and rapidly approximating to the situation of the district on the northern frontier, which, by the same enlightened policy, have been reclaimed from a state even more deplorable, will be considered as the most gratifying species of reimbursement which a Government could possibly receive. I have, &c.

Baroda Residency, 16th February 1822. J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant Resident, Baroda,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 10th February 1822.

SIR,—With reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter to your address dated the 19th ultimo,* I have now the honour to transmit the draft of a Nemnook, which it appears to me to be requisite at the present moment to fix, for the annual ordinary expenses of this Government, amounting altogether to Rs. 7,505 monthly, or Rs. 90,060 yearly, and to submit the same for your consideration.

2. The first item, amounting to Rs. 1,250 monthly, or Rs. 15,000 annually, is the sum that it is proposed should be allowed to the Raja for his own personal expenses, and will not, I think, be considered to be more than will be sufficient to meet these, even with every proper degree of economy.

3. The second item of Rs. 1,000 monthly, or Rs. 12,000 annually, is the sum proposed to be fixed as that which shall be granted to Narsing. This is certainly as low in amount as can well be fixed, either with reference to his past misfortunes, or to the situation of relationship in which he stands to the Raja.

4. The third item of Rs. 583-1-33¼ monthly, or Rs. 7,000 yearly, is the sum fixed for the Karbarees and Karkoons of all descriptions who will be necessarily employed by the Government, and includes also several small pensions granted to a few persons who have become old and nearly worn out in the service of Narsing. Its amount will prove that it has been calculated with the strictest economy, and I shall only further observe, that of it Rs, 2,400, or nearly one-third, is proposed to be fixed as the future annual allowance of Purvoodas, the Karbaree.

5. The three succeeding items are those which will be incurred by this Government on account of its military establishments of all kinds, which it appears requisite for it to maintain, if not permanently, at least for some time to come,

* Vide page 531 of this Selection.

in order to preserve the peace and quiet of the country subject to its authority. These amount to 100 horse, 225 foot (composed of Arab, Sindian, and other castes), and 60 Kusbatees, who may be termed village guards. The pay of the horse has been fixed at Rs. 20 each per mensem, making the amount of the whole to be Rs. 2,000 monthly, or Rs. 24,000 annually; the pay of the foot at Rs. 8 each per mensem, aggregating Rs. 1,800 monthly, or Rs. 21,600 yearly, and that of the Kusbatees at Rs. 3 each monthly, or altogether Rs. 180 monthly, or Rs. 2,160 yearly; the grand total forming a monthly expense of Rs. 3,980, and an annual one of Rs. 47,760. The pay of these different descriptions of troops is as low as can well be fixed, especially when we take into consideration the customary deductions which will be made at the time they receive their pay from the Government Potdar. The number of each kind also is certainly as small either as the extent of the country (the extreme length of which is about 60 koss, and its breadth varying from 30 to 45 koss) whose peace it will have to maintain, or the plundering and restless habits of the Bheels, who compose a great part of its population, will require.

6. The two succeeding items are the monthly allowances which have been granted to the persons who have undertaken the business of Potdar to this State, and which I reported in my letter dated the 4th instant had been granted to the Bheel Chief Kooer Wussawa, the former amounting to Rs. 150, and the latter to Rs. 125 monthly, respectively, or Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,500 annually.

7. The concluding item, or Rs. 416-2-66¾ monthly, and Rs. 5,000 annually, is proposed to be fixed as the sum to be allowed for Sadi Khurch or contingent expenses. This is rendered necessary as no separate sums have been fixed for charity, the entertainment of strangers, and incidental necessary expenses of this nature.

8. The above Nemnook embraces, I believe, every ordinary expense which this State will, under ordinary circumstances, incur, with the exception of a provision for Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing. Other unlooked for expenses may be requisite, such as the necessity of entertaining more troops on any emergency, a marriage or death occurring in the Raja's family, &c. &c., which are not of course included. It will also be hereafter requisite to fix a suitable provision upon the young Raja's two brothers, the eldest of whom is now residing at Chota Oodepoor, and is about seven years of age; the youngest is at Nandod, an infant of about three months old. It is unnecessary to fix any further provision upon the female branches of the Raja's family, each of whom, according to the custom of the country, possesses two villages assigned for her maintenance for life.

9. I am directed to report upon the amount of a provision to be fixed for the ex-claimant Purtaub Sing; but having furnished, in my letter dated the 19th ultimo, the necessary data for settling this point, I would rather decline

naming any particular sum to be set aside for this purpose. In conversing with Narsing upon the subject of my letter generally, I of course alluded to the case of Purtaub Sing, and told him a provision would be given him from the revenues of his son's Government. To this he assented, at the same time making two observations, which struck me as natural, and worthy of some consideration. The first, that he trusted the Nemnook would be drawn out in the name of Soorujkoor, and not in that of Purtaub Sing, and the second that he hoped that it would be made with reference to the condition of Rajpeepla, and that it would not be so large as that which might be fixed for himself.

10. The reason of his first request was to prevent the possibility of any future claims being advanced by Purtaub Sing, or his descendants, to succeed to the Rajpeepla Gadee; and when I remarked to him that there was no necessity of such caution being observed, he replied the same argument might be used in the case of the adopted son of the late Futteh Sing Gaekwar. The reason for the second request was, he expressed himself, that his dignity would be impaired if a larger provision, or equal one, was granted to the son of an obscure Geerasia as to himself, who, were it not for his misfortune of blindness, would be the present possessor and ruler of the whole country.

11. I told him in reply that I would make known both his requests to Government; but at the same time I observed that he ought not, in justice, merely to consider the low origin of his former rival, but to pay some attention to the hopes and expectations which, from his birth, and not from any treachery or fraud committed on his own part, he had been led to entertain of his future station and rank in life, which was a point, which I had no doubt, whether he viewed it lightly or not, would materially affect the amount which might eventually be fixed upon.

12. It now therefore remains for Government, in its pleasure, to decide whether these requests shall be acceded to. In the case of Soorujkoor, it must be observed, that as far as custom is concerned, she is only entitled to enjoy the two villages of Syler and Vulees, which were formerly assigned for her support. It would, however, be but fair that a small proportion of the Nemnook should be settled upon her; and it would appear advisable that the whole should in future be paid at Baroda from the Residency treasury regularly, and perhaps without the usual Potdaree deductions.

13. It must in conclusion be observed, that I have not as yet taken into consideration any reimbursement it may be thought reasonable to demand from this State on account of the expenses which have been, or may be, actually incurred by the Honorable Company for the disinterested part it has taken in its affairs, which I shall have the honour to remark upon when I am able to fulfil that part of your instructions relating to the expediency of a detachment of Sepoys remaining for a short period to aid in preserving the peace and quiet of Rajpeepla.

14. I shall also delay proposing assignments upon the amount of revenue expected to be realized during this year from Rajpeepla, until the Nemnook for its expenses now forwarded has been approved of, or I am informed of any modifications it may be deemed necessary to make in the different items composing it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 10*th February* 1822.

Statement exhibiting a Nemnook proposed to be fixed for the future Annual Ordinary Expenses of the Rajpeepla State, but not including the Provision to be settled upon Sonrykoor and Purtaub Sing, or any Extraordinary Expenses circumstances may render it absolutely necessary additionally to incur.

No.	Names of the different Items.	Monthly Amount of each.	Annual Amount of each.	Remarks.
		Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	
1	Nemnook fixed for the personal expenses of Maharana Verisal	1,250 0 0	15,000 0 0	Vide 2nd para. of my letter of this date. (Page 527).
2	Nemnook fixed for the expenses of Nursing.	1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	Vide 3rd ditto ditto.
3	Nemnook fixed for the expenses of the Karbarees and Karkoons employed by the Government.....	583 1 33¼	7,000 0 0	Vide 4th ditto ditto.
4	100 Sowars, at Rs. 20 each per mensem ..	2,000 0 0	24,000 0 0	
5	225 Peeadas, at Rs. 8 each per mensem ..	1,800 0 0	21,600 0 0	Vide 5th ditto ditto.
6	60 Kusbatees, at Rs. 3 each per mensem ..	180 0 0	2,160 0 0	
7	Allowance granted to the Government Potdar	150 0 0	1,800 0 0	Vide my letter dated the 6th Dec. last.
8	Nemnook granted to the Bheel Chief Kooer Wussawa.....	125 0 0	1,500 0 0	Vide ditto of 4th instant.
9	Sadi Khurch, or contingencies	416 2 66¾	5,000 0 0	Vide 7th para. of ditto of this date. (Page 528).
	Total....	7,505 0 0	90,060 0 0	

Camp Nandod, 10*th February* 1822.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

(True copy) C. J. WHELER, Second Assistant.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government,
To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 28th February 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th of this month, forwarding one from Mr. Willoughby of the 10th, exhibiting a statement of the expenses of the Government of Rajpeepla.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council approves of your proceedings as reported in that despatch.

3. The demand of payment for our expenses need not be relinquished, nor yet enforced. I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1822.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,
To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand up, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, Mr. Willoughby's despatch and several enclosures, exhibiting a full and detailed account of the present resources of the Rajpeepla State, and the manner in which the assessment for the present year has been made of its revenue. The ability and preciseness with which each particular circumstance has been treated, joined to the indefatigable application and study exercised throughout, reflects great credit on his exertions, and I feel confident the point of view in which they are now displayed will meet the approbation of the Honorable the Governor. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident at Baroda.

Baroda Residency, 5th February 1822.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant Resident,
To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 19th January 1822.

SIR,—I have now the honour, in pursuance of the directions contained in the 22nd paragraph of your letter to my address dated the 28th of October last, to report, as fully as I am able, upon the nature and extent of the present resources of the Rajpeepla State, which will also include a general account of the manner in which the assessment of its revenue for the present year has been made.

2. Enclosure No. 1 exhibits a general abstract of these resources, from which it will be observed, that their total amount, as nearly as they can now be estimated, will be for the present year Rs. 2,29,278-2-73, to which, however,

is added the further sum of Rs. 50,000, which the Potdar established by this Government has agreed to advance (if required), beyond its regular receipts, aggregating with the above item Rs. 2,79,278-2-73.

3. The first item of the above statement, amounting to Rs. 1,26,056-1-50, is the total amount of revenue assessed this year upon the ten lower Purgunas of this State; and in explanation of it the statement marked A No. 1 has been drawn out, showing the different proportions of the above sum fixed upon each of these Purgunas respectively. Before, however, I proceed to make any observations upon this statement, I shall endeavour to explain the plan which has been pursued in the settlement of this year's revenue, with a view to ensure, as far as circumstances would admit, every Purguna and every village being assessed to the extent of, but not beyond, its ability.

4. The present impoverished and very reduced state of the country, added to the pressing and urgent demands and pecuniary embarrassments of its Government, rendered it rather a difficult task to settle the revenue of this year upon such principles as would at one and the same time embrace two objects very dissimilar and directly opposite in their nature to each other—1st, the realizing such an amount as would, in some degree, be proportionate to the wants of the State, and 2nd, such an amount only as would not much distress or overburthen the Ryutry, which of necessity rendered it obligatory to make very large abatements in the amount levied from them of late years, when under the control and management of the Gaekwar Government. Both these objects have been kept in view, for, as on the one hand it was obvious that the Government could not long prosperously exist without the funds necessary to enable it to meet its expenses, so on the other hand it was equally manifest that no hope could reasonably be entertained of the condition of the country being ever improved or its resources increased, by pursuing the same system of exaction and over-assessment as was followed during the late period alluded to. The dissimilarity of the above objects would not admit of any one general plan being adopted. The system of farming the different Purgunas to the highest bidder might probably have produced a larger amount of revenue for the present year, but would have consigned the Ryuts to the rapacity and exaction of the farmers, always greedy to realize the amount they may have paid for their farm with additional profit: thus one of the objects in view would have been disregarded and considerable diminution would eventually have taken place in the resources of the coming year. The system of assessing each village according to different rates of assessment, in reference to the quantity and fertility of its cultivated land, could not invariably be followed, as such a mode, from the small proportion of land this year under cultivation, would have produced a sum quite inadequate to meet the demands of the Government. The plan, therefore, which appeared to me to be the most

likely partially to attain both objects, was to ascertain the amount of the collections of each village for ten years, and to take the average as the basis of the present year's settlement. Even this mode could not, however, invariably be adopted, in consequence of the very great difference which exists in the condition of the several Purgunas and villages, some being either entirely waste, or nearly so, some involved more deeply than others in debts both public and private, and others, from contrary causes, in comparatively speaking a flourishing and prosperous situation. These points have met with due attention, and, it will be observed, considerable remissions have been made in the average amount of the ten years in the cases of villages of the first class, and additions made in those of the second class, which are, however, I am sorry to say, but few in number. By carefully making these modifications, the whole pressure of the public burthen will be sustained as nearly as is practicable by all alike, equally and impartially. The period selected for obtaining the average sought for, was (with the exception of a few instances, which will be pointed out as I proceed) five years during the reign of Ajebsing, or from Sumvut 1854 (A. D. 1796) to Sumvut 1858 (A. D. 1800), and five years of the Gaekwar's rule, or from Sumvut 1873 (A. D. 1816-17) to Sumvut 1877 (A. D. 1820-21); the whole of the first period and the first year of the second being favourable to the Ryutry from the assessments being small, and the remaining four years of the second period being, from the contrary cause, favourable to the Government, by which selection both objects in view were attained.

5. In order the more clearly to elucidate the above arrangement, I must now beg leave to refer you to the settlement, marked for the sake of easy reference B No. 1, which has been framed explanatory of the manner in which the first item of A No. 1, amounting to Rs. 45,096-2-0 has been distributed amongst the villages of the Nandod Purguna. This district consists of forty-four villages, of which twenty-five are Government villages, included in the settlement of the revenue of the Purguna. Three others also belong to Government, but are *Chotuck* or assessed separately from the others, the reason for which will hereafter be explained; three belong to the Gaekwar Government; and the remaining eleven are *Doomala*, or villages held by individuals under different tenures. It is the only Purguna which, at the present moment, can be said to be in any tolerable state of cultivation and population, a circumstance not to be attributed to less oppression having been exercised over its inhabitants, or from the exactions levied from them having been less than those levied from the other districts of Rajpeepla. In these respects it has not been favoured, but Nandod having been the capital of the district, and as such attracting the greater part of the wealthy classes of society, the circulation of their riches afforded to the inhabitants of the Purguna generally greater ability to meet the heavy demands made upon them by the Government. The statement above alluded to exhibits, 1st, the

names of the twenty-five villages of the first class, as well as those of their respective Patels and Tulatees or accountants; 2nd, the collections made from each during the period selected, of the reign of Ajebsing; 3rd, the collections made from each for the last five years by the Gaekwar Government; 4th, the arrangement of the collections of those two periods combined; 5th, the remissions and additions made upon the average amount in the revenue of the present year; 6th, the amount of revenue to be paid by each for the present year, and the different Kists or instalments by which it is to be paid; 7th, the names of the Nishadars or persons who have become security for the Kists being regularly paid; 8th, the names of the Bhatts who have become security for the good conduct of the inhabitants of each; 9th, and lastly, a column of remarks explaining the reasons why any deviation has been made in the general rule adopted for the settlement of the whole Purguna.

6. The results of this table show, that during the first period selected, the collections amounted to Rs. 1,58,438-1-0, and during the last to Rs. 2,44,887-3-0, the latter exceeding the former by Rs. 86,449-2-0, and the average of both combined amounting to Rs. 41,371-3-91; that the total abatements made in the average of the ten years amount to Rs. 1,873-2-41, and additions to Rs. 4,642-2-50, making the *Ten Juma* the present year Rs. 44,051. To this sum, however, is to be added Rs. 1,055-2-0 on account of *Sivace Juma*, which is a separate levy, making the total revenue to amount to Rs. 45,096-2-0, the first item of A No. 1. The Kists are four in number, the three first being nearly equal in amount, but the last larger; an arrangement made in order to lessen the burthen imposed upon the Ryuts, by giving them a longer period to realize the revenue, and thus enabling them in a great measure to avoid the necessity of having recourse to money-lenders. The persons who have engaged to become security for the above sum are two wealthy and respectable Shroffs of Nandod, and I have no apprehension whatever that they will fail to fulfil the agreement they have entered into. As the nature of the *Fuel Zamin* security taken from each village is foreign to the subject of my present letter, I shall delay remarking upon it until I am enabled to report upon the measures which appear best calculated to preserve the future peace and quiet of the country, merely observing that Bhatt security has already been taken from most of the villages, in order to prevent the loss of time which would have occurred had I not taken advantage of the favourable opportunity which presented itself for my doing so in the general assembly of the Patels and Ryuts which took place for the purpose of settling their revenue.

7. I have now explained, as clearly as it is in my power, the manner in which the Nandod Purguna has been assessed, which will preclude the necessity of but few remarks upon that of the other Purgunas, which have all been settled

upon principles the same, but with a few variations in the details, which circumstances rendered requisite. It is, however, now necessary to state the measures which were taken to ascertain the actual resources and condition of every village before its revenue for this year was finally fixed.

8. It is perhaps needless to observe, that the information above mentioned could, for the most part, alone be sought for through the medium of Native agency; accordingly one of the first steps taken on my arrival in Rajpeepla was to depute as trusty and qualified a person as could be met with, with the requisite number of assistants, into each of the Purgunas, with directions to make inquiries upon the following points connected with the condition of each village:—1*st.* To ascertain the *Ruckbah* or whole quantity of land belonging to each village; the proportion this year under cultivation; that waste, and that *Kadee Kotur* or land rendered unserviceable by rivers, nullas, and tanks, and including *Gochur* or grazing grounds. 2*nd.* The quantity of *Tulput* or Government land in each village; of this how much was *Kale* or black soil; how much was *Gorat* or light brown soil, and how much was *Morah* or stony and hilly ground; and at the same time dividing each of these into three further sub-divisions, separating the total amount of each into three classes with reference to their fertility and capability of production. 3*rd.* The quantity of *Nadi Bati* or ground cultivated in the bed of the River Nerbudda. 4*th.* The quantity of *Wanta* or Geerasia land. 5*th.* The quantity of *Khabudeea* land (specifying, 1st, the proportion of this which is *Pusaita* or land granted to Zumindars, Patels, &c. &c. in Inam; 2nd, the proportion of *Wazeefah* or land granted away in pensions during the time of the Moguls; 3rd, the proportion of *Vachun* or lands sold; and 4th, the proportion of *Udhaneeoo* or land mortgaged). 6*th.* The quantity of *Butamanea* or land at present enjoyed by persons having no right to it. 7*th*, and lastly, the number of houses in each village, in order to give some data for guessing the population of each.

9. Such were in part the instructions issued by this Government to the above persons, and provided they can be considered to have been executed with tolerable fidelity and diligence, every information that could be wished for relative to the present ability of each village to pay its proper share of the expenses of the State has been acquired. To ensure this desirable point, the precautionary measures were taken of requiring the Mehtas, prior to their proceeding upon the duty assigned to them, to furnish security for the faithful and implicit performance of their instructions, and of warning them of the consequences of suitable punishment following the detection of any fraud or deception having been committed, added to which the accounts of each village have been attested by the principal Patels and Tulatees, who hold themselves responsible for the correctness of the accounts they have rendered, and who

were also individually examined by myself on the same point. These measures, it may be presumed, have acted as a check against any very gross deceptions having been practised, but the little time which could be allowed for the information to be obtained in (owing to the advanced state of the season rendering it necessary that a speedy adjustment of the revenue should be effected) will not justify more confidence being placed in the results of the inquiries made, further than that they are, generally speaking, accurate and correct.

10. The statement marked C No. 1 will place, in a still more clear and satisfactory point of view than the above observations, the nature and extent of the inquiries which have been instituted. This table contains the results of the labours of the persons employed to ascertain the condition of the several villages in the Nandod Purguna, added to that of my own inquiries. Its results show, 1st, that the whole quantity of *Ruckbah* or land belonging to the twenty-eight Government villages in this Purguna is 16,153 Koombas and a fraction, of which about 10,167, or nearly two-thirds, is this year under cultivation, and the remainder either waste or *Kadee Kotur*; 2nd, it shows the total amount of the several sorts of *Tulput* land this year cultivated to be 4,831 Koombas, something less than a moiety of the whole quantity returned as cultivated; 3rd, the amount of *Wanta* or Geerasia land to be 724-3 Koombas; 4th, the total amount of the several kinds of *Khabudeea* land to be 4,474 Koombas, an amount very nearly equalling that of the Government land; 5th, the amount of *Butamunee* land to be 138-1-½ Koombas; 6th and lastly, the total number of houses to be 3,245, of which 1,278 comprises the Kusbah or Town of Nandod. It was in reference to this statement, and that containing the average amount of the 10 years' collections before observed upon, that the revenue of the Nandod Purguna has been fixed at Rs. 45,096-2-0 for the present year; and, although I cannot say its amount is so small as could have been wished, or in exact proportion to the ability of the Purguna, yet after it has been paid, a greater proportion of the fruits of the labour of its inhabitants will doubtless remain to them, than that which they have enjoyed in past years.

11. The second item contained in Statement A No. 1, or Rs. 16,758, is the revenue fixed for this year upon the Ponota or Wurreeta Purguna. This district is for the most part situated on the southern bank of the Nerbudda, and is adjoining to the district of Nandod. It consists of thirty-three villages, of which twenty-five belong to the Government, two are Chotuck, and the remaining six Doomala. Two tables, nearly similar to those I have already explained, have been drawn out, bearing reference to the Government villages of this Purguna. The first of these, marked D No. 1, differs from B No. 1 only so far that the average amount of the collections is taken for nine instead of

ten years, as I could not obtain any account of those made in this Purguna in Sumvut 1855 (or A. D. 1797). Its results show, that during the first period, the collections amounted to Rs. 62,530, and during the last to Rs. 1,38,158-2-0; the latter exceeding the former by Rs. 75,638-2-0, and the average of both combined amounting to Rs. 22,356-0-48¾. The abatements made are Rs. 7,419-3-76¾, and additions Rs. 495-3-28, leaving the revenue of the present year to be (exclusive of Rs. 1,000 on account of Sivaee Juma) Rs. 15,768. The Kists are four in number, and a respectable Bramin and Shroff residing in the Sinnor Purguna have become security for their punctual payment. For information upon minor points, I beg leave to refer you to the column of remarks and explanations.

12. The second statement referring to this Purguna and marked E No. 1, differs in no respect from that of C No. 1, but affords the most satisfactory proof of the necessity which existed for making so considerable a deduction in the average amount of the nine years' collections. Its results show that the *Ruckbah* attached to the twenty-seven Government villages is 21,718-3-2 Koombas, of which only 3,571, a proportion less than one-sixth of the whole, is this year cultivated, the remainder being waste or unfit for cultivation. The proportion of the above which is Government land, is about 1,285 Koombas, a little more than one-third of the whole; 435 Koombas is *Wanta;* and the remainder (with the exception of 18 Koombas unlawfully held) is *Khabudeea.* The total number of houses of twenty-four villages (three being waste) is 1,077. These results afford at once sufficient evidence of the reduced condition of the resources of this Purguna, and that with proper care they may in time be gradually increased and improved.

13. The third item of A No. 1, or Rs. 17,010-3-50, is the revenue of this year assessed upon the Bhalode, or (as it is sometimes called) the Aveeda Purguna. It is likewise situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, and adjoins the Wurreetee district. It consists of seventeen villages, all of which (with the exception of one which is *Doomala*) belong to the Government. Two tables, exactly corresponding to those already observed upon, are transmitted, bearing reference to this Purguna. The first of these marked F No. 1, shows that during the first period, the collections amounted to Rs. 1,01,308, and during the last to Rs. 1,43,804; the latter exceeding the former by Rs. 42,496, and the average of both being Rs. 24,860-0-17. It must be remarked here, that this average might at first sight appear erroneous, as it would not, if multiplied by ten, produce the exact amount of the ten years' collections, or Rs. 2,45,112. This circumstance, however, arises from the collections of one or two of the villages of this district not being procurable for the full period of ten years, in which case the average of the actual number of years procured was of necessity taken. This remark will suffice to account

for any trifling differences of the kind alluded to, which may be found in the several enclosures of my letters. The abatements made in the average amount of this Purguna are Rs. 8,999-1-30, and additions Rs. 141-0-63, leaving for this year's revenue Rs. 16,010-3-50, to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 1,000 Sivaee or extra Juma. This is to be paid in the same number of Kists as the revenue of the other Purgunas, as nearly equal in amount as the above sum could be divided, and for the regular payment of which the Potdaree established by this Government has become security.

14. The second statement, marked G No. 1, relating to this district, is similar in every respect to those marked C and E. It shows that the whole Ruckbah of the seventeen Government villages amounts to 8,928-2 Koombas, of which 4,955-3, or about ½ + ¼ of the whole, is now under cultivation, and the remainder waste or incapable of being brought under the plough. Of this only a little more than one-fifth is Government land, the remainder being returned either as Wanta or Khabudeea land. The number of houses in the seventeen villages is only 944.

15. The three next items of A No. 1 are, 1st, Rs. 11,000 the amount of this year's revenue settled upon the Gowalee Purguna; 2nd, Rs. 12,005 or that fixed upon the Jugreea district; and 3rd, Rs. 7,001 or that settled upon the Jubboogaum Purguna. The number of the villages in these three districts being small, the details of the revenue fixed upon each have been drawn out together, in two tables similar to those I have observed upon, but divided into three parts for facility of reference. The district of Gowalee is close to that of Broach on the western, and to that of Bhalode on the eastern side; it consists of only five villages, but the land belonging to them is much more fertile and productive than of any others belonging to the Rajpeepla State, which in some degree makes up for the deficiency. They all belong to the Government, and the first part of the Statement marked H No. 1 shows, that the amount of revenue collected from them during the first period amounted to Rs. 45,640, and during the last to Rs. 79,638-3-0; the latter exceeding the former by Rs. 33,898-3-0, and the average of both added together amounting to Rs. 12,527-3-50. From this sum, abatements have been made of Rs. 2,054-1-50, and an increase of Rs. 40-2-0, making the revenue of this year (inclusive of Rs. 486 Sivaee Juma) to be Rs. 10,514. This is to be paid in four equal Kists, for which a Shroff residing in Nandod has become security.

16. The condition of this Purguna is shown in the first part of the table marked I No. 1, which makes its whole Ruckbah to amount to 2,321-3-2½ Koombas, of which 575, or a little more than one-third, is this year cultivated. Of the cultivated ground, about half is returned as Government land, and the remainder either as Wanta or Khabudeea land. The number of its houses are 322.

17. The Jugreea Purguna consists of seven villages, all of which belong to the Government. There are no authenticated accounts extant of the collections made from them during the period selected of Ajebsing's reign, but their amount during the last five years, as shown by the second part of the Statement H No. 1, is Rs. 82,702, or on an average Rs. 18,540-1-60 per annum. The abatement from that amount is Rs. 4,535-1-60, leaving Rs. 12,005 as the measure for the present year, to be paid in four equal Kists, and for which good security has been obtained.

18. Its condition is shown by the second part of I No. 1, which makes its entire Ruckbah to be 2,704 Koombas, of which only 663-1-1¼, or about one-fourth, has this year been cultivated. Of this about two-thirds are returned as Government land, and the remainder as Khabudeea. The total number of houses is returned at 457.

19. The Jubboogaum, or as it is now more commonly called, the Loona Purguna, is situated in a SW. direction from Nandod, and is close to the district of Wusravee, belonging to the Gaekwar Government. It consists of fifteen villages, all of which belong to the Government, but two of them are Chotuck, or assessed separately from the Purguna. I was also unable to obtain any account of the collections levied from it during the first period selected, but those of the last five years are exhibited in the third part of H No. 1, and amount to Rs. 45,506-2-0, or on an average to Rs. 9,101-1-20, from which a remission to the amount of Rs. 2,100-1-28 has of necessity been made in the amount fixed for the current year.

20. The condition of this district is shown by the third part of the Statement I No. 1, which differs nothing from those which preceded it, except in the measurement of the land, which in this Purguna is in Beegas and Biswas, and not in Koombas. This shows its total amount of Ruckbah to be 5,958 Beegas, of which only 658, or less than one-eighth, are this year cultivated. About two-fifths of this is returned as Government land, and the remainder as either Wanta or Khabudeea: the number of houses is 282. The whole of this Purguna was formerly granted in Inam to the relations of the Raja of Rajpeepla, but was subsequently resumed; they, however, have still the right of enjoying a small per-centage of its gross revenue, which point was not disregarded in making the assessment for the present year.

21. The seventh item of No. 1, or Rs. 12,023, is the revenue settled upon the district of Ruttonpoor, or (as it is also called) Pudall, one of the largest Purgunas belonging to this State, but which in consequence of its very distressed and reduced condition is unable to bear a higher amount than the above. I do not deem it necessary to annex a statement of the amount of 10 years' collections, similar to those of the former Purgunas, for although such are in my possession, and will prove of use in the examination of the

Gaekwar debt, yet from the cause already mentioned, they afforded but a poor basis upon which to fix the revenue of the present year. A statement somewhat different from the rest has been drawn out, marked K No. 1, a reference to which will show more clearly than words can express, its miserable situation. This district consists of no less than sixty-four villages, of which forty-nine belong to the Government, one is at present unlawfully in the possession of the Gaekwar Government, and the remaining fourteen are Doomala. The above statement refers exclusively to the first class of villages, and shows that seven of these are now waste entirely, and three others waste, but a part of their lands cultivated by cultivators from other villages. Of the remainder I was able to obtain an accurate account of the condition of only twenty-three, the rest being in such a wretched state, as to defy the greatest industry and diligence to procure details, upon the principles laid down. The results of the amounts obtained of the twenty-three villages, will speak for the condition of the whole district, returning their whole Ruckbah at 15,711 Beegas, of which only 1,665, or about one-ninth, are now under cultivation, and of which more than one-third is either Wanta or Khabudeea land: the number of houses of the thirty-eight inhabited villages is only 890. For the manner in which the present year's revenue has been distributed upon the different villages, the name of the person who has become security for its payment, and explanatory remarks, I beg leave to refer you to the statement itself, and shall only remark the ample proof it furnishes of the great mismanagement and oppression which must have taken place prior to its falling into such a condition.

22. The three remaining items contained in A No. 1 are, 1st, the revenue expected to be derived from the Gora Purguna, or Rupees 1,682; 2nd, that from the Gurreswer Purguna, or Rupees 1,799; and 3rd, that from the Khuntal Purguna, or Rupees 1,681. These three districts are entirely inhabited by Bheels, who are, however, generally speaking, peaceably disposed, and cultivators of the soil. I have not, however, entered into the same minute inquiry as to their condition, as has been done in respect to the other Purgunas, not only from the fear of exciting their jealousy and suspicions, but also because the ancient mode of assessing them was according to the number of bullocks in each, upon which a tax varying in amount is levied, and not upon the Koomba or Beega, which custom has still been adhered to. I have therefore merely drawn out statements exhibiting the number of Government villages in each, the names of their respective Patels or Wussawas, the number of *Chapras* or huts in each, and the amount of revenue each is to pay during the present year.

23. The Gora Purguna is the most easterly of all the Rajpeepla districts, and consists of twenty-nine villages, eighteen of which belong to the Government, and the remaining eleven are Doomala. The statement marked L No. 1

exhibits the information regarding it alluded to in the last paragraph. The Gurreswer Purguna is situated upon the northern banks of the Nerbudda, adjoining to the district of Tullukwara, formerly belonging to this State, but now in the possession of the Gaekwar Government. It is in a very distressed situation, many of its villages being now in the entire possession of, and the whole district greatly harassed and annoyed by, the Mehwasees, who reside in Tullukwara: it consists of forty-four villages, of which twenty-seven belong to the Government, and the remaining seventeen are either Doomala, or in the possession of the Mehwasees. The statement marked M No. 1 exhibits the names of the former, of which eleven are now waste, and the number of houses in those which are inhabited, altogether amounting to only 297. The Khunthal, or (as it is also sometimes called) the Amlotha Purguna, is situated to the southward and westward of Nandod, close to the mountainous districts of Rajpeepla. Its inhabitants are peaceably disposed, but much addicted to drunkenness, a circumstance arising from their district abounding in Mahudah or Mowra trees, which enables them to procure with great facility the intoxicating spirit distilled from the berry of that tree, the deleterious effects of which are visibly depicted upon their countenances. It consists of forty-two villages, eighteen of which are Doomala, and the remaining twenty-four belong to the Government, of which, however, eight are now waste. The statement marked N No. 1 shows the names of these, and the number of huts in each, amounting in all to 194. No security has been obtained for the amount of revenues settled upon these three Purgunas, which will therefore be collected by Mehtas; nor has any Fael Zamin security as yet been taken from them, which will, however, be obtained as soon as possible.

24. I have now come to the conclusion of my remarks upon the detail of the 1st item of the enclosure alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of my letter. It will be observed that the revenues settled upon the ten Purgunas this year, is, comparatively speaking, low in amount; but I am positively certain, that notwithstanding the large abatements made generally in the average amount of the ten years' collections, (and which combined have reduced the revenue of this year considerably more than Rs. 100,000 below that of the past year) the amount will be realized with great difficulty; so much has the population of this country been diminished by the emigrations of last year, and so miserably poor are those composing that part of it which had the patience to endure the exactions then made, which I regret to say occasioned the death of more than one man by the measures which were had recourse to to extort them. I trust, therefore, the temporary sacrifice this year made by the Government, will be considered not only as a measure of necessity, but also of policy, as it may confidently be expected that it will eventually be repaid by the increase it will hereafter cause in the resources of the State, by improving

the condition of its subjects. It may, perhaps, be considered, that my inquiries have been too extended and minute, and I must confess had I been in the first instance aware of the time, and I may add labour, which has on this account been employed in making them, I should have adopted a more general, though perhaps not so satisfactory a plan, as the guide of my proceedings; now, however, that the objects in view have been partly accomplished, I trust the mode which has been pursued will give the greater satisfaction, not only as affording the fullest evidence that could have been obtained of the actual condition of the country at the present moment, but at the same time furnishing the surest grounds for forming an opinion of the future improvement which may be anticipated gradually to ensue.

25. The second item of enclosure No. 1, or Rs. 4,051, is the amount of revenue expected to be derived this year from the whole of the Hill Purgunas of Rajpeepla collectively. I have not as yet been able to obtain any very satisfactory particulars of their condition in detail; the above small amount, however, to be collected, and that with difficulty, from so large a tract of country, proves their situation to be in the extreme of poverty and desolation. I shall endeavour hereafter to obtain more precise information upon this point, and shall merely now remark, that these Purgunas are sixteen in number, and formerly comprised upwards of 450 villages, the names of at least three-fourths of which now alone remain. Enclosure No. 2 exhibits the names of these Purgunas, of which six are now entirely waste; the names of the principal Bheel Wussawas residing in each of those which are partly inhabited; the revenue assessed upon each; and the direction and distance at which they are situated from Nandod; which, however, cannot be supposed to aim at more than general accuracy.

26. The succeeding item of Enclosure No. 1, amounting to Rs. 4,510 is the revenue this year fixed upon nine Chotuck villages belonging to this State. The word signifies "separate," "distinct," and is a term applied to such villages as, from any cause, may have been at any time set apart from the other villages of the several Purgunas, either to defray the private expenses of the Raja, or those of his relations and dependants, but which, reverting to the State by the demise of those for whose use they were originally appropriated, still continue separate. Enclosure No. 3 exhibits the names of these villages, and the Purgunas in which they are situated; the names of their Patels or Wussawas; the amount of revenue settled upon each, and the names of the persons who have become security for its payment; as well as the names of the Bhatts who have become security for the good conduct of five of the villages—security for the remaining four not having as yet been obtained.

27. The fourth item of the same enclosure, amounting to Rs. 2,676, is the revenue expected to be derived from the *Khanage Teragat* land possessed by this State in the districts of Nandod, Jugreea, and Gowalee. This, as its

name denotes, is land set apart for private purposes, and is mostly *Baghat*, or land adapted for gardens, given away by Indian rulers to their dependants, or more frequently appropriated by them for their own use. The above sum is this year to be raised from land of this class, which has again become Government property by the death of those to whom it was originally granted. This source of revenue has continued to form a separate collection from that of the general *Juma* since Sumvut 1821, or A. D. 1764, at the time when Rajpeepla was partly partitioned by Treaty between Damajee Rao Gaekwar and Ryesingjee, then Raja, by the third Article of which the Raja stipulated that none of his Khangi rights should be interfered with. At that time it amounted to about 7,000 Rupees annually, and in that of his successor, Ajebsing, to 3,500 rupees; from which it may be anticipated that this will gradually increase with the other resources of Rajpeepla in time to come.

28. The fifth item, or Rs. 1,301, is the revenue expected to be derived from another sort of land belonging to this Government, known by the name of *Seeran*. Its origin is reported to be as follows:—During the reign of Jeet Sing, Raja of Rajpeepla, and grandfather of Ryesingjee, the different members of the Raja's family had amassed together considerable wealth in ready money. This attracted the avaricious mind of the Raja, who turned his attention towards finding out some plan by which he might eventually become possessed of their treasure, and at the same time without sustaining any loss of character. He concealed his object, and finally succeeded in obtaining it by pursuading many of his relations and dependants to purchase with their wealth Government land, pointing out to them the greater security of landed to personal property. By this advice the crafty Raja obtained a considerable sum of ready money, and the land now known by the appellation of *Seeran* is the same which was at the time purchased by his advice, but which has since reverted to the State by the death of the original purchasers, by whose names it is in many instances now distinguished. It received the above name from having been bought by the Raja's relations to furnish them with a future maintenance; *Seeran* being the plural of *Seer*, one of the meanings of which is, a maintenance or provision. In other parts of Guzerat, land of this kind is known by the name of *Sheeran*, *Sheerzhan*, and *Churzhan*; and in Kattywar by that of *Cheerdan*.

29. The sixth and seventh items of this enclosure, the one amounting to Rs. 4,749-2-0, and the other to Rs. 4,511, are the sums expected to be received from the Doomala villages under this Government, the first as revenue, and the second as a Nuzzur, levied on account of the accession of a new Raja to the sovereignty of the State. They are, however, only estimated for the present, and may either exceed or fall short in their amount, as the condition of these villages has not yet been fully ascertained, nor the tenures by which they are

held examined into, upon which two points the increase or decrease which will ensue depends. I shall therefore delay forwarding such particulars regarding them as I am now in possession of, until proper inquiry has rendered them more authentic; merely now observing, that in the ten lower Purgunas of Rajpeepla alone, they amount to eighty in number.

30. The succeeding item is the revenue this year fixed upon the village of Kunalee, situated on the northern bank of the Nerbudda, in the vicinity of Chanood. The whole of this village was formerly enjoyed by this Government, but half was wrested from it by the Gaekwar Government, and bestowed by it in Inam to different Bramins, who now enjoy it. It is now in a very distressed state (which will account for its revenue being so small), being much distressed by the Mehwasees residing in its vicinity, with whom it has contracted heavy debts.

31. The ninth item, or Rs. 3,500, is the amount for which the cornelian mines of Rajpeepla have this year been farmed. I have at present nothing further to add to the information contained in my memorandum relative to this source of revenue, except that the exclusive right of working these mines has been given for the present year, by this Government, to the village of Limmodra, by which it was formerly enjoyed; the two recent establishments I there stated to have been farmed, having proved by experience to be a loss rather than a gain to the State.

32. The tenth item, amounting to Rs. 5,705, is the revenue expected to be this year realized from the customs levied upon goods and timber exported and imported from and into Rajpeepla. I have in my possession the materials for showing the details of these collections and the different rates of the imposts levied, which vary at almost every *Naka*. These I shall hereafter forward, whenever I can find the requisite time to arrange them. For the present, Enclosure No. 4 will suffice; exhibiting the names of the different places at which customs are levied, the names of the persons who have undertaken the farm of some of them, and the amount for which in some cases security has been obtained, and in others expected to be realized from each. By farming this source of revenue wherever it was practicable, the most has been made of it, as the expenses of collection are saved, and the rates to be levied from each *Naka* being fixed, no exaction or extra levy can easily be made upon the merchants. With reference to the suggestion contained in the 13th paragraph of my letter to your address dated the 30th ultimo, the four first items contained in this enclosure may be adduced as proof to the Gaekwar Government, that it does not profit by retaining the half share of the customs of the four principal Purgunas, the Raja's share having this year only produced the sum of Rs. 2,658, and the Gaekwar Government allowing the Raja, for its share, the sum of Rupees 3,000, or Rupees 342 beyond that sum.

33. The succeeding item is the sum for which the exclusive privilege of cutting firewood in the forest of Ruttunpoor has been farmed this year. The farmer reimburses himself by levying a small impost upon every cart-load that is taken away by persons resorting there from Broach, Uklasur, Wusravee, and the neighbouring districts.

34. The twelfth item, amounting to Rs. 12,374-2-75, are the Tora Geeras rights due to this State from the territories of the British Government as they were levied last year. I have the honour to annex copy of a letter and its enclosure I have received from the Collector of Broach, dated the 11th instant, in reply to my letter to him of the 24th ultimo, upon the subject of these rights as far as relates to the districts under his jurisdiction. From this it will be observed, that their total amount from the three Purgunas of Hansot, Uklasur, and Broach, after deducting the customary Inams given to certain Desaees and Patels, is Rs. 11,155-2-75. I am directed, in the 34th paragraph of your letter of instructions for my guidance, to investigate these rights. The above sum, however, requires no further inquiry, as it exactly corresponds in its total amount and its details with a statement I had previous to its receipt received from this Government. A claim for *Furfurmaish* from the above districts was however made, consisting of such articles as are included in the term, such as grass and firewood, thread, hides, *Chapains* oil, goats, &c. &c.; but I have intimated that these will not in future be admitted, interfering as they do with the general spirit of the arrangement now to be made of the right being paid in ready money from the public treasury without the proprietor exercising any direct interference with the villages over which it exists. This intimation, added to the doubtful nature of the claim itself, has caused it to be withdrawn, and the above arrangement to be acceded to without any further demur. This State claims a similar right upon the Oolpar Purguna, to the amount of Rs. 1,567; but I have only given it credit for Rs. 1,219 for the present year, as only that amount was paid last year, and in the mean time have written a letter on the subject to the Collector at Surat. I take this opportunity of reporting that further claims have been brought forward, of a similar nature, upon the territories of the late Peishwa in Kandeish, which I shall have the honour further to report upon, after the requisite investigation has been entered into.

35. The thirteenth item is the amount of Tora Geeras dues claimed from the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar, and amount to Rs. 1,616. These require no remark, as I have already reported upon them in the 20th para. of my letter of the 30th ultimo. I have deemed it right to include them in the revenue of the present year, until it is decided whether the recommendation I have made regarding them is to be followed, or any other mode which may be deemed more preferable.

36. The two following items are, 1st, Rs. 18,579, the amount of a Nuzzerana to be this year levied on account of the Raja's accession; and 2nd, Rs. 1,410, presented on the day that event took place. Being directed in the 2nd para. of Mr. Warden's letter, dated the 30th of November last, to exercise my own judgment upon the subject of levying this Nuzzerana, I beg leave to observe, that I have deemed it necessary to recommend that it should not be generally levied all over the country the present year, owing to its distressed condition. The amount now to be raised has been divided impartially and according to the ability of each person contributing towards it amongst the wealthier classes of the Raja's subjects, such as the head Zumindars and Patels, the Karbarees and Karkoons of Government, Merchants, Shroffs, &c. &c., who will not be distressed in consequence of the levy; but it is proposed that the levying any Nuzzerana from the Ryuts should at least be delayed for the present year. This arrangement will not only prove beneficial to those for whose benefit it is adopted, but eventually so to the Government, as the former will be better able to pay a much larger amount hereafter than now, not only from the improvement which, it is to be hoped, will take place in their condition, but also from the return of the greater part of those who abandoned their homes during the late oppressive rule of the Gaekwar Government.

37. The sixteenth item, or Rs. 20,000, is the amount which it is estimated will be recovered by the Government from the resumptions of Khabudeea land, or land at present enjoyed by persons having no right to it, but who have become possessed of it incident to the late unsettled times. Investigations are now in progress, carried on upon principles of justice, and I have very little doubt but that the result will prove at least the Government to be entitled to the above amount, as upon reference to the four tables marked C, E, G, and I No. 1 it will be observed that no less than upwards of 10,416 Koombas are returned as Khabudeea land by the village accounts of the six Purgunas to which these documents refer, independent of nearly 2,000 Koombas of Wanta or Geerasia land.

38. The seventeenth item, or Rs. 3,784-0-48, is the amount which it is calculated will be derived from the Wutta, or exchange upon such part of the revenue of Rajpeepla as is paid in the Broach currency, the rupees current at Nandod being the Babashye. The exchange between these two currencies varies at Nandod from 4 to 8 per cent., upon which data the above sum has been estimated.

39. The four following items are, 1st, Rs. 200 on account of Roz Mohsullee; 2nd, Rs. 2,000 on account of Dund Furozee, or fines and amerciaments; 3rd, Rs. 2,300 on account of interest upon Government money, and two per cent. Potdaree, to be cut from the *chits* or notes drawn upon the Potdar; and 4th, Rs. 198 on account of Kullell Bhutee, or licenses granted to the

venders of spirituous liquor. These petty sources of emoluments derived by Native Governments are too well known to require any remark; they have in the present instance been estimated on a low scale, which will render it improbable that the actual amount, which will this year be realized on their account, will fall short of that which has been calculated.

40. The twenty-second item, or Rs. 9,107, are the deductions allowed to this State by the Gaekwar Government, alluded to in the 11th and seven following paragraphs of my letter dated the 30th ultimo, to which, for its particulars, I beg leave to refer you. It cannot, however, be considered a regular resource, but is included with those of the present year until the amount of the tribute has been fixed which in future is to be paid to the Gaekwar Government. The concluding item of Rupees 50,000 has also been included in the resources of the present year, being the amount to be advanced by the Potdar beyond the regular receipts of the State, of which stipulation, it will, I fear, be absolutely necessary to take advantage to the fullest extent.

41. I have now come to the conclusion of my observations upon the important subject of my letter, and having made them so freely and fully upon the different sources of revenue in succession, precludes the necessity for many observations of a general nature. The total amount exhibited is more than I had anticipated could have been raised, but under ordinary circumstances I do not apprehend any serious defalcations will appear at the end of the year. The amount is heavy for the country to bear in its present situation, but great care has been bestowed in its distribution, and as more than Rs. 43,000 of the regular resources (leaving out of the question the amount to be advanced by the Potdar) will be levied from those who, generally speaking, do not pay any direct revenue, the remainder will fall lightly upon the country generally, in comparison with what they have been made to bear of late years. The tables and several documents accompanying my letter, afford ample proof of the capability which exists of the resources being gradually improved to a very considerable extent under proper care and management. This remark does not apply to any particular resource, but to all alike, all having in a greater or less degree been diminished by the oppression and exactions of the last five years.

42. In conclusion I have to inform you, that I am now preparing a draft of the future expenses of the Rajpeepla State, which I shall hand up for your consideration as soon as ready, after which it will be practicable to make assignments upon the revenue of this year, in the manner which may be considered most advisable, in part liquidation of the public debts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 19th January 1822.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From A. BURNETT, Esq., Collector of Broach,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident, Nandod.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th ultimo, and to enclose a Statement of Tora Geeras collected from the districts under this Collectorate on account of the Rajpeepla State.

I have further to acquaint you that the collections on account of Tora Geeras were made by my predecessors since the year 1814-15, and the exact amount paid to the inhabitants of Singpoor village is Rupees (21,267-3-62) twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven, three quarters, and sixty-two reas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. BURNETT, Collector.

Broach Collector's Office, 11th January 1822.

A Statement of the fixed Annual Amount collected from the Districts under the Collectorship of Broach on account of Tora Geeras to the Rajpeepla State; showing the yearly amount deducted for the payment of the usual Inams to the Desaees, &c.; as also the exact sum deducted for the payment of the losses sustained by the Inhabitants of Singpoor Village in the attack made upon their Village in the year 1813.

				BROACH PURGUNA.							
Neckora ..	..	..	..	..	Baroda Rs.	300	0	0			
Sookulturath	..	..	..	..		344	0	0			
Shukerpoor	..	..	..	..		679	0	0			
Borbhata ..	..	..	..	..		95	0	0			
									1,418	0	0
				UKLESUR PURGUNA.							
Sunyalla ..	..	..	..	..		31	0	0			
Urvadar ..	..	..	..	..		31	0	0			
Pardee Mookha ..	..	..	..	..		16	0	0			
Bhaddee ..	..	..	..	..		12	0	0			
Singpoor ..	..	..	..	..		101	0	0			
Suffeepoora	..	..	..	..		11	0	0			
Alonge ..	..	..	..	..		31	0	0			
Peepror ...	..	..	..	..		31	0	0			
									264	0	0
					Carried over.. B. Rs.				1,682	0	0

Brought over..Baroda Rs. 1,682 0 0

HANSOT PURGUNA.

	Geeras Demand.	Deduct Patels' Inam.	Net Demand.		
Outiyadra.. ..	4,841 0 0	88 0 0	396 1 0		
Obha	1,198 3 50	81 3 0	1,117 0 50		
Soonow Khoord ..	559 0 0	35 1 0	523 3 0		
Mothiya	678 0 0	20 3 0	657 1 0		
Undadra	412 3 75	14 3 0	398 0 75		
Barodra	892 0 0	47 3 0	844 1 0		
Ellow	781 0 50	64 3 0	716 1 50		
Pundory	363 0 75	65 3 0	297 1 75		
Malunpoor ..	768 0 50	54 1 50	713 3 0		
Asurma	724 3 0	59 3 0	665 0 0		
Soonow Kulan ..	884 2 0	109 0 0	775 2 0		
Doongra	379 2 0	12 2 0	367 0 0		
Balota	798 3 0	66 2 0	732 1 0		
Bolao	778 0 25	61 2 0	716 2 25		
Walnur	821 3 0	49 2 0	772 1 0		
Deegush	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0		
Bhurwara.. ..	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0		
	10,563 3 25	831 3 50	9,731 3 75		
Kallekhans.					
Wugwan	222 3 0	1 0 0	221 3 0		
Shehera	97 0 0	2 0 0	95 0 0		
	10,883 2 25	834 3 50		10,048	2 75
				11,730	2 75

Deduct the amount of usual Inams to the Desaees, &c :—

Bhoocandas and others	175	0	0		
Sunkerlal Desaee	178	0	0		
Kulian..	10	0	0		
Sewa Juggoo	18	0	0		
Hurra Sonee	5	0	0		
Hadgee Khakshaw Peer	5	0	0		
Jahudunshaw Peer	2	0	0		
Taboots	2	0	0		
Bhowaneesunker Bhut	2	0	0		
Hansot Jumadars	5	0	0		
Weerbhan and Bhica Dollie Patels ..	25	0	0		
Jusoobhan Desaee	100	0	0		
			527	0	0
Carried over..B. Rs.			527	0	0	11,730	2 75

Brought over..Baroda Rs.	527	0	0	11,730	2	75

PENSION.

Suyud Lall Suyud Noor for one year, at Rs. 4 per month	48	0	0			
				575	0	0
Balance regularly paid every year to the Selot on producing the letter from the Resident at Baroda				Rs. 11,155	2	75

(Signed) A. BURNETT, Collector.

Broach, Collector's Office, 11th January 1822.

N. B. The amount paid to the inhabitants of Singpoor village for the loss they sustained in the attack made upon their village by the troops of Mansingjee .. Rs. 21,267 3 62

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Statement exhibiting a general Abstract of the Resources of the Rajpeepla State, as nearly as can be at present calculated, for Sumvut 1878, *or* A. D. 1821-22.

No.	Names of the different Resources.	Amount of each.			Remarks.
		Rs.	q.	r.	
1	Revenue of the ten lower Purgunas of Rajpeepla	1,26,056	1	50	For the details of this item, vide Enclosure marked A No. 1, and, for its explanation, the 5th and 25th paras. of my letter.
2	Ditto expected from the Hill Purgunas of ditto	4,051	0	0	For the details of this, vide Enclosure No. 2 and the 25th para. of my letter.
3	Ditto ditto from the Chotuck villages of ditto	4,510	0	0	For the details of this item, vide Enclosure No. 3 and the 26th para. of my letter.
4	Ditto ditto from the Kanajee land of ditto	2,676	0	0	For the explanation of this item, vide the 27th para. of my letter.
5	Ditto ditto from the Seiran ditto of ditto	1,301	0	0	For ditto ditto, vide the 28th ditto of ditto.
6	Ditto ditto from the Doomala villages of ditto	4,749	2	0	For ditto of these items, vide the 29th do. of do.
7	Amount of Nuzzer expected from ditto of ditto	4,511	0	0	
8	Revenue expected from the village of Kurmallee	175	0	0	For ditto ditto, vide the 30th para. of do.
9	*Ditto ditto* from the cornelian mines	3,500	0	0	For ditto ditto, vide the 31st do. of do.
10	Customs of the different Nakas, and upon timber	5,705	0	0	For the details of this item, vide Enclosure No. 4 and the 32nd para. of my letter.
11	Farm of the right of cutting firewood in the jungles of Ruttonpoor.	475	0	0	Vide 33rd para. of my letter.
12	Tora Geeras rights upon the territories of the British Government..	12,374	2	75	Vide Enclosure No. 5 and 34th para. of my letter.
13	Ditto ditto upon those of the Gaekwar Government	1,616	0	0	Vide the 35th para. of my letter.
14	Amount of Nuzzer to be paid by the Head Zumindars and Desaees of Rajpeepla	18,579	0	0	Vide the 36th para. of ditto.
15	Ditto ditto presented to the Raja on the day of his accession.	1,410	0	0	
16	Amount expected to be derived from the resumptions of Kabudeea land at present unlawfully enjoyed	20,000	0	0	Vide the 37th ditto of ditto.
17	Amount expected to be received on account of Wuttao or exchange..	3,784	0	0	Vide the 38th ditto of ditto.

No.	Names of the different Resources.	Amount of each.			Remarks.
		Rs.	q.	r.	
18	Amount expected to be received on account of Roz Mohsullee	200	0	0	Vide the 39th para. of my letter.
19	Ditto ditto ditto on account of Dund Furye, or fines.	2,000	0	0	
20	Interest upon Government money and Potdaree to be received from the Government Potdar	2,300	0	0	
21	Kulull Bhabee, or licenses to liquor shops	198	0	0	
22	Amount of deductions to be made by the Gaekwar Government on account of Doomala villages, &c. &c.	9,107	0	0	Vide the 40th ditto of ditto.
	Total....	2,29,278	2	25	
23	Amount to be advanced by the Potdar beyond the receipts of the Government	50,000	0	0	Vide the 8th para. of the Potdaree agreement, handed up in my letter to Government, dated the 6th of December last.
	Grand Total....	2,79,278	2	25	

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 17th January 1822.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the sixteen Hill Purgunas belonging to the Rajpeepla Government, and specifying those which are at present partly Inhabited from those which are now entirely Waste; the Names of the principal Wussawa or Bheel Chiefs residing in the former; and the Revenue expected to be derived from each in the present year; with the probable Directions and Distance at which they are situated from Nandod, the Capital of Rajpeepla.

No.	Names of the Purgunas.	Names of the principal Wussawa of each.	Revenue for the present year.	Remarks.
			Rs. q. r.	
1	Doomkul	Vulvee Dajeeo	150 0 0	This is the most easterly of these districts, and about 25 koss from Nandod.
2	Morjenu	Wussawa Vuto.....	225 0 0	This is situated near the Fort of Rajpeepla, about 8 koss from Nandod.
3	Chopree	„ Gando	375 0 0	This adjoins the Morjenu district.
4	Nowagaum	„ Jamuloo	100 0 0	This district is situated about ten koss to the southward of Nandod.
5	Gajun Gota	„ Janeeo	325 0 0	This is adjoining to the Nowagaum Purguna.
6	Thowah	„ Wagree	225 0 0	To the southward and westward of Nandod, about 20 koss.
7	Natrung	„ Duwaleeo.....	1,000 0 0	To the southward and westward of Nandod, about 23 koss.
8	Warcoonta	„ Raluo	401 0 0	To the south of Nandod, about 21 koss.
9	Roodah	„ Ryesingjee ...	1,200 0 0	To the southward and westward of Nandod, about 24 koss.
10	Phoolsuree	„ Ghuveba	50 0 0	Near the Fort of Rajpeepla, about 7 koss from Nandod.
		Total...	4,051 0 0	

No.	Names of the Hill Purgunas now waste.
1	Koomddha.
2	Sakhbarra.
3	Curruck Ghoonwala.
4	Cooleywara or Gungather.
5	Ratee.
6	Wudgaum.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 15th January 1822.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the nine Chotuck Villages belonging to the Rajpeepla State, the Names of their Patels, the Amount of Revenue fixed upon each for the present year, and the Names of the persons who have become Security for its Payment, and for the Good Conduct of the Villages.

No.	Names of the Villages and Purgunas.	Names of the Patels.	Revenue for the present year.	Names of the persons who have become Security for the Revenue.	Names of the Fuel Zamin, or Security for Good Conduct.	Remarks.
	Nandod.		Rs. q. r.			For the collection of the last five years made from these three villages, vide Statement B No. 1, and for their condition as to population and cultivation, vide the Statement C No. 1.
1	Kurrola ..	Hurribye	1,301 0 0	Bugwan Narrondas ..	Baroot Rye Dajee Bawa, of Putna	
2	Saharaio ..	Bugoo Soondur ..	1,251 0 0	Ditto ditto ...	Baroot Rye Gumbeersing, do.	
3	Jutnuggur ..	Gurdur...	101 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	Boroot Rye Bowanee Sing, do.	
	Warrutee.					
4	Wagpoora ..	Wussawa Jundao..	25 0 0	None	Not taken.....	For the condition of these two villages, vide the Statement E No. 1.
5	Rola	Wussawa Ranas ..	15 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	
	Ruttonpoor.					This village is waste, a part of its lands being cultivated by Oopurwayas or cultivators from another village.
6	Dowlutpoor ...	.....	30 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	
	Loona.					For the last five years' collections from these two villages, vide the 3rd part of the Table H No. 1, and for their condition as to population and cultivation, vide the 3rd part of the Table marked I No. 1.
7	Dasud ...	Bodana...	1,001 0 0	Shawuck Bugwandas ..	Baroot Byajee Bhicca	
8	Sheloorce ..	Aboo Herjee ...	601 0 0	Ditto ditto ...	Baroot Kasu Muconjee	
	Gora.					
9	Kullee	Wussawa Kalleo ...	185 0 0	None	Not taken.	
		Total...	4,510 0 0			

Camp Nandod, 14th January 1822.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the different Places at which Customs are levied in the Rajpeepla District, the Names of such persons as have Farmed them for the present year, the Amount for which each has been Farmed, with Explanatory Remarks.

No.	Names of the Places at which the Customs are levied.	Names of the Farmers.	Amount of each.	Remarks.
			Rs. q. r.	
1	Nandod	Govindram Khandas, of Nandod ..	701 0 0	Security has been obtained for these sums, which are only for half the share of the Customs collected, the other half being collected by the Gaekwar Government.
2	Wurrutee	Kushundas Peetamberdas, of Sinnor.	1,001 0 0	
3	Bhalode	Pundeea Koornasunker, of Nandod..	615 0 0	
4	Gowalee	.....	341 0 0	
5	Ruttonpoor	Gocul Narraindas, of Nandod.....	1,351 0 0	Security has also been obtained for these sums.
6	Loona	Ditto ditto	400 0 0	
7	Gora	.....	50 0 0	These items are merely estimated.
8	Gurreswar	.....	25 0 0	
9	Khuntal	Janeea Hurry Narrain, of Nandod..	221 0 0	Security has been obtained for these sums.
10	Rajpeepla	Lall Shalote, of Nandod	75 0 0	
11	Customs to be levied from the Mowra berry..	.....	100 0 0	These three last items are estimated.
12	Ditto upon Baylas	.....	25 0 0	
13	Ditto upon timber	.....	800 0 0	
		Total....	5,705 0 0	

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 14th January 1822.

A No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the Amount of Revenue Assessed upon each of the ten Lower Purgunas of Rajpeepla for the present year, in explanation of the 1st item of Enclosure No. 1.

No.	Names of the Purgunas	Total Revenue for 1878.			Remarks.
		Rs.	q.	r.	
1	Nandod	45,096	2	0	For the particulars of this item, vide Statement marked B No. 1.
2	Wurrutee	16,758	0	0	For this, vide D No. 1.
3	Bhalode	17,010	3	50	Ditto, vide F No. 1.
4	Gowalee	11,000	0	0	Vide H No. 1, 1st part.
5	Jugreea	12,005	0	0	Ditto ditto, 2nd do.
6	Jubboogaum	7,001	0	0	Ditto ditto, 3rd do.
7	Ruttonpoor	12,023	0	0	Vide K No. 1.
8	Gora	1,682	0	0	Vide L No. 1.
9	Gurreswer	1,799	0	0	Vide M No. 1.
10	Khuntal	1,681	0	0	Vide N No. 1.
	Total	1,26,056	1	50	

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 14*th January* 1822.

o the Rajpeepla Government, as well as their respective Patels and Tulatees; the Amount of Revenue col
be paid; the Names of the persons who have becor

Collections in the time of Ajebsing for Five Years, or from Sumvut 1854 (or A. D. 1796) to Sumvut 1858 (or A. D. 1800).					Total Amount collected during the Five Years.	Collections in the time of the Gaekwar for Fi 1873 (or A. D. 1816-17) to Sumvut 187			
mvut 1854, or . D. 1796.	Sumvut 1855, or A. D. 1797.	Sumvut 1856, or A. D. 1798.	Sumvut 1857, or A. D. 1799.	Sumvut 1858, or A. D. 1800.		Sumvut 1873, or A. D. 1816-17.	Sumvut 1874, or A. D. 1817-18.	Sumvut 1875, or A. D. 1818-19.	S A.
Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	
,601 0 0	1,301 0 0	1,501 0 0	1,525 0 0	2,601 0 0	8,529 0 0	2,801 0 0	3,151 0 0	3,251 0 0	
250 0 0	568 2 0	900 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,251 0 0	3,969 2 0	451 0 0	951 0 0	951 0 0	
100 0 0	286 3 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	401 0 0	1,687 3 0	251 0 0	401 0 0	651 0 0	
,225 0 0	3,118 3 0	4,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,801 0 0	20,644 3 0	5,425 0 0	6,001 0 0	5,201 0 0	
,300 0 0	2,109 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,601 0 0	9,210 0 0	1,401 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,301 0 0	
325 0 0	603 3 0	300 0 0	325 0 0	700 0 0	2,253 3 0	325 0 0	300 0 0	350 0 0	
92 0 0	485 0 0	250 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,201 0 0	3,028 0 0	201 0 0	401 0 0	451 0 0	
35 0 0	325 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,560 0 0	951 0 0	1,101 0 0	1,201 0 0	
550 0 0	493 3 0	150 0 0	400 0 0	451 0 0	2,044 3 0	325 0 0	400 0 0	501 0 0	
450 0 0	652 2 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	1,001 0 0	2,203 2 0	475 0 0	501 0 0	525 0 0	
,150 0 0	1,732 1 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,401 0 0	11,283 1 0	4,201 0 0	4,400 0 0	4,701 0 0	
200 0 0	192 0 0	250 0 0	300 0 0	351 0 0	1,293 0 0	501 0 0	601 0 0	601 0 0	
625 0 0	1,191 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,251 0 0	4,567 0 0	1,151 0 0	1,301 0 0	1,201 0 0	
200 0 0	261 2 0	600 0 0	1,000 0 0	866 0 0	2,927 2 0	1,801 0 0	1,801 0 0	2,001 0 0	
,200 0 0	1,304 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	1,525 0 0	5,829 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,801 0 0	1,901 0 0	
,601 0 0	1,401 0 0	1,301 0 0	1,625 0 0	1,951 0 0	7,879 0 0	3,001 0 0	3,201 0 0	3,301 0 0	
600 0 0	733 3 0	600 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,201 0 0	4,134 3 0	701 0 0	851 0 0	901 0 0	
,850 0 0	3,039 0 0	2,701 0 0	4,501 0 0	4,301 0 0	17,392 0 0	4,101 0 0	4,101 0 0	4,501 0 0	
,725 0 0	5,995 0 0	4,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,301 0 0	31,021 0 0	7,001 0 0	7,901 0 0	8,351 0 0	
450 0 0	1,046 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,001 0 0	5,197 0 0	901 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,301 0 0	
ot known	325 0 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,425 0 0	600 0 0	850 0 0	901 0 0	
900 0 0	1,538 3 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	6,938 3 0	500 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,700 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,100 0 0	978 0 0	1,225 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
,429 0 0	28,703 1 0	24,853 0 0	36,376 0 0	41,557 0 0	1,57,918 1 0	39,615 0 0	44,895 0 0	46,969 0 0	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,501 0 0	1,501 0 0	1,601 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	451 0 0	701 0 0	525 0 0	
,000 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,300 0 0	11,100 0 0	612 0 0	1,225 0 0	1,250 0 0	
,000 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,300 0 0	11,100 0 0	2,564 0 0	3,427 0 0	3,376 0 0	

16-17) *to Sumvut* 1877 *(or* A. D. 1820-21*); the Average Amount of these two periods combined; the In*
ge; and concluding with Remarks explaining the reasons of any deviation having been made in the general r

Kistbundy of the Periods at which it is to be paid.				Names of the Nishadars, or the persons who agree to pay the Amount of Revenue.	Names of the Metahs sent to Villages where there are no Nishadars.	Pael Zamin, or Securi
argseer, or ecember.	Poas, or January.	Maij, or February.	Falgoon, or March.			
Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.			
614 0 0	613 0 0	613 0 0	673 0 0	Goculdas Narraindas and Bhugwandas Narraindas.	.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
301 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	335 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bhye Bawa
176 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	200 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Gumbeer Sin
526 0 0	1,525 0 0	1,525 0 0	1,605 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Dadjee Bawa
326 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	375 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	102 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Dadjee Bawa
182 0 0	181 0 0	181 0 0	211 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bhye Bawa
282 0 0	281 0 0	281 0 0	326 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
101 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	122 2 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bawa Tucke
138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	157 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Gumbeer Sin
176 0 0	1,175 0 0	1,175 0 0	1,250 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
119 0 0	119 0 0	119 0 0	133 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bhye Bawa
188 0 0	188 0 0	188 0 0	224 2 0		.....	Baroot Rye Dadjee Bawa
451 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	502 2 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
351 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	395 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Gumbeer Sin
725 0 0	725 0 0	725 0 0	785 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bhye Bawa
226 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	250 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
026 0 0	1,025 0 0	1,025 0 0	1,100 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bhye Bawa
001 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,100 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
301 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	333 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Gumbeer Sin
51 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
301 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	345 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Gumbeer Sin
288 0 0	288 0 0	288 0 0	287 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
62 0 0	61 0 0	61 0 0	131 0 0	Shoocul Narotum-ram.	.....	Baroot Rye Bhye Bawa
28 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	47 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Dadjee Bawa
028 0 0	11,009 0 0	11,009 0 0	12,049 2 0			
326 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	Goculdas Narraindas and Bhugwandas Narraindas.	.....	Baroot Rye Dadjee Bawa
26 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Bowanee Sin
313 0 0	313 0 0	313 0 0	312 0 0		.....	Baroot Rye Gumbeer Sin
665 0 0	663 0 0	663 0 0	662 0 0			

ments made in the Average of each in the present year's Assessment; the Total Amount of the present year'
t.

		Remarks.
		[from the first Kist, the late M
tna ..	1st.	The persons who have become security for the revenue of this and the following twenty-two villages are respectable Shro
o	2nd.	The increase of the assessment of these three villages, beyond the average of the ten years, was made with reference to t
o		also with reference to the fertility of the ground attached to them.
o		
o	3rd.	The abatement made in the assessment of these two villages, below the ten years' average, is made with reference to the
o		with reference to the heavy debts in which they are involved.
o	4th.	Vide remark No. 2.
o		
o	5th.	Ditto No. 3.
o		
o	6th.	Ditto No. 2.
o		
o	7th.	Ditto No. 3.
o	8th.	Ditto No. 2.
o	9th.	Ditto No. 3.
o	10th.	Ditto No. 2.
o	11th.	Ditto No. 3.
o		
o	12th.	Ditto No. 2.
o		
o		
o	13th.	Ditto No. 3.
o		[the last five years, and Rs. 425 have been paid to her during the
o	14th.	The assessment for the last five years could only be obtained, as this village was formerly Khangee or belonging to th
o	15th.	These two villages are entirely inhabited by Bheels, and only the last year's assessment could be obtained from them,
o		who has enjoyed them for the last five years. The person who has become security for their revenue for the prese
Patna ..	16th.	No accounts extant of the assessment made during the time of Ajebsing, the villages with their Choprees having be
itto....		Jeetnugger, is made in consequence of the inhabitants having been compelled to abandon their village, in consequ
itto....	17th.	Vide remark No. 3.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resi

aty-eight Villages of the Nandod Purguna which belong to the Government; the Quantity of this under Cu
by persons having no legal right t

dutur, or d Waste.	Kadee Kotur, including Gochur or Grazing Lands, and that taken up by Rivers, Nullas, and Tanks.	Ruckbah, or the Total Quantity of Land belonging to each Village.	Of this, how much Tulput or Government Land, and th							
			Kala, or Black Ground.			Total Kala.	Gorat, or Light Ground.			
			1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Quality.		1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Q	
om q. f.	Koom. q. f.	Koom. q. f.	Koom. q. f.	Koom. q. f.	Koom. q. f.	Koom. q. f.	Koom. q. f.	Koom. q. f.	Koon	
73 0 0	75 0 0	744 1 3	66 2 0	....	....	66 2 0	7 3 0	29 0 0		
160 3 0	26 1 0	500 0 0	53 2 0	12 2 0	....	66 0 0	43 1 0	16 1 0		
116 1 0	....	346 2 0	39 1 0	....	....	39 1 0	21 2 0	....		
203 2 0	25 0 0	965 2 0	91 3 0½	81 3 0	18 3 0	192 1 0½	118 1 0	39 1 0		
446 1 2	111 0 0	1,173 3 2	3 2 0	1 0 0	....	4 2 0	27 1 0	4 2 0		
163 3 0	65 0 0	399 2 2	15 0 2	1 1 0	....	16 1 2	2 2 0	1 0 0		
65 0 0	50 0 0	401 0 3	0 3 0	4 0 0	9 3 0	14 2 0	16 1 0	....		
18 2 0	240 0 0	601 0 2	....	....	....	....	3 2 0	39 0 3		
77 3 2	90 0 0	270 1 2	....	....	....	....	14 2 0	2 0 0		
37 3 0	25 0 0	244 3 0	....	....	....	....	37 1 0	....		
99 3 3	100 0 0	796 2 0	28 0 3	0 3 0	....	28 3 3	15 3 3	14 2 1		
82 2 0	100 0 0	344 2 0	....	....	....	....	....	39 2 2		
10 0 0	6 1 0	116 0 0	....	....	....	....	10 3 0	16 1 0		
154 2 0	75 0 0	777 1 0	0 1 0	....	....	0 1 0	44 0 2	21 2 2		
42 2 3	110 1 0	336 0 0	20 3 2½	1 3 2	....	22 3 0½	26 1 0½	16 1 0½		
34 3 1	75 0 0	442 3 2	42 3 0	62 3 0	5 2 0	111 0 0	52 2 3	6 1 0		
265 2 0	125 0 0	664 0 0	12 2 0	....	4 0 0	16 2 0	27 1 2	53 0 0		
7 0 2	50 0 0	678 2 1	3 2 0	7 1 1	6 1 0	17 0 1	40 0 0	31 3 1		
19 2 1	41 0 0	980 1 0	113 1 1	24 1 0	48 3 3	186 2 0	91 3 1	166 2 0½		
74 3 0	196 0 0	778 3 1	13 3 2	7 0 1	5 1 0	26 0 3	15 1 0	102 2 2		
200 0 0	50 0 0	318 3 0	20 2 0	....	....	20 2 0	....	....		
240 1 0	50 0 0	679 0 1	1 1 0	....	....	1 1 0	59 1 2	....		
58 3 0	83 1 0	712 3 0	77 2 0	....	....	77 2 0	....	....		
436 3 0	45 0 0	525 0 0	7 3 0	4 2 0	....	12 1 0	6 0 0	....		
349 3 3	300 0 0	1,230 2 2	73 2 0	....	....	73 2 0	40 3 3	....		
104 3 0	67 0 0	575 1 2	....	....	92 2 2	92 2 2	....	....		
164 0 0	10 0 0	402 3 0	55 0 0	....	....	55 0 0	....	....		
87 3 0	....	148 0 0	25 1 0	....	....	25 1 0	....	....		
796 1 1	2,191 0 0	16,154 1 3	766 1 3	209 0 0	191 0 1	1,166 2 0	722 2 0½	599 3 0	23	

and not belonging to the Government (specifying the different Proportions of this which is Pusaita, Wazeef
e Statement marked B No. 1.

al deea.	Butamunee, or Land enjoyed by persons having no legal right to it.	Number of Houses in each Village.	Total Revenue for the present year.	Remark
. q. f.	Koom. q. f.		Rs. q. r.	
3 2	4 1 0	1,278	2,513 0 0	1st. The present Capital of the Rajpeepla District, situated about five koss south
1 0	20 0 0	21	1,236 0 0	
2 0	....	Waste.	726 0 0	2nd. Cultivated by Oopuwuryas, or cultivators of another village.
0 0	....	190	6,181 0 0	3rd. A large-sized village, situated near the banks of the Nerbudda, three koss fr
3 2	31 2 0	107	1,351 0 0	4th. Situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, and much distressed by the debts it
1 2	....	40	366 0 0	
0 0	....	27	755 0 0	
2 2	2 2 0	31	1,170 0 0	
3 0	....	15	423 2 0	5th. This village is much distressed for want of a well. It formerly had one, bu
2 0	....	23	571 0 0	
3 0	6 1 0	202	4,776 0 0	6th. This is a large-sized village, situated about two koss from Nandod.
0 0	1 0 0	8	490 0 0	
3 0	5 0 0	42	788 2 0	
1 1	59 2 0	62	1,853 2 0	
3 2½	5 1 0½	71	1,446 0 0	
3 0	....	62	2,961 0 0	
2 0	3 0 0	76	926 0 0	7th. This village is principally inhabited by Bheels.
3 0	....	152	4,176 0 0	8th. This village is about four koss from Nandod.
2 3	....	279	8,101 0 0	9th. A large village, situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, opposite to Sinnor,
1 2	....	60	1,234 0 0	
1 0	....	25	211 0 0	10th. Principally inhabited by Bheels.
3 3	....	56	1,246 0 0	11th. This village is much distressed from the want of a well.
0 0	....	135	1,301 0 0	12th. These three villages became Chotuck or Khangee in the time of Ryesingje
2 0	....	19	101 0 0	which at that time were appropriated for the Raja's private expenses.
2 0	....	114	1,251 0 0	
1 0	....	80	1,151 0 0	
2 0	....	45	315 0 0	13th. These two villages are inhabited by Bheels alone.
1 0	....	25	129 0 0	
2 3½	138 1 0½	3,245	47,749 2 0	This amount is obtained by adding the amount of revenue assessed upon the generally.

to the Rajpeepla Government, as well as their respective Patels and Tulatees; the Amount of Revenue coll
at which it is to be paid; the Names of the persons who

s in the time of Ajebsing for Five Years, or from Sumvut 1854 (1796) to Sumvut 1858 (or A. D. 1800), Sumvut 1855 excepted.				Total Amount collected during the Four Years.	Collections in the time of the Gaekwar for Five Years 1873 (or A. D. 1816-17) to Sumvut 1877 (or A.			
54, or A. D.	Sumvut 1856, or A. D. 1798.	Sumvut 1857, or A. D. 1799.	Sumvut 1858, or A. D. 1800.		Sumvut 1873, or A. D. 1816-17.	Sumvut 1874, or A. D. 1817-18.	Sumvut 1875, or A. D. 1818-19.	Sumvut or A. D. 181
r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.
0	3,201 0 0	2,801 0 0	4,501 0 0	....	12,804 0 0	3,851 0 0	6,243 0 0	5,500 0 0	6,201
0	1,001 0 0	901 0 0	1,401 0 0	....	4,704 0 0	1,525 0 0	4,116 0 0	3,051 0 0	3,501
0	300 0 0	326 0 0	501 0 0	....	1,428 0 0	300 0 0	848 0 0	900 0 0	1,001
0	501 0 0	501 0 0	901 0 0	....	2,554 0 0	675 0 0	1,434 0 0	1,051 0 0	950
0	151 0 0	151 0 0	301 0 0	....	754 0 0	151 0 0	365 0 0	500 0 0	301
0	801 0 0	701 0 0	1,101 0 0	....	3,604 0 0	400 0 0	1,272 0 0	676 0 0	751
0	401 0 0	401 0 0	801 0 0	....	2,004 0 0	250 0 0	703 0 0	651 0 0	600
0	301 0 0	301 0 0	801 0 0	....	1,704 0 0	301 0 0	1,111 0 0	801 0 0	801
0	1,501 0 0	1,301 0 0	2,201 0 0	....	6,004 0 0	679 0 0	3,607 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,651
0	525 0 0	451 0 0	801 0 0	....	2,278 0 0	175 0 0	401 0 0	375 0 0	400
0	901 0 0	801 0 0	1,301 0 0	....	3,704 0 0	1,050 0 0	2,591 0 0	2,001 0 0	2,201
0	2,001 0 0	1,801 0 0	2,601 0 0	....	7,804 0 0	1,675 0 0	3,124 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,425
0	751 0 0	651 0 0	1,101 0 0	....	3,004 0 0	675 0 0	1,711 0 0	900 0 0	1,051
0	201 0 0	125 0 0	301 0 0	....	978 0 0	351 0 0	1,801 0 0	1,201 0 0	300
0	51 0 0	....	....	....	202 0 0	101 0 0	450 0 0	451 0 0	175
0	451 0 0	451 0 0	701 0 0	....	2,128 0 0	1,001 0 0	3,313 0 0	1,601 0 0	2,101
0	151 0 0	101 0 0	201 0 0	....	604 0 0	125 0 0	333 0 0	400 0 0	425
0	301 0 0	201 0 0	501 0 0	....	1,254 0 0	200 0 0	825 0 0	851 0 0	900
0	801 0 0	701 0 0	1,401 0 0	....	3,704 0 0	1,001 0 0	846 0 0	851 0 0	401
0	75 0 0	....	101 0 0	....	327 0 0	101 0 0	492 0 0	150 0 0	95
0	51 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	....	304 0 0	151 0 0	375 0 0	301 0 0	135
0	151 0 0	101 0 0	501 0 0	....	904 0 0	151 0 0	325 0 0	250 0 0	200
0	75 0 0	25 0 0	101 0 0	....	276 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0	24 0 0	50
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
0	14,644 0 0	12,894 0 0	22,222 0 0	....	63,031 0 0	14,914 0 0	36,387 0 0	26,786 0 0	27,616

mount of those two periods combined; the Increases and Remissions made in the Average of each in the pres
ory of any deviation made from the general mode of Assessment.

Names of the Metahs sent to Villages where there are no Nishadars.	Fael Zamin, or Security for Good Behaviour.	
.....	Baroot Bugwan Kunnek Sing, residing in Hursa ..	1st. The increase made in the assessment of this villag
.....	Ditto ditto ditto	
.....	Baroot Nathoo Omed, of Hursa	
.....	Baroot Ram Monga, of ditto	
.....	Wussawa Soorees, of Oomula	
.....	Baroot Nuthoo Omed, of Hursa	
.....	Baroot Ram Monga, of ditto	
.....	Ditto ditto ditto	
.....	Baroot Bugwan Kunnek Sing, of Hursa	
.....	Wussawa Mylo, of Roomalpoora.....	2nd. The abatements made in the average of the 9 yea ment, E No. 1. It will be observed, that in Wussawas appear for such villages as are inh
.....	Baroot Ram Monga, of Hursa	
.....	Baroot Bugwan Kunnek Sing, of ditto	are not willing to take the responsibility now,
.....	Baroot Ram Monga	
.....	Wussawa Soorcao, of Oomulla	
.....	Ditto ditto ditto	
.....	Baroot Ram Monga, of Hursa.....	
.....	Baroot Nuthoo Omed, of ditto	
.....	Baroot Ram Monga, of ditto	
.....	Baroot Bugwan Sing, of ditto	
.....	Wussawa Sooreeo, of Oomulla	
.....	.....	3rd. Vide remark No. 1. *No security required*, as th
.....	Baroot Nuthoo Omed, of Hursa	4th. Vide remark *No.* 2.
.....	Wussawa Sooreeo, of Oomulla.....	5th. Vide remark No. 1.
.....	Wussawa Bajeeo, of Dola.....	6th. Vide remark No. 2.
.....	Wussawa Sooreeo, of Oomulla	

nty-seven Villages of the Wurreetee Purguna which belongs to the Government; the Quantity now under C
no legal right to i

dutur, or d Waste.	Kadee Kotur, including Gochur or Grazing Lands, and that taken up by Rivers, Nullas, and Tanks.	Ruckbah, or the Total Quantity of Land belonging to each.	Of this, how much Tulput or Government Land, and th							
			Kala, or Black Ground.			Total Kala.	Gorat, or Light Brown Groun			
			1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Quality.		1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd
om. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom
47 3 0	75 1 0	800 0 0	15 1 0	....	14 3 3	30 0 3	98 2 0	99 0 3	1
162 0 1¾	150 0 0	800 0 0	12 2 1	2 2 3	7 0 2	22 1 2	3 2 3	2 3 2	
561 0 3	450 0 0	1,200 0 0	5 2 3	4 0 0	....	9 2 3	....	13 0 2	
376 1 2	300 0 0	1,300 0 0	7 0 0	....	....	7 0 0	6 2 0	7 0 0	
300 0 0	366 3 0	1,800 0 0	2 3 0	....	....	2 3 0	14 3 2	....	
104 1 0	300 0 0	1,800 0 0	....	....	....	....	8 0 0	8 1 0	
147 2 1	100 0 0	350 0 0	2 3 0	10 0 0	....	12 3 0	15 0 3	11 0 0	
177 3 0	150 0 0	500 0 0	3 0 2	2 3 2	8 2 0	14 2 0	8 3 2	3 1 0	
714 3 0½	524 0 0	1,700 0 0	19 3 1	5 0 3	5 3 0	30 3 0	37 3 1¾	15 1 3¾	
228 1 0	150 0 0	1,400 0 0	6 1 0	9 2 0	....	15 3 0	....	....	
259 1 0	347 1 1	800 0 0	....	42 0 3	2 1 0	44 1 3	9 1 0	1 2 0	
162 0 0	26 3 0	675 0 0	10 1 2	4 2 0	1 0 0	15 3 2	11 2 0	1 3 0	
49 0 2	45 0 0	225 0 0	1 1 0	0 3 0	3 3 0	5 3 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	
300 0 0	166 0 0	1,000 0 0	22 0 0	....	....	22 0 0	....	....	
268 2 0	200 0 0	1,500 0 0	2 2 0	5 1 0	....	7 3 0	3 0 0	2 3 0	
319 2 0	201 0 0	700 0 0	53 3 0	9 0 2	2 0 0	64 3 2	10 3 2	1 0 0	
22 0 0	5 0 0	60 0 0	5 0 0	....	....	5 0 0	....	....	
596 3 0	100 0 0	750 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	....	3 0 0	1 0 0	....	
100 0 0	47 1 2	400 0 0	....	....	....	....	9 3 2	4 1 0	
592 0 0	100 0 0	1,800 0 0	....	....	....	....	3 0 0	....	
100 0 0	88 3 0	282 0 0	30 0 0	....	....	30 0 0	7 0 2	....	
109 1 0	141 2 1	300 0 0	....	....	....	....	3 2 0	7 3 0	
300 0 0	166 0 0	500 0 0	25 0 0	....	....	25 0 0	....	....	
275 0 0	50 0 0	395 0 0	5 0 0	....	....	5 0 0	....	....	
176 2 0	15 0 0	200 0 0	0 2 0	....	....	0 2 0	....	....	
201 3 0	50 0 0	285 2 2	....	....	....	....	16 0 2	....	
30 0 0	150 0 0	196 0 0	9 0 0	....	....	9 0 0	3 0 0	....	
581 2 2¼	4,465 3 0	21,718 2 2	240 2 1	98 0 1	45 1 1	383 3 3	277 2 3¾	183 0 2¾	2

ging to the Government (specifying the Proportions of this which is Pusaeeta, Wuzeefuh, Vachan, and Ad
marked D No. 1.

tal ideea.	Butamuneea or Land enjoyed by persons having no legal right to it.	Number of Houses in each Village.	Total Revenue for 1878, A. D. 1821-22.	Remar
q. a.	Koom. q. a.		Rs. q. r.	
1 0	....	303	5,310 0 0	1st. This is now the chief Town of this District, and the Purguna is now generall
0 1¼	1 0 0	77	851 0 0	
0 0	....	22	332 0 0	
2 2	....	35	718 0 0	
2 2	....	Waste.	101 0 0	2nd. Cultivated by Oopuvuryas from other villages.
1 0	....	19	225 0 0	
2 0	....	26	575 0 0	
3 0	....	62	551 0 0	
2 2	8 2 0	93	1,676 0 0	3rd. This is a large village, but its revenue is this year low, as it was deserted by
0 0	....	9	110 0 0	
2 0	....	34	1,617 0 0	
2 0	....	106	791 0 0	4th. This village was also partially deserted last year.
0 2	....	41	580 0 0	
0 0	....	15	101 0 0	
0 0	....	15	125 0 0	
2 0	8 3 0	61	1,301 0 0	
1 0	....	34	176 0 0	
0 0	....	Waste.	225 0 0	5th. Cultivated by Oopuvuryas of another village.
0 0	....	33	466 0 0	
0 0	....	5	35 0 0	
0 2	....	Waste.	206 0 0	6th. Cultivated by Oopuvuryas of another village.
1 3	....	7	235 0 0	
0 0	....	8	75 0 0	
1 0	....	10	25 0 0	
0 0	....	3	15 0 0	
3 0	....	15	175 0 0	7th. These two villages were enjoyed by Soorujkoor during the Gaekwar rule, b
..	....	44	201 0 0	
0 2¼	18 1 0	1,077	16,798 0 0	This amount is obtained by adding the amount of revenue assessed upon the C

y Revenue to the Rajpeepla Government, as well as their respective Patels and Tulatees; the Amount of I
Names of the persons who have become Securit

time of Ajebsing for Five Years, or from Sumvut 1854 D. 1796) to Sumvut 1858 (or A. D. 1800).				Total Amount collected during the Five Years.	Collections in the time of the Gaekwar for Five Years, or fro 1873 (or A. D. 1816-17) to Sumvut 1877 (or A. D. 182				
mvut 1855, or D. 1797.	Sumvut 1856, or A. D. 1798.	Sumvut 1857, or A. D. 1799.	Sumvut 1858, or A. D. 1800.		Sumvut 1873, or A. D. 1816-17.	Sumvut 1874, or A. D. 1817-18.	Sumvut 1875, or A. D. 1818-19.	Sumvut 1876, or A. D. 1819-20.	S A.
Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	
,401 0 0	2,601 0 0	2,401 0 0	3,201 0 0	12,805 0 0	2,001 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,225 0 0	
,301 0 0	3,801 0 0	4,501 0 0	4,601 0 0	19,405 0 0	1,501 0 0	5,401 0 0	5,401 0 0	6,001 0 0	
901 0 0	1,175 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,201 0 0	5,279 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,425 0 0	1,425 0 0	1,625 0 0	
,501 0 0	1,525 0 0	1,651 0 0	2,001 0 0	8,079 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,551 0 0	1,551 0 0	1,925 0 0	
525 0 0	751 0 0	1,101 0 0	801 0 0	3,679 0 0	401 0 0	988 0 0	988 0 0	1,201 0 0	
825 0 0	851 0 0	875 0 0	1,101 0 0	4,453 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,551 0 0	1,551 0 0	1,825 0 0	
825 0 0	875 0 0	901 0 0	1,101 0 0	4,503 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,701 0 0	1,701 0 0	1,951 0 0	
301 0 0	351 0 0	251 0 0	401 0 0	1,605 0 0	375 0 0	401 0 0	401 0 0	601 0 0	
,801 0 0	4,125 0 0	4,001 0 0	5,101 0 0	20,629 0 0	1,801 0 0	5,351 0 0	5,351 0 0	6,401 0 0	
601 0 0	575 0 0	1,125 0 0	801 0 0	3,653 0 0	151 0 0	176 0 0	176 0 0	401 0 0	
225 0 0	251 0 0	202 0 0	301 0 0	1,204 0 0	201 0 0	251 0 0	225 0 0	301 0 0	
,051 0 0	1,101 0 0	1,101 0 0	1,401 0 0	5,655 0 0	1,125 0 0	1,738 0 0	1,738 0 0	2,001 0 0	
375 0 0	525 0 0	475 0 0	501 0 0	2,251 0 0	901 0 0	1,276 0 0	1,276 0 0	1,401 0 0	
301 0 0	325 0 0	901 0 0	401 0 0	2,229 0 0	175 0 0	262 0 0	262 0 0	401 0 0	
100 0 0	75 0 0	151 0 0	25 0 0	376 0 0	....	....	....	25 0 0	
975 0 0	1,151 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,301 0 0	5,503 0 0	1,201 0 0	1,601 0 0	1,601 0 0	1,951 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	501 0 0	1,025 0 0	1,025 0 0	551 0 0	
,009 0 0	20,058 0 0	22,039 0 0	24,240 0 0	1,01,308 0 0	15,138 0 0	28,698 0 0	28,672 0 0	32,787 0 0	3

Average Amount of those two periods combined; the Increases and Remissions made in the Average of each has been made from the general mode of Assessment.

or to	Names of the Metahs sent to Villages where there are no Nishadars.	Fael Zamin, or Security for Good Behaviour.	
	.....	Baroot Mahdeo Sing, of Bhalode	
	.....	Baroot Goman Sing, of ditto	
	.....	Baroot Jagoonath Mooljee, of ditto	
	.....	Baroot Bhyjee Kunuck Sing, of ditto	
	.....	Baroot Tubhye Nathoo, of Mandwa	1st. The remissions made in the average amount of t
	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	ment marked G No. 1, as well as on account
	.....	Baroot Nackjee Nowulsing, of Bhalode	
	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	
	.....	Baroot Goman Sing, of Bhalode	
	.....	Baroot Jeebhye Nathoo, of Mandwa	
	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	2nd. The increase in the average made in consequenc
	.....	Baroot Bhyjee Nathoo, of ditto	
	.....	Baroot Bhyjee Kunick Sing, of Bhalode....	3rd. Vide remark No. 1.
	.....	Baroot Bhyjee Nathoo, of Mandwa.....	
	.....	Baroot Mahdeo Sing, of Bhalode	4th. Vide remark No. 2. The collections of this vil
	.....	Baroot Goman Sing, of ditto	5th. Vide remark No. 1. The village of Roond has
	.....	Baroot Mahdeo Sing, of ditto	tion to that amount in the tribute it receives

seventeen Villages of the Bhalode Purguna which belong to the Government; the Quantity of this under C
by persons having no legal rig

Pudutur, or Land Waste.	Kadee Kotur, including Gochur or Grazing Lands, and that taken up by Rivers, Nullas, and Tanks.	Ruckbah, or the Total Quantity of Land belonging to each Village.	Of this, how much Tulput or Government Land, ar						
			Kala, or Black Ground.			Total Kala.	Gorat, or Light Brown Gr		
			1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Quality.		1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3
Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	K
75 0 0	....	900 0 0	50 0 0	....	....	50 0 0	....	61 2 0	
164 2 0	50 0 0	701 0 0	85 0 0	....	25 0 0	110 0 0	40 0 0	....	
50 0 0	60 0 0	550 0 0	13 0 0	....	....	13 0 0	5 2 0	....	
129 0 0	40 0 0	601 0 0	4 0 0	....	....	4 0 0	6 0 0	....	
101 0 0	75 0 0	501 0 0	4 1 0	....	....	4 1 0	....	....	
61 0 0	24 3 0	550 0 0	21 3 0	23 1 0	....	45 0 0	....	....	
171 0 0	....	400 0 0	....	....	....	....	99 0 0	....	
129 3 0	....	250 0 0	....	....	....	....	10 0 0	5 0 0	
300 1 0	108 0 0	700 2 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	....	50 0 0	40 1 0	22 2 0	
400 0 0	75 0 0	525 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	....	20 0 0	5 0 0	....	
175 0 0	91 2 0	400 0 0	16 0 0	....	....	16 0 0	12 0 0	....	
125 0 0	363 0 0	800 0 0	4 1 0	....	....	4 1 0	4 2 0	....	
69 2 0	49 0 0	300 0 0	....	15 0 0	....	15 0 0	10 0 0	....	
100 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	....	5 0 0	....	5 0 0	15 0 0	....	
62 2 0	....	150 0 0	20 0 0	10 2 0	....	30 2 0	....	....	
160 0 0	100 0 0	700 0 0	....	10 0 0	....	10 0 0	30 0 0	....	
553 0 0	100 0 0	700 0 0	....	....	....	....	30 0 0	10 0 0	
2,826 2 0	1,146 1 0	8,928 2 0	258 1 0	93 3 0	25 0 0	377 0 0	307 1 0	99 0 0	

and not belonging to Government (specifying the different Proportions of this which is Pusaeeta, Wuzeefah
ference to the Statement marked F No. 1.

al deea.	Butamuneea or Land enjoyed by persons having no legal right to it.	Number of Houses in each Village.	Total Revenue for the present year.	Rema
q. a.	Koom. q. a.		Rs. q. r.	
2 0	....	301	2,070 0 0	1st. This Purguna is situated to the westward of the Poneta Purguna; it is pri merly assigned to Myral Narrain, in payment of the debts due to him
2 0	....	136	3,596 3 50	
0 0	10 0 0	83	403 0 0	
1 0	....	53	435 0 0	
1 0	....	25	129 0 0	
1 0	....	38	895 0 0	
0 0	6 0 0	32	1,372 0 0	
0 0	....	6	218 0 0	
0 0	....	83	4,488 2 0	
0 0	....	21	230 2 0	
0 0	....	31	348 0 0	2nd. This Village was mortgaged to Baroot Guman, but was redeemed last yea
1 0	....	47	238 2 50	
2 0	....	25	720 0 0	
0 0	....	13	299 1 0	
0 0	....	5	149 0 0	
2 0	10 0 0	37	968 0 50	3rd. An assignment of Rupees 500 was many years since made upon the produc made in the tribute.
0 0	....	8	450 0 0	
0 0	26 0 0	944	17,010 3 50	

lee, Jugreea, and Loona, which pay Revenue to the Rajpeepla Government, as well as their respective Patels
the Average of each Village in the Assessment of the present year; the Kists at which it is to be

e time of Ajebsing for Five Years, or from Sumvut 1854 . D. 1796) to Sumvut 1858 (or A. D. 1800).				Total Amount collected during the Five Years.	Collections in the time of the Gaekwar for Five Years, or from 1873 (or A. D. 1816-17) to Sumvut 1877 (or A. D. 1820-				
mvut 1855, or . D. 1797.	Sumvut 1856, or A. D. 1798.	Sumvut 1857, or A. D. 1799.	Sumvut 1858, or A. D. 1800.		Sumvut 1873, or A. D. 1816-17.	Sumvut 1874, or A. D. 1817-18.	Sumvut 1875, or A. D. 1818-19.	Sumvut 1876, or A. D. 1819-20.	Su A. D
Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	
,852 0 0	5,102 0 0	5,352 0 0	5,852 0 0	26,010 0 0	5,767 0 0	11,246 0 0	9,538 0 0	10,761 3 0	10
525 0 0	575 0 0	625 0 0	725 0 0	2,975 0 0	870 0 0	1,290 0 0	1,054 0 0	1,210 2 0	1
525 0 0	575 0 0	625 0 0	725 0 0	2,975 0 0	670 0 0	867 0 0	725 0 0	790 0 0	
525 0 0	575 0 0	625 0 0	725 0 0	2,975 0 0	770 0 0	1,125 0 0	805 1 0	900 0 0	
,001 0 0	2,001 0 0	2,201 0 0	2,401 0 0	10,605 0 0	2,850 0 0	3,900 0 0	3,305 0 0	3,766 0 0	3
,428 0 0	8,828 0 0	9,428 0 0	10,428 0 0	45,540 0 0	10,927 0 0	18,428 0 0	15,427 1 0	17,428 1 0	17
....	....	....	....	....	4,100 0 0	6,525 0 0	5,101 0 0	5,801 0 0	7
....	....	....	....	....	1,450 0 0	2,751 0 0	1,901 0 0	2,100 0 0	3
....	....	....	....	....	1,001 0 0	1,551 0 0	1,301 0 0	1,050 0 0	2
....	....	....	....	....	775 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,315 0 0	1,000 0 0	1
....	....	....	....	....	1,500 0 0	2,860 0 0	2,001 0 0	1,900 0 0	3
....	....	....	....	....	1,675 0 0	2,975 0 0	2,501 0 0	2,650 0 0	3
....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0	950 0 0	825 0 0	950 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	11,501 0 0	18,962 0 0	14,945 0 0	15,451 0 0	21
....	....	....	....	....	825 0 0	1,398 0 0	1,398 0 0	1,574 2 0	2
....	....	....	....	....	272 0 0	884 0 0	884 0 0	988 2 0	1
....	....	....	....	....	825 0 0	1,320 0 0	1,320 0 0	1,693 2 0	2
....	....	....	....	....	1,521 0 0	2,317 0 0	2,317 0 0	2,502 2 0	4
....	....	....	....	....	531 0 0	1,130 0 0	1,130 0 0	1,273 2 0	1
....	....	....	....	....	168 0 0	759 0 0	759 0 0	847 0 0	1
....	....	....	....	....	125 0 0	193 0 0	193 0 0	195 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	15 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	104 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	208 0 0	381 0 0	381 0 0	115 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	4,505 0 0	8,501 0 0	8,501 0 0	9,333 2 0	14
....	....	....	....	....	801 0 0	1,850 0 0	1,825 0 0	1,501 0 0	1
....	....	....	....	....	801 0 0	1,850 0 0	1,825 0 0	1,501 0 0	1
....	....	....	....	....	1,602 0 0	3,700 0 0	3,650 0 0	3,002 0 0	3

he Villages of all three Purgunas from Sumvut 1873 *(or* A. D. 1816-17*) to Sumvut* 1877 *(or* A. D. 1820-21*)*
l concluding with Explanatory Remarks for any deviation being made in the general mode of Assessment.

ars, or ee to of	Names of the Metuhs sent to Villages where there are no Nishadars.	Fael Zamin, or Security for Good Behaviour.	
osunker.	.....	Baroot Bhy Anund Bhy Goolab, of Urchallna Village .	1st. The abatement made in the avera
o	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	2nd. This increase made with referen
o	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	
o	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	3rd. Vide remark No. 1.
o	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	
.....	.....	Baroot Nuthoo, of Jugreea	1st. The remissions made in the amo
.....	.....	Ditto ditto	in the second part of the Ta
.....	.....	Ditto ditto	investigated.
.....	.....	Ditto ditto	
.....	.....	Ditto ditto	
.....	.....	Ditto ditto	2nd. This sum is independent of the r
.....	.....	Ditto ditto	3rd. The increase made in reference t
.....	.....	Baroot Bhicca Bhyjee, of Sunadoon.....	1st. This increase in the average is m
.....	.....	Baroot Koord Mucconjee, ditto	
.....	.....	Baroot Bhicca Bhyjee, ditto	
.....	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	2nd. These remissions made with refe
.....	.....	Baroot Koord Mucconjee, ditto	
.....	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	
.....	.....	Baroot Bhicca Bhyjee, ditto	3rd. Vide remark No. 1.
.....	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	
.....	.....	Baroot Kara Mucconjee, ditto	
.....	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	4th. Vide remark No. 2.
.....	.....	Baroot Bhicca Bhyjee, ditto	
.....	.....	Baroot Bhicca Bhyjee, of Lunddoon.....	These remissions made with reference t
.....	.....	Baroot Kasra Muccoonjee, ditto	

enty-five Villages of the three Purgunas of Gowalee, Jugreea, and Loona, which belong to the Government; t
of Butamuneea, or Land held by persons h

dutur, or nd Waste.	Kadee Kotur, including Gochur or Grazing Lands, and that taken up by Rivers, Nullas, and Tanks.	Ruckbah, or the Total Quantity of Land belonging to each Village.	Of this, how much Tulput or Government Land, and th							
			Kala, or Black Ground.			Total Kala.	Gorat, or Light Brown Ground			
			1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Quality.		1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Q	
oom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom. q. a.	Koom	
293 1 1½	511 0 0	1,145 3 3	35 0 2½	3 1 0	....	38 1 2½	88 3 2¼	10 0 0	3	
24 0 3½	106 2 0	222 0 1	11 3 1¼	.....	....	11 3 1¼	41 3 0½	.....	.	
26 0 0	96 0 0	221 3 0	15 1 0	....	....	15 1 0	38 1 0	....	.	
40 3 0	110 0 0	224 1 1½	6 0 0	....	....	6 0 0	15 1 2¾	.....	.	
141 1 2	215 2 0	507 3 1	4 0 2	....	....	4 0 2	38 2 1	5 2 0	.	
525 2 3	1,039 0 0	2,321 3 2½	72 1 1¾	3 1 0	....	75 2 1¾	222 3 2¼	15 2 0	3	
244 1 0	49 1 0	500 0 0	8 3 2½	....	....	8 3 2½	107 3 3¾	.....	.	
10 0 0	119 0 0	268 1 1	17 2 3¼	....	....	17 2 3¼	2 3 3	....	.	
43 1 0	192 3 0½	301 0 0	1 3 2	....	....	1 3 2	11 2 3	.....	.	
240 0 0	187 2 0	450 2 2	2 3 0	....	....	2 3 0	10 2 2	.....	.	
198 2 0	250 0 0	509 0 0	7 2 0	9 1 2	....	16 3 2	6 2 0	21 3 0	.	
194 2 0	74 0 3¼	350 0 0	....	....	8 2 1	8 2 1	27 3 3¾	14 0 0	.	
137 1 1½	100 0 0	325 0 0	32 3 2¾	....	....	32 3 2¾	4 3 1¾	.....	.	
067 3 1½	972 2 3¾	2,703 3 3	71 2 2½	9 1 2	8 2 1	89 2 1½	172 2 1	35 3 0	.	
eeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg	
118 3 1	355 2 3	584 0 0	14 3 4½	21 1 1¼	....	36 1 0¾	32 1 0¼	.....	.	
119 3 1	120 0 2¼	302 0 0	4 3 0	1 2 4	....	6 1 4	11 3 3	.....	.	
126 2 2	120 3 2¼	332 0 0	5 2 3¾	3 0 3½	....	8 3 2¼	16 0 0¼	.....	.	
244 3 3¾	227 3 1½	548 0 0	7 2 4¼	14 2 0¾	....	22 1 0	15 3 0¾	.....	.	
164 0 2	127 1 0¼	356 0 0	2 0 4½	5 0 0	....	7 0 4½	5 0 1¼	.....	.	
139 2 0¾	117 3 4¼	332 0 0	6 3 3¾	13 1 4	....	20 1 2¾	10 2 4¾	.....	.	
316 0 0	483 0 0	815 0 0	7 0 0	....	....	7 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.	
55 0 0	89 0 0½	155 0 0	2 0 4½	2 0 0	....	4 0 4½	1 3 0	.....	.	
108 0 0	26 3 3¾	152 0 0	0 1 1	3 1 0	....	3 2 1	1 2 0	.....	.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.	
164 0 0	125 0 0	409 0 3¾	13 1 4¼	....	....	13 1 4¼	41 1 1¼	....	.	
918 2 0	47 0 0	2,000 0 0	10 2 0	1 2 0	....	12 0 0	8 2 0	....	.	
475 1 0¾	1,851 2 2¾	5,985 0 3¾	75 3 0½	65 3 3½	....	141 2 4	148 3 1¾	....	.	

eerasia Land), Khabudeea (or Land not belonging to the Government), and specifying the different Proportio
ring reference to the Table marked H No. 1.

Total Khabudeea.	Butamuneea or Land enjoyed by persons having no legal right to it.	Probable Number of Houses in each.	Total Revenue for the present year.	Remar
n. q. a.	Koom. q. a.		Rs. q. r.	
6 1 0	....	165	6,500 0 0	This Purgunna is situated on the confines of the Broach district, and is celebrated
6 3 0	....	27	950 0 0	payment of the debt due to him from the Rajpeepla State. It is now in a
6 3 0	....	12	675 0 0	
3 2 0	....	50	675 0 0	
7 3 0	....	68	2,200 0 0	
1 0 0	....	322	11,000 0 0	
2 0 0	....	134	4,466 0 0	
7 1 0	....	85	2,275 0 0	
3 2 0	....	54	1,101 0 0	
7 0 2	....	25	451 0 0	
6 1 2	....	49	1,175 0 0	This village is claimed by a Mussulman residing at Baroda, and his claim remai
0 3 0	....	87	1,536 0 0	This is the village to which the Cornelian mines have been this year farmed for
7 1 0	....	23	1,001 0 0	This was one of the villages granted to Soorujkoor during the Gaekwar's rule.
3 1 0	....	457	12,005 0 0	
g. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.			
0 0 0	....	60	1,901 0 0	
8 1 0	....	25	651 0 0	
8 3 3¼	....	20	651 0 0	
2 3 0	....	50	1,686 0 0	
7 2 0	....	30	751 0 0	
2 0 1¼	....	25	901 0 0	
5 0 0	....	4	275 0 0	
5 0 0	....	7	75 0 0	
2 0 0	....	....	75 0 0	This village is entirely waste, but a part of its lands are cultivated by Oopuwury
....	....	6	15 0 0	No account of these two villages could be procured, being small Bheelwaras, and
....	....	4	20 0 0	
8 2 0¼	....	40	1,001 0 0	These two villages were formerly given to defray the personal expenses of Ahmee
4 0 0	....	11	601 0 0	
3 3 4¾	....	282	8,603 0 0	N. B. This amount is obtained by adding Rs. 1,602 of the revenue of the two

rguna which belong to the Rajpeepla Government, specifying those that are Waste and those that are Inhabit

Kotur, ding ar or Lands, taken Rivers, , and ks.	Ruckbah, or the Total Quantity of Land belonging to each Village.	Of this, how much Tulput or Government Land, and the Proportion of each							
		Kala, or Black Ground.			Total Kala.	Gorut, or Light-Brown Ground.			Total Gor
		1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Quality.		1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Quality.	
q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q. b.	Beeg. q
0 0	1,000 0 0	0 2 0	16 3 3	....	17 1 3	5 0 1	....	....	5 0
0 0	375 0 0	4 0 4¾	8 0 4¾	8 0 3	20 2 2½	1 3 1	....	....	1 3
0 0	300 2 0	11 3 1¾	19 2 4½	....	31 2 1¼	31 2 0	....	....	31 2
0 0	651 3 2¾	35 3 2	....	....	35 3 2	7 3 0	....	....	7 3
0 0	517 3 0¾	34 3 4¾	....	....	34 3 4¾	28 2 1	....	....	28 2
1 1¾	500 0 0	18 3 4¼	42 1 1¾	....	61 1 1	9 1 3¾	....	....	9 1
0 0	300 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	....	9 0 0	....	....	....	....
0 0	1,100 1 4¾	18 3 2¾	....	....	18 3 2¾	16 0 1¾	8 2 0¾	....	24 2
1 1	1,600 0 0	27 3 3	5 2 2½	....	33 2 0½	36 3 0¼	....	....	36 3
0 0	1,200 0 0	2 3 0	....	....	2 3 0	....	....	....	....
0 0	500 0 0	....	....	....	....	44 2 0	....	....	44 2
0 0	300 1 0¾	3 3 1	13 0 3	....	16 3 4	17 1 1¾	....	....	17 1
0 0	250 0 0	1 0 0	13 3 0	....	14 3 0	....	....	....	....
0 0	321 3 3¾	15 2 0¼	19 2 4¼	....	35 0 4½	38 3 4¼	17 0 0	....	55 3
0 0	900 0 4¾	6 2 3¾	9 3 2	....	16 2 0¾	....	....	....	....
0 0	1,000 0 0	27 2 1¼	38 3 0	....	66 1 1¼	....	....	....	....
0 0	1,200 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 1	....	30 0 1	27 1 4	....	....	27 1
0 0	618 2 0	11 2 0	26 0 2½	21 1 2¾	59 0 0	12 0 3¾	4 2 0	1 3 3¾	18 2
0 0	700 0 0	1 2 0	....	....	1 2 0	....	....	....	....
0 0	250 0 0	10 0 0	....	....	10 0 0	....	....	....	....
0 0	1,025 0 0	30 2 2	4 2 4½	....	35 1 1½	15 1 3¾	....	....	15 1
0 0	900 0 0	33 0 2¾	8 3 4¼	0 1 0	42 1 1½	1 3 0	....	....	1 3
0 0	200 0 0	8 0 4¾	2 2 0	....	10 2 4¾	....	....	....	....
2 2¾	15,711 2 1¾	338 3 2¼	236 1 3	29 3 0¾	604 2 2	294 2 1	30 0 0¾	1 3 3¾	326 2
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

tion of Revenue assessed upon each for the present year; the Name of the person who has become Security for i

Revenue assessed upon each for the present year.	Nishadar or the person who has become Security for its payment.	Fail Zamin, or Security for Good Behaviour.	
Rs. q. r.			
275 0 0	Purshotum Goculdas Shroff, inhabitant of Nandod.	Baroot Narrain Singjee, of Nandod	This Purguna is the largest of all the districts of Raj this account was drawn out, and after the quence of the attacks made upon the villag see. This will in all probability occasion s occasion will be the cause of it.
275 0 0		Ditto ditto ditto	
775 0 0		Baroot Nurseedas Madeo Sing, of Nandod..	
551 0 0		Ditto ditto ditto	
775 0 0		Ditto ditto ditto	
875 0 0		Baroot Sudder Veer Sing, of Nandod	
72 0 0		Ditto ditto ditto	
475 0 0		Ditto ditto ditto	
851 0 0		Ditto ditto ditto	
611 0 0		Ditto ditto ditto	
225 0 0		Baroot Nurseedas Mahdeo Sing	
411 0 0		Baroot Narrain Limjee	
175 0 0		Ditto ditto	
1,001 0 0		Baroot Nurseedas Mahdeo Sing	
201 0 0		Baroot Sudder Sing.....	
132 0 0		Baroot Narrain Limjee	
691 0 0		Baroot Sudder Veer Sing	
601 0 0		Baroot Narrain Limjee	
18 0 0		Ditto ditto	Cultivated by Oopuwuryas.
121 0 0		Baroot Nurseedas Mahdeo Sing	
675 0 0		Baroot Narrain Limjee.....	
551 0 0		Ditto ditto	
181 0 0		Baroot Nurseedas Mahdeo Sing.....	
....			
20 0 0			This is the village from which the district takes its n to it, but the right of cutting wood in its vic
8 0 0			
....			
51 0 0			
4 0 0			
225 0 0			
20 0 0			
50 0 0			
25 0 0			
15 0 0			
20 0 0			Cultivated by Oopuwuryas.
25 0 0			
20 0 0		Not yet taken.	
10 0 0			
10 0 0			
21 0 0			
20 0 0			
61 0 0			
....			
....			
....			
....			
....			
....			
1,223 0 0			

L No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the seventeen Villages in the Gora Purguna belonging to the Rajpeepla Government; the Names of their respective Patels; the Revenue fixed for the present year; and concluding with Remarks.

74r

No.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Patels.	Number of Chapras in each.	Revenue for the year 1878.	Name of the person sent to realize the Revenue.	Remarks.
				Rs. q. r.		
1	Gora	Patel Ambydas ...	38	275 0 0	Mehta Jumunlall, of Nandod.	This Purguna is situated to the east of Nandod, and is entirely inhabited by Bheels, who pay their revenue in proportion to the number of bullocks each village may possess.
2	Nana Soonda	,, Guloo	3	20 0 0		
3	Joonrud	,, Pusuo	15	10 0 0		
4	Banudroon	,, Koulo	25	110 0 0		
5	Sumaneoor	,, Huneeo	28	201 0 0		
6	Shaekoon	,, Ookurns	6	20 0 0		
7	Indravanoo	,, Nagur	40	175 0 0		
8	Nana Pupulroon	,, Rajoo	12	75 0 0		
9	Vusunpoora	,, Dadjee	18	175 0 0		
10	Juvudnoo	,, Kasoo	30	91 0 0		
11	Mokree	,, Kootineu	33	170 0 0		
12	Soolpaun	,, Kuchnoo	19	91 0 0		
13	Ryepooroo	,, Motha	10	57 0 0		
14	Rawul Nana	,, Jugueero	7	13 0 0		
15	Rawul Nestee	,, Bhano	8	13 0 0		
16	Borevo	,, Nanko	22	101 0 0		
17	Vansvulloo	,, Dulloo	7	91 0 0		
		Total...	321	1,688 0 0		

Camp Nandod, 10th January 1822.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant Resident.

M No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the twenty-seven Villages in the Gurreswer Purguna belonging to the Rajpeepla Government, specifying those which are Waste and those which are Inhabited; the Names of their respective Patels; the Number of Houses in each; the Revenue for the present year; and concluding with Remarks.

No.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Wussawas.	Number of Chapras in each.	Revenue for the year 1878. Rs.	q.	r.	Name of the person sent to realize the Revenue.	Remarks.
1	Gurreswer	Patel Jadoo.....	20	101	0	0	Amrutlall, of Nandod.	This Purguna is inhabited entirely by Bheels of the Dhanka caste, who pay their revenue in proportion to the number of bullocks they possess. They have dropped the distinguishing appellation of the head of a village inhabited by Bheels, "Wussawa," and adopted that of a Koonbee village, "Patel."
2	Sangrole	„ Koobera.....	30	251	0	0		
3	Neteswer	„ Hurreeo.....	25	101	0	0		
4	Dumadroon.....	„ Ramjee	22	103	0	0		
5	Kuvureeoor.....	„ Nano.....	55	201	0	0		
6	Kotee	„ Dawa.....	27	201	0	0		
7	Amudla	„ Jalo	21	175	0	0		
8	Kurruckdar.....	„ Ramjee	36	165	0	0		
9	Gumnad	„ Buglo.....	10	105	0	0		
10	Waree	„ Ravulo	3	25	0	0		
11	Bhoomulnoo	„ Ramo.....	5	95	0	0		
12	Weyulnoo	„ Shamlo	3	30	0	0		
13	Balwanee.....	„ Jujio	7	46	0	0		
14	Jemoon	„ Nanoo	7	75	0	0		
15	Lienree.....	„ Kooereeo	34	70	0	0		
16	Kahmee	„ Someo	12	15	0	0		
		Total..	317	1,759	0	0		

No.	Names of Villages now waste.
1	Oodvoon.
2	Oorpoor.
3	Goolwanee.
4	Punsolee.
5	Sushoo.
6	Soangaum.
7	Nasrupooroo.
8	Wugralie.
9	Saduron.
10	Chundurpooro.
11	Chuchuclevoo.

Camp Nandod, 10th January 1822.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant Resident.

N No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the twenty-four Villages in the Khunthal Purguna belonging to the Rajpeepla Government, specifying those which are Waste and those which are Inhabited; the Names of their respective Wussawas; the Number of Houses in each; the Revenue for the present year; and concluding with Remarks.

No.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Wussawas.	Number of Chapras in each.	Revenue for the year 1878. Rs.	q.	r.	Name of the person sent to realize the Revenue.	Remarks.
1	Amlatha	Wussawa Nuthoo	48	349	0	0	Jeewanram Kooshall.	This is a village which formerly gave name to this Purguna.
2	Purtaubnuggur.....	„ Chundeeo ...	32	306	0	0		
3	Gamkoor	„ Natho	32	115	0	0		
4	Kujulwusoon	„ Wastuo	16	225	0	0		
5	Tropoo	„ Rye Sing	8	175	0	0		
6	Vesunpooroo	„ Coareea	2	81	0	0		
7	Ganthoo	„ Kajro	10	65	0	0		
8	Ookurwadoon	„ Govenduo ...	8	175	0	0		
9	Sunadra	„ Vasta	3	30	0	0		
10	Ranghur	„ Chuteeo	10	8	0	0		
11	Jaitpoor	„ Mosun	8	7	0	0		
12	Kamdvoo	„ Calpo	4	41	0	0		
13	Meahgaum	„ Doongureea ...	2	2	0	0		
14	Chudvadoon.....	„ Rye Sing	3	10	0	0		
15	Kasurvoon	„ Doongureea ...	3	51	0	0		
16	Vular	„ Kudroo	5	45	0	0		
		Total...	194	1,685	0	0		

The whole Purguna is inhabited by Bheels, who, however, pay revenue not in proportion to the quantity of land they cultivate, but according to the number of bullocks they may possess, upon each pair of which a tax varying in amount is laid.

No.	Names of Villages now waste.
1	Modee Padoon.
2	Bhamshee.
3	Seer.
4	Chudrode.
5	Moto Hurroo.
6	Dudvadoor.
7	Tukla.
8	Nanoo Hurroo.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 11th January 1822.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

TO THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 9th March 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th of February, forwarding Mr. Willoughby's report on the resources of the Rajpeepla principality.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council has perused with considerable satisfaction so decisive a proof of your Assistant's diligence and assiduity, and of the precautions under which the Native Agents were instructed to collect information of the state of cultivation and distribution of the lands and general resources of the country, with the view of enabling him to fix the assessment on a basis proportionate to the wants of the State, and without distressing or overburthening the cultivators.

3. Without in any degree interfering in the internal constitution of the villages, or with the principles on which their assessment has been regulated and realized under the Native Government, Mr. Willoughby, before fixing the payment from each village, has ascertained its collections for a period of ten years, and assumed the average as the ground of his settlement; judiciously making remissions in instances where villages were entirely or nearly waste, or deeply involved in debt, and, on the other hand, additions in those which were comparatively in a flourishing and prosperous condition; the period selected for obtaining the average being also fair and equitable to both parties, viz. the first five years, or Sumvut 1851 (A. D. 1796) to Sumvut 1855 (A. D. 1800), being favorable to the Ryutry from the assessment having been moderate, and in the second period, from the contrary cause, favourable to the Government.

4. The elucidations which your Assistant has entered into of the effects of that principle, appear to afford satisfactory evidence of its justness, and the very prudent and at the same time comprehensive measures which Mr. Willoughby has pursued to obtain data for the formation of the assessment, at all times a delicate and intricate proceeding, are entitled to the particular approbation of the Governor in Council.

5. The collections for the first period appear to have been ..... Rs. 1,58,438 1 0

And for the second 2,44,887 3 0

This has been fixed for Sumvut 1878 (A. D. 1821-22) at 2,29,278 2 73

Assuming the resources of the Rajpeepla principality for the year 1821-22 at ..... Rs.		2,29,278	2 73
The expenses of the State appear by the statements accompanying your despatch of the 16th of February to be.....		90,060	0 0
Leaves....		1,39,218	2 73
Deduct the Gaekwar tribute ..... Rs.	75,000		
Provision for Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing.....	8,400		
		83,400	0 0
Leaving.... Rs.		55,818	2 73

applicable to the discharge of the debts of the Government (of the amount of which the Governor in Council is uninformed) exclusive of the sum of Rs. 50,000 to be advanced by the Potdaree beyond the receipts of the Government.

You will be pleased to report whether the settlement of the revenue for the current year was made by the Raja's Ministers, or by Mr. Willoughby, and if by the latter, whether it has been acquiesced in by the former.

6. With respect to the claims to Tora Geeras which the Government of Rajpeepla had advanced on the Oolpar Purguna, you will ascertain and report when it was last paid by the Poona Government; for though the sum be insignificant in amount, it is desirable on the ground of precedent to resist all such objectionable claims if they had been disallowed by the Native Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1822.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident, Baroda.

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th of March last, remarking upon and approving of Mr. Willoughby's proceedings, detailed in that gentleman's report of the 19th of January last, reporting upon the resources of the Rajpeepla State, and the mode of fixing its revenue for the current year.

2. Having requested my Assistant to furnish me with the information called for in the 6th para. of your despatch, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter he has addressed to me, under date the 30th ultimo.

3. I take this opportunity of stating, that I was prevented from replying to this and several other of your despatches relating to Rajpeepla at an earlier period, by the absence of Mr. Willoughby, and subsequently by my being engaged in framing the Gaekwar financial reports for the last year. I am now, however, discussing the various points still remaining unsettled between the Baroda Durbar and this petty State, and shall hereafter report the result for the information and decision of Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 1st August 1822.

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident, Baroda.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th instant, replying to my letter of the 19th January last, and enclosing a copy of a letter to your address from Mr. Warden, conveying the approbation of the Honorable the Governor in Council upon the information therein contained.

2. It is unnecessary for me to express the high gratification your letter and its enclosure have afforded me, evincing as they do that my endeavours to merit the approbation of my superiors, in the performance of this part of my duty, were successful beyond my most sanguine expectations.

3. In reference to the information called for in the 6th para. of Mr. Warden's letter, I have the honour to state that the assessment of the revenue was made by myself privately in communication with the Raja's Minister, who afterwards himself publicly fixed it with the Zumindars and Patels.

4. After I had obtained the amount of the ten years' collections and the village accounts, the nature of which and the manner in which they were obtained I have already fully detailed in my former report, I fixed, in reference to them, the amount of revenue of each village, and gave it to the Karbaree. In some cases, from good reasons assigned by him, these were either increased or decreased, and the increase or decrease was made with reference to the state of each village and the fertility of its soil. The Minister and myself having agreed finally together as to the amount each village could afford to pay, I thought it right that he should conclude the settlements fixed upon, alone, with the Patels, and take from them the security bonds fixing the periods and instalments at which they were to be paid—a line of conduct which appeared calculated to give him weight and influence with this important class of his master's subjects. When in this manner a whole district had been settled, he brought all the Patels to my tent, and I then explained to them the principles

upon which the Raja's Government had fixed the revenue which was expected from them, viz. in reference to both its own and their distressed condition, and dismissed them by assurances of no oppression being exercised upon them, and giving them encouragement to cultivate their lands in the ensuing year, as an equitable Gunvut, or rate of assessment, upon the several descriptions of land in each village would be fixed, in reference to their respective fertility, at the proper period, and consequently that the gain of each village would be proportionate to the industry and labour of the inhabitants of each. In this manner, I may safely say, they, generally speaking, returned home well satisfied and contented in mind; and the most beneficial results may, I should hope, be anticipated in the increased cultivation, and consequent increase in the Raja's resources, which is likely to ensue in succeeding years.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

Baroda Residency, 30*th July* 1822.

PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE FARMING,

THROUGH THE INTERVENTION OF

MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

UNDER THE BRITISH GUARANTEE,

FROM JUNE 1822 TO AUGUST 1829,

OF THE

SEVEN PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS OF THE RAJPEEPLA STATE.

FARMING OF THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS OF THE RAJPEEPLA STATE.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident in Charge, Baroda,

To J. FARISH, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 3rd January 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that I have for some time past been engaged, in concert with the local managers of Rajpeepla, in ascertaining the probable resources of that petty State for the current year.

2. It will be in the recollection of Government that their amount for last year, as estimated in my letter to Mr. Williams, dated the 19th of January 1822, was Rs. 2,29,278-2-73.

3. The actual realizations, however, have fallen considerably below the above estimate, as they at present only amount to about Rs. 1,95,000.

4. The cause of this deficiency has already been reported to Government in Mr. Williams' letter to Mr. Warden, dated the 30th of September last, and it is with extreme reluctance I am now obliged to report, that the damage and injury Rajpeepla sustained from the late awful visitation of Providence was so great, as to reduce the estimate of its probable resources for the present year to about one lakh of rupees, provided the Purgunas are equitably assessed (as was originally intended) in proportion to the quantity and quality of the land brought under cultivation in each.

5. On this occasion I beg leave to refer you to the 2nd paragraph of my letter to the Resident, forwarded to Government under date the 30th of September last, and to state, that the damage Rajpeepla is therein reported to have sustained (great as it unfortunately is) falls far short of what my subsequent inquiries have ascertained it to be. Not only were villages on the banks of the Nerbudda entirely swept away, but all the crops of the first harvest, growing on a tract of land varying from three to five koss distant from that river, were entirely destroyed. Many villages have also lost a quantity of the most fertile land attached to them, by the encroachments of the river, and a larger quantity has been permanently rendered unfit for cultivation,

in consequence of gravel and sand to the depth of several feet having been deposited upon it when the floods subsided.

6. Such is the melancholy situation which Rajpeepla has been reduced to, by an event over which human foresight had no control. Its former condition has so frequently, and so fully been laid before Government, that I shall not trespass upon its attention by recapitulating. It is, however, necessary briefly to state the demands which are most likely to be made against it during the present year, in order that some arrangement may be devised which will provide the means for their being met to the farthest extent possible.

7. The first demand will be the amount of the Nemnock of the expenses of the Government, which was fixed last year (and certainly upon the most economical and moderate scale possible) at Rs. 90,000; 2nd, the provision of Purtaub Sing, the ex-claimant, to be fixed at Rs. 8,400; 3rd, the balance due to the Komavisdar of the Gaekwar Government, about Rs. 28,000; 4th, the balance due to the Government Pot lar, about Rs. 20,000; 5th, the Gaekwar tribute, which has been fixed at Rs. 65,000, but fortunately with a reservation that the amount should be reduced on the occurrence of any Asmanee or Sultanee misfortune; 6th, the balance of last year's tribute, amounting to Rs. 35,000; and 7th, an instalment of that part of the Rajpeepla debt under the Company's guarantee, amounting to Rs. 1,25,000. These demands I have mentioned, not from any idea that it is practicable that a third part of them can possibly be met by this year's resources, but because I know they all have already been, or will be brought forward. They may all be considered in the light of public demands, and are exclusive of those which have been brought forward by the private creditors of the State.

8. The three first items must, I consider, be indispensably provided for during the present year; the payment of the fourth may be delayed until some future period. The wisdom of Government will decide how the fifth item is to be disposed of, and what portion of it should be remitted by the Gaekwar Government under the reservation clause I have already alluded to. The sixth item must unavoidably, for the present, remain unnoticed, as also must the greater portion of the seventh and last item.

9. I have now briefly laid before Government the estimated receipts and demands of Rajpeepla for this year; and at the same time have ventured to point out which of the latter, in my judgment, must be provided for this year, and those the meeting of which may be delayed until some future year. Some arrangement has, however, become necessary to raise means for liquidating the former, and the only one which has occurred to me, after the best and most careful consideration, is that of farming out the seven principal districts of Rajpeepla (viz. Nandod, Wurreetee, Bhalod, Gowalee, Loona, Jugreea, and Ruttonpoor) to persons of wealth and respectability.

10. I shall hereafter have the honour of laying before Government the details of this plan, and the precise nature of the terms entered into between the Raja and the farmers; but in order to enable an opinion to be formed of the expediency or otherwise of adopting it, I now submit what I would respectfully recommend should form their basis.

11. 1*st*, The period of the farm not to be less than five, nor more than eight years; 2*nd*, the districts to be farmed out to separate persons; 3*rd*, the amount paid for the farm to increase year by year; 4*th*, each farmer to furnish, year by year to the Raja, the most unexceptionable Soucar security, for the payment, to the Government Potdars, of the amount he agrees to pay for his farm at fixed periods and instalments; 5*th*, each farmer to furnish to the Raja unexceptionable security against his oppressing the Ryuts, and for his encouraging and promoting the cultivation of waste land to the utmost of his power; and 6*th*, the Raja's Thanadars to remain in the districts as usual, and to have vested in them the police of the country.

12. I am aware that the farming system is not free from objections; and I should not have ventured to suggest, on the part of the Rajpeepla Government, that it should be adopted in the present instance, did not several very great and important advantages appear to me as likely to arise from its adoption, the chief of which are the following:—1*st*, the introduction of seven men of capital into the Rajpeepla principality, who will, from motives of self-interest, and in expectation of future gain, be willing to lay it out in the improvement of the country, and in bringing the waste lands into cultivation—a consideration of greater consequence, from the circumstances in which the Raja is placed rendering it impossible for him (however much inclined he might be to do so) to promote and facilitate these objects to a similar extent; 2*nd*, the doing away with the necessity which at present exists of so direct and minute interference being exercised by the British Government in the internal management of Rajpeepla; 3*rd*, an increase in this year's revenue beyond the estimated amount; and 4*th*, the furnishing certain data by which Rajpeepla may be relieved from its present embarrassments, and by which the Gaekwar demands may be gradually liquidated.

13. The mode by which the third object will be obtained, is that the farmer will agree to pay a larger sum this year than he is able to collect, under the certainty that it will be made up to him by the profit which will be allowed him in the remaining years of his farm. He will also be further induced to submit to a temporary loss from the certainty that if he, in the first year of his lease, over-assessed the Ryuts, they would abandon the district which he farms.

14. In conclusion, I beg to be favoured with the instructions of the Honorable the Governor in Council at his earliest convenience, the advanced period

of the season rendering it necessary that either this, or whatever other arrangement he may think more expedient, should be carried into effect with the least possible delay. My present proposal would have been submitted at an earlier period, but it is only within these few days that I have received the accounts necessary to enable me to form the estimate I have made of the resources of Rajpeepla for this year. These accounts, together with the intimate knowledge I have acquired, during the period of my deputations to that State, of the condition of almost every village in it, may perhaps be a sufficient pledge to Government that the present estimate is nearly correct, provided the former extortion and exactions exercised over the unfortunate Ryuts are not again to be resorted to. I shall, in the mean time, in communication with the Rajpeepla Government, receive and inquire into the terms which several persons (who I have learnt are inclined to take the farm of some of the districts, and whose characters are well known to me) may offer, taking care to ratify no engagement before a reply to my present letter is received.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assist. Resident in Charge.

Baroda Residency, 3rd January 1823.

Political Department.

From J. Farish, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the Assistant in Charge of the Residency at Baroda.

Dated 23rd January 1823.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd of this month, reporting the probable resources of the Rajpeepla State for the current year.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council approves of the plan you have suggested for farming the districts of that Principality, which is justified by the necessity of the case.

3. Care, however, must be taken to secure both the Rajpeepla State and the Ryuts against the encroachments of the farmers.

4. The Honorable the Governor in Council at the same time requests you to state your opinion as to the amount of the Gaekwar's tribute which ought to be remitted in consequence of the calamities of last year.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Farish, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 9th February 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Farish's letter, dated the 23rd ultimo, approving of the plan proposed by Mr. Willoughby for farming the districts of Rajpeepla, and in reply to transmit, for the information of Government, copy of a letter I have written to that gentleman, requesting him to proceed to Nandod to effect the above object, and also containing instructions for his guidance on this and other points.

2. I shall hereafter have the honour more particularly to report upon the several topics therein alluded to, when the arrangements have been carried into effect, or have been reported upon by Mr. Willoughby.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 9th February 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident.

Dated 6th February 1823.

SIR,—With reference to your letter to Mr. Farish, dated the 3rd ultimo, reporting upon the probable resources of Rajpeepla for the current year, and suggesting that in consequence of the heavy calamity which lately occurred in that country, that its principal districts should be farmed for a specific period, I have the honour to request you will be pleased to proceed at your earliest convenience to Nandod, for the purpose of carrying your plan into effect, the same having been honoured with the approval of Government in Mr. Farish's letter of the 23rd ultimo.

2. I have perused the draft of the agreement which you propose should be mutually rendered by the Raja of Rajpeepla and the farmers, and have much pleasure in acquainting you the same appears to me to be very judicious, and well calculated to attain the objects contemplated in your letter to Government of the 3rd ultimo. It is certainly most advantageous to the Raja, and secures both the Rajpeepla State and the Ryut against the encroachment of the farmer.

3. I have only therefore to hope that your endeavours to induce persons of wealth and respectability to engage to take the lease of the districts, upon

those terms, will prove successful; and as it is not to be supposed that any one will do so except a pledge is given that the Raja will himself abide by the terms, you are authorised to promise the guarantee of the British Government to that effect; subject, however, to the final approval of Government of those terms, and of the persons who may agree to them. In granting such assurance, we are only following the practice in Kattywar, directed and sanctioned in Mr. Warden's letter to the Political Agent in that Province, dated the 6th of June 1821.

4. You will be pleased to report your opinion upon the amount of remission which should be demanded from the Gaekwar tribute this year due from Rajpeepla, incident to the late calamity with which it has been visited, as directed in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Farish's despatch of the 23rd ultimo.

5. You are aware of the reduction which His Highness Syajee Rao Gaekwar has consented to make in the debt claimed by him from Rajpeepla, and you will be pleased to report your opinion upon the best mode of liquidating the balance remaining by annual instalments, the amount of which will of course in a great measure depend upon the terms you are able to procure from those who may undertake the farm of the districts.

6. I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter and its accompaniment from Mr. Chief Secretary Warden, dated the 29th of July last, directing your deputation to Rajpeepla for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the claims of the family of the late Jewa Wussawa. It will also be necessary that this should include an arrangement confirming the dependence of that family upon the Rajpeepla State, and defining the mutual rights of each. The experience you have already acquired of arrangements of this nature, precludes the necessity of my furnishing detailed instructions for your guidance; it is sufficient for me to recommend that the arrangement now to be concluded with this family should resemble in its nature those you last year effected with the Bheel Chieftains Cowreea and Ryesingjee; taking care, however, that the same does not in any degree interfere with the engagement Jewa's family have concluded with the British Government.

7. You will also be pleased to report and inquire into the complaints preferred by the Collector of Broach in his recent letter to your address, against the manager of the district of Ruttonpoor, and in case you are fully satisfied that he is unworthy or incapable of performing the duties of the situation he holds, you may advise the local Government to remove him. The misconduct, however, may have partly arisen from an irregularity in the Collector's proceedings, of making applications direct to the Thanadar to deliver up the subjects of the Raja accused of committing offences, instead of applying through the Resident at Baroda, who himself has not the power to

make such a demand except through the Raja. In coming to a decision, therefore, upon the point in question, you must give this circumstance due consideration.

8. Government having been pleased to approve of the measures proposed by you in your late correspondence with the Collectors of Broach and Surat for the final settlement of the claims preferred by the Geerasias of Rajpeepla from the districts under their control, you will acquaint the Raja of the same, and request him to issue the necessary instructions to his Geerasia subjects to attend at the Collectors' office (at the time they may appoint) either themselves, or to send their agents. Mr. Greenhill has already fixed the middle of next month as the period at which he will be able to enter upon the inquiries which must necessarily be made before a final settlement of these claims can be concluded, of which you will duly apprize the Raja.

9. You will be pleased to charge for your contingent expenses in the manner sanctioned by Government during your last deputation to Rajpeepla, and as the limited number of Peons attached to the Residency does not enable me to reduce their number with convenience, you are authorised to entertain temporarily whatever number are absolutely required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 6th February 1823.

Political Department.

From W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the Resident at Baroda.

Dated 21st February 1823.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of this month, forwarding a copy of your instructions to your Assistant, directing him to proceed to Nandod for the purpose of effecting the plan proposed for farming the districts of Rajpeepla.

The Honorable the Governor in Council approves of the tenor of your instructions to Mr. Willoughby.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. Newnham, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 3rd March 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, on deputation in Rajpeepla, to my address, dated the 20th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of my instructions to him of the 6th February, which are already before Government, and informing me of his having effected the lease of the seven principal Purgunas of that province to persons of character and wealth, contenting himself for the present with causing the Raja and the farmers to furnish mutual agreements for each district, subject to the final approval of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. As all the agreements are of a similar nature, varying only according to the size or value of the districts, one only has been submitted for the notice of Government, that for the Purguna of Nandod. This farm has been undertaken by two very respectable people, one, the son of a wealthy Ameen of Baroda, who received the guarantee of the British Government from Colonel Walker, and the other, the present head of the firm of Hurree Buktee, banker of Baroda; and I observe that the remaining six Purgunas are farmed by persons equally fitted, from their profession and station, to insure the prosperity of the country.

3. The farms have been given for a period of seven years owing to the impoverished state of the districts, and in the reasonable hope that the farmer being secure of his tenure for so long a period, would, with less hesitation, lay out money in improving the cultivation and population of his farm.

4. The leases are drawn out with a view of allowing a fair profit to the farmer, and of giving full scope to his desire of increasing the number of cultivators, and they equally secure the Ryut from undue exactions, and the farmer from loss by the refusal of the cultivators to pay their regular assessments. The lease consists of fifteen Articles, and as a translate of the one for the Nandod Purguna accompanies Mr. Willoughby's despatch, which contains the reasons for the insertion of each article separately, which appear to me very judicious, I shall not take up the time of the Honorable the Governor in Council by any further remarks.

5. The second enclosure exhibits the names of the seven districts farmed out, with those of their respective farmers, and the amount settled for each year, which is progressive. That for the first two years is necessarily very low, arising from the miserable state of the Purgunas when delivered over by the Gaekwar's officer to the Raja, and the great loss sustained last year by the overflowing of

the River Nerbudda. The farmers cannot expect to derive any benefit from their farms until the expiration of the third year.

6. The Honorable the Governor in Council will observe that the police of the country is entirely vested in the Raja, which at once removes one great apprehension of the Ryuts suffering from the oppression of the farmers.

7. The rights also of the Geerasias and Zumindars have been secured, and one great means of exaction has been taken away by the insertion of the 8th Article in the conditions of the lease, defining the extra collections from the villages on account of Bhojun Kurch, and Dermada, or the village expenses in charity, and provision for the Thanadars.

8. The whole of the arrangements reflect great credit upon Mr. Willoughby, and meet with my cordial approbation; I trust they will be equally satisfactory to the Honorable the Governor in Council, and that I may at an early period be empowered to affix the guarantee of the British Government to the several agreements, which it is expedient should be done with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 3rd March 1823.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident, on Deputation,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident, Baroda.

Dated 20th February 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, directing me to proceed to Rajpeepla, and furnishing me with instructions for my guidance in accomplishing the objects of my deputation.

2. With reference to the three first paragraphs of your letter, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have succeeded in leasing out the seven principal districts of this State to persons of unexceptionable character, and upon very advantageous terms to the Government.

3. I have, for the present, contented myself with causing both the Rajpeepla Government and the farmers to furnish mutual agreements for each separate district, delaying their final ratification until their terms have been approved of by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

4. As all these agreements contain exactly similar terms, with the exception of the amount for which each district is farmed (which is more or less according to the size and value of each), it is sufficient for the present to forward copy and translation of the one which has been concluded for the district of Nandod, in explanation of which I shall now offer a few remarks.

5. It will be observed that the period of the lease is seven years, viz. from the beginning of Sumvut 1879 (or A. D. 1822–23), to the end of Sumvut 1885 (A. D. 1828–29). This was the shortest period for which the farmers would undertake the lease, principally because the reduced state of the districts renders a loss in its first years inevitable, which they naturally would not consent to incur unless it was of sufficient duration to render it probable that such would be repaid to them in the last years of the farm.

6. The 1st Article of the agreement fixes the amount to be paid each year for the farm, which, according to the original plan, progressively increases year by year. In all the agreements this increase is very considerable: in the one I am now remarking upon, the farmer agrees to pay the sum of Rs. 38,001 for the first, and Rs. 69,801 for the last year of his lease, which he will be enabled to do by the increased population and cultivation he will cause to arise in his district. This article also stipulates that the amount of the farm is to be paid by four equal instalments annually, at certain given periods, and that the farmer is to give Soucaree security for the payment of the amount of his farm, year by year, on the 2nd of Kartick Sood, a stipulation which at once secures the regular payment of the Kists as they become due.

7. The 2nd Article authorises the farmer to collect the whole produce of the district rented by him; promises that he shall not be molested by any one in doing so; and that complaints made against him for making the usual collections will not be attended to. These being usual stipulations, do not require any remark.

8. The 3rd Article stipulates that compensation is to be made to the farmer for any injury he may sustain from the attacks and robberies made by the Bheels and Mehwasees residing in Rajpeepla and its vicinity, and that if such is not made, a deduction equal to the amount of the damage sustained will be made from the amount to be paid to Government for his farm. By this stipulation some small deduction may be anticipated from the annual amount for which the districts are farmed. This is however unavoidable, for the request of the farmer that such a stipulation should be made in his favour was not unreasonable, the police of the country not being vested in him, but still retained by the Raja. Its insertion will also in no small degree tend to the preservation of the peace of the country, by rendering it the interest of the Government to prevent the commission of crime, and to do all in its power to detect the offenders when offences are committed, in order to cause the compensation to be made good by them instead of by itself.

9. The 4th Article provides against all undue oppression being exercised over the Ryuts: the farmer is to make an equitable assessment with them, but not to make unjust exactions from them. In making this assessment, the

farmer is to keep in view the *Abadee* of the district, and whatever lands are brought by him into cultivation, the profit is to be his. These are important stipulations in favour of the Ryuts, and provided the Government exercise a proper supervision over the acts of the farmer, they are effectually secured from the exactions of the latter. The greatest security on this point, however, is the private interest of the farmer to be just and merciful to the Ryuts, for it is only by increasing their number, and bringing the waste lands into cultivation, that he can hope to realize the amount he pays for his farm, and much less a profit from it.

10. The 5th Article provides for a Thanadar and a certain number of horse and foot being stationed in each district, on the part of the Raja, to preserve its peace and tranquillity. It also allows a certain number of horse and foot to the farmer, to assist him in making his collections. The number allowed is very few, and the expense of any others which the farmer may require is to be borne by himself. This provision has also been inserted as a check against the encroachments of the farmer. They all wished that no Thanadars should be stationed in the districts, but that the police of the country should be entirely vested in them. To this, however, in conformity with the original plan, I did not think right to accede; and a most important part of the duty of the Thanadars is to watch over the proceedings of the farmers, and report them to Government.

11. The 6th Article does not require any particular explanation, as it merely stipulates that no one shall indirectly take any of the produce of the districts farmed; but if the Ryuts choose to give the Government a Nuzzerana on the occurrence of a marriage or any other particular occasion, it will be received through the farmer, but not taken through any other channel.

12. The 7th Article promises that the farmer shall not be molested by the Rajpeepla Government, or any other Government, during the period he holds his farm; that at the expiration of it, he is to deliver up the district in an *Abad* or flourishing condition to the Government; and that whatever sum he may in the last year of the lease advance as Tukavee to the Ryuts, will be repaid to him on producing the persons to whom it was advanced, with their bonds. These stipulations do not require remark, being just and fair both to the Government and the farmer.

13. The 8th Article provides for the collection by the farmer of the customary contingent expenses of his district, under the heads of Dermada or charity, and Bhojun Kurch or provision for the Thanadars. I have seen the memorandum alluded to therein, which specifies the amount due from each, which is very small (the total amount due from the seven districts being only Rs. 5,087), and at once secures the Ryuts from exactions which are so usual

on the above heads, it being the interest of the farmer to allow of nothing beyond the sum mentioned being collected.

14. The 9th Article provides that whatever profit or loss may arise from the farm is to devolve upon the farmer.

15. The 10th Article provides for the payment of whatever just rights belong to Geerasias, Zumindars, or any other persons, from the place from whence they are due; and further, if any disputes arise on this subject, the Government is to investigate and settle them, according to justice. This is a very important provision, securing from the encroachment of the farmer the just and established rights of individuals of all descriptions, and appointing an authority to decide upon any dispute which may arise between them.

16. The 11th Article provides for the recovery of any balance of Tukavee or revenue which may be due to the Gaekwar Government, by instalments fixed by the farmer, in proportion to the ability of the persons from whom it is due. The 12th Article provides in a similar manner for the recovery of the Tukavee advanced by the Rajpeepla Government the last year, and also for the balance of revenue outstanding for the same year. A part of the latter, however, in consequence of the distressed condition of many of the Ryuts, occasioned by the inundation of the Nerbudda, is to be remitted by the Government, and the remainder is not to be collected in this, but in the two following years, by small instalments, which renders the burthen comparatively light and easy to the Ryuts.

17. The 13th Article stipulates that all Doomala villages held by individuals are still to continue in their possession; but whatever is usually paid by the holders of them to the Government is included in the farmer's lease. The 14th Article relates to the disposal of fines which may be levied from the inhabitants of each district, viz. that those which are levied in consequence of thefts upon the produce of the field belong to the farmer, but those levied on any other account to the Government.

18. The 15th and last Article of the agreement contains the usual stipulation, that on the occurrence of any Sultanee or Asmanee misfortune, during the period of the lease, a Mehta will be sent on the part of the Government to ascertain the gross produce and expenses of management, after which the balance due to the farmer will be paid to him, with interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem. I need not, in reference to this stipulation, observe, that no one, without it had been inserted, would have undertaken the farm, in consequence of the great risk which would be incurred; and it is only to be hoped, that there will never be any occasion for the farmer to avail himself of this provision against any very extraordinary losses.

19. The agreement concludes with an assurance on the part of the Rajpeepla Government that it will abide in conformity with its provisions, for

which the guarantee of the British Government is promised, upon the faith of which alone the farmer engages to abide by it also.

20. I now beg leave to draw your attention to the second enclosure of my letter, which is a statement drawn out to show at one view the amount for which each district is farmed year by year, the progressive increase in that amount for each year, the sum total of each for the whole period of the farm, and the names of the farmers.

21. Regarding the amount to be paid by the farmers, few observations are necessary, it being evidently much larger and more advantageous to the State than under the present circumstances of the districts could reasonably have been expected, for it will be observed to more than double itself within the period of the lease. That these terms have been obtained, I can only attribute to the general stagnation of trade at the present moment, to the productive powers of the districts, but, above all, to the value attached to the guarantee of the British Government, held, as it is, to be ever sacred and inviolable.

22. It only now remains for me to inform you who are the persons who have been induced to undertake these farms upon the conditions as above explained, in doing which I shall be brief, most of them being already known to you as men of good character and possessed of very considerable wealth. The persons to whom the farm of Nandod has been given are Wasunbhye and Bacherdas; the former a son of Khandas Wagjee, one of the wealthiest Ameens of the Baroda Purguna. His father was one of those who received the Bhandary of the British Government from Colonel Walker, which is still enjoyed by the family: this circumstance may be considered as some security for his good conduct. Regarding the second person, I need say no more than that he is the adopted son of the late Samul Buktee, and the present head of the wealthy firm of Hurree Buktee and Co. of Baroda. The two farmers of the Wurreetee Purguna are Peetamber and Wasunbhye; the former is a wealthy Shroff of Baroda, and the latter is the same person who farms part of the Nandod Purguna. The farmer of the Bhalode district is Bapoobhye Bhychundbhye, a Desaee of Baroda, and possessing the Bhandary of the British Government in the same manner as Khandas Wagjee. The farmers of the Gowalee district are Wureybhye, another wealthy Desaee of Baroda, and Peetamber, the same person who has rented a part of the Wurreetee district. The farmer of Jugreea is a Shroff of considerable wealth, inhabitant of Ahmedabad, who has dealings both in that place and in Baroda. The renter of the Loona district is one of the partners of the Rajpeepla Government Potdaree established last year, and of course the interest he has in that concern is sufficient security for his good conduct. The farmers of the Ruttonpoor Purguna are Runchoor, a wealthy Banian Shroff of Baroda, and Shewlall, the principal manager of the affairs of the firm of Hurree Buktee and Co., both of whom are well known

to you. From this summary it will be observed the farmers are either wealthy Shroffs or Zumindars, which are certainly the most desirable classes from which they could have been selected.

23. In conclusion, I beg leave to acquaint you that the persons concerned in these transactions have been put in charge of their respective districts by the Rajpeepla Government, the advanced state of the season not admitting of any delay in this respect. All that now remains to be done, is for my proceedings in behalf of the Raja to be decided upon by Government, and if approved of, to be subsequently ratified by the Raja's seal and the affixing of the Company's guarantee to the agreement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

First Assistant Resident, on Deputation.

Camp Nandod, 20th February 1823.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Maharana Verisal, Chieftain of Rajpeepla, with Wasunbhye and Bucherdas, inhabitants of Baroda.

I farm to you the Purguna of Nandod belonging to me, with all its *Abad* villages, its waste villages, its Chotuck villages, with the accustomed Government collections from its Doomala villages, its collections on account of Khebusha land, with all its other ordinary collections, in toto, from the 5th of Ashad Sood, Sumvut 1878, or 23rd of June 1822, to the 5th of Ashad Sood, Sumvut 1885, or August 1828-29.

Having made this engagement for seven years of my own free will, I have entrusted to you the Purguna upon the following terms:—

I. I have engaged with you to receive the undermentioned sums for the farm year by year: —

1st. Sumvut 1879, Rupees 38,001.
2nd. Sumvut 1880, Rupees 50,801.
3rd. Sumvut 1881, Rupees 55,801.
4th. Sumvut 1882, Rupees 58,801.
5th. Sumvut 1883, Rupees 63,801.
6th. Sumvut 1884, Rupees 66,801.
7th. Sumvut 1885, Rupees 69,801.

In conformity with this, the total for the seven years is Rupees 4,03,807. The Kists for the payment of the amount due for each year are as follows:—

1st. Of Margseer Sood the 2nd.
2nd. Of Poas Sood the 2nd.
3rd. Of Phalgoon Sood the 2nd.
4th. Of Chytur Sood the 2nd.

In this manner you must pay the amount of the farm for each year, in four equal instalments to the Government Potdar, and take his receipt. You must also give Soucaree security for the amount every year, on the 2nd of Kartick Sood.

II. You are to collect the whole produce of the aforesaid Purguna with care, in doing which no one will give you any molestation. If any Zumindar, Desaee, Kamdar, Patel, &c. shall indirectly molest you, and complain against your making the fixed collections from the inhabitants of the Purguna, and shall make disturbances, or cause any other person to do so, I will not hear them, but will order them to pay according to the rate at which the Purguna may be assessed, and direct them not to make disturbances.

III. In the province of Rajpeepla, and its vicinity, reside Bheels, Mehwasees, and Geerasias; therefore if they in the aforesaid Purguna shall commit any injury to its villages, or their inhabitants, or, coming in gangs, shall steal the corn when in the fields, or damage the grain when brought into the Kullee, or shall seize and carry off any person, or shall commit Jhansa, the Raj Sirkar will cause compensation to be made for the damage sustained. If a settlement is not made, then a deduction shall be made from the amount of the farm equal to the damage sustained.

IV. Whatever Gunvut (rate of assessment) or agreement you may make (keeping in view the *Abadee* of the district) during the seven years of your farm, no one will interfere therewith. Having given assurances to the inhabitants of the district, whatever land you may bring into cultivation the profit shall be yours; but you must do this keeping the Ryuts comfortable, and making no unjust oppression or exaction upon any one.

V. The Raja's Thana stationed to take care of the above districts, will be composed as follows:—

1 Thanadar.
25 Horsemen.
68 Peeadas.

A memorandum has been separately given to the Thanadar, containing orders for his guidance how to conduct himself, in conformity to which he will act; but if he does not do so, and does not comply with your wishes in taking care of the district, he will be removed, and another proper person will be appointed by the Sirkar in his room.

The undermentioned Aswars and Peeadas will be attached to you to assist you in making your collections:—

2 Aswars.
4 Peeadas.

In conformity to your directions they will act. If they do not conduct themselves properly, you may entertain people of your own in their place, and their pay will be given you from the expenses of the Seebundy of the Raj

Sirkar; but if you entertain additional Sepoys beyond the number given to you, their expense will fall upon you.

VI. No one shall indirectly take any of the produce of the villages of the district. If the Ryuts will voluntarily give the Sirkar a Nuzzerana on account of a marriage, &c., it shall be received through you. The Sirkar will not take any without your knowledge.

VII. You shall not be molested by the Raj Sirkar, or by any other, during the period of your lease. Upon this point rest satisfied. In the eighth year you must restore the aforesaid district in an *(Abad)* or populous condition. Whatever sums you may advance in the last year of the lease to the Ryuts for Tukavee (*i. e.* to buy cattle or seed) shall be repaid to you on producing the persons and their bonds.

VIII. The annual Sader Khurch (contingent expenses) beyond the regular assessed revenue of the villages of the aforesaid Purguna on account of Dermada (charity), Bhojun Khurch, &c., you must divide amongst the several villages, and collect it from them according to custom. A separate memorandum has been given to you enumerating them.

IX. Whatever profit or loss arises from the produce of this farm for seven years will be yours.

X. Whatever just rights are possessed in the above district by Geerasias, Zumindars, or any other persons in the aforesaid district, you must cause them to be paid from the place from whence they are due, during the seven years of your farm. If any one makes a dispute upon this subject, then you must make the same known to the Sirkar, and it will settle the dispute according to justice.

XI. Whatever balance of revenue or Tukavee is due from the inhabitants of the villages of the above Purguna to the Gaekwar Government, will be told to you, and the persons from whom it may be due will be pointed out to you. In conformity with their ability, and paying regard to their means, whatever annual instalments you may fix for its recovery, you must collect the same, and pay the amount to the Government Potdar.

XII. Whatever ready money for Tukavee was given by the Rajpeepla Government in the present year to the inhabitants of the above Purguna, you must collect with interest, and pay the same into the shop of the Government Potdar, and take his receipt. For the last year there is a balance due to the Government from this Purguna from its Khabudeea lands, but in the above year some persons were ruined by the calamity which occurred in it; you must therefore collect the balance which may remain due from them (after deducting such remissions which through you the Sirkar may agree to make, out of consideration to their situation) in the two years 1880 and 1881, and pay the same to the Potdar and take his receipt.

XIII. Whatever persons have always enjoyed in the above Purguna Doomala villages, the same must continue to enjoy them as usual. They are not included in your lease, but whatever the Sirkar is accustomed to take from them, this is yours.

XIV. It is the custom in the above Purguna to fine any person who may commit crimes and offences. If the offence may be for stealing corn or other produce of the soil, then whatever fines may be levied is included in your farm, but besides them, whatever fines (Dundfurree) may be levied on account of crimes of every other description by the Thanadar through you in proportion to the ability of the offender, their amount will not be yours, but the Sirkar's.

XV. If, by the will of Providence, at any time any unforeseen (Sultanee or Asmanee) misfortune should befal the above district, the Raj Sirkar in that year will send a Metha into the above district to make inquiries, and to ascertain the gross produce and expense; after this inquiry, whatever balance may justly remain due to you, the same, with interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem, shall be paid to you.

In this manner, having consented to this agreement of fifteen Articles, the farm of the above Purguna is granted to you for seven years, in conformity to which the Raj Sirkar will abide, for the fulfilment of which the assurances of the Honorable Company's Sirkar has been given. What is written is correct.

Signed by PURVOODAS WURNASUDAS,
on the part of the Rajpeepla State.

Wasunbhye and Bacherdas agree to the above written engagement on receiving the guarantee of the Honorable Company's Sirkar that its conditions will be duly fulfilled.

(Signed) WASUNBHYE and BACHERDAS.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the Seven Districts of Rajpeepla which have been Farmed from Sumvut 1879 *(or* A. D. 1822-23*) to Sumvut* 1885 *(or* A. D. 1828-29*); the progressive Increase in the Amount of the Farm for each year; the Total Amount paid for the Lease; and the Names of the Farmers of each District.*

Number.	Names of the different Purgunas Farmed.	Amount for which each is Farmed for Sumvut 1879 (A. D. 1822-23).	Amount of Do. for Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24).	Amount of Do. for Sumvut 1881 (A. D. 1824-25).	Amount of Do. for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).	Amount of Do. for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).	Amount of Do. for Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28).	Amount of Do. for Sumvut 1885 (A. D. 1828-29).	Total Sum to be paid by each Farmer for the Seven Years' Lease.	Names of the Farmers.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Nandod	38,001	50,801	55,801	58,801	63,801	66,801	69,801	4,03,807	Wasunbhye and Bacherdas.
2	Wurrectee	15,501	20,001	21,001	28,001	31,001	33,001	35,001	1,86,507	Petamber and Wasunbhye.
3	Bhalode	13,001	18,001	22,001	26,001	28,001	32,001	34,001	1,73,007	Bapoobhye Bhychundbhye..
4	Gowalee	9,001	11,001	13,001	15,001	16,001	17,001	19,001	1,00,007	Wureybhye and Petamber.
5	Lugreea	9,501	13,001	15,001	16,001	18,001	19,001	20,001	1,10,507	Hurreebhye Himutlall.
6	Loona	8,001	9,001	10,001	11,001	12,001	13,001	14,001	77,007	Dajeebhye Jadowjee.
7	Ruttonpoor	16,001	21,001	25,001	30,001	32,001	34,001	35,001	1,93,007	Runchoor and Shewlall.
	Total...	1,09,007	1,32,807	1,64,807	1,84,807	2,00,807	2,14,807	2,26,807	12,43,849	

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
First Assist. Resident, on Deputation.

Camp Nandod, 20th February 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

TO THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 15th March 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd of this month, forwarding the copy of one from your Assistant, on deputation in Rajpeepla, of the 20th ultimo, reporting his having leased out the seven principal districts of that province, to persons of character and wealth.

The Governor in Council is pleased to approve and confirm all the agreements concluded by Mr. Willoughby relating to these districts, and authorises the guarantee of the British Government being affixed to them accordingly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1823.

ENGAGEMENTS ENTERED INTO

THROUGH THE AGENCY OF MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

BY THE RAJA OF RAJPEEPLA,

IN THE YEAR 1823,

FOR THE PAYMENT TO HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF AN ANNUAL TRIBUTE OF RUPEES 65,001, AND FOR THE GRANT OF A PROVISION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SOORUJ-KOOR BAEE AND HER ALLEGED SON PURTAUB SING;

ALSO,

A GENERAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BY MR. WILLOUGHBY WITH THE RAJA,

DURING THE SAME YEAR,

WITH THE VIEW OF ENSURING THAT CHIEF'S FUTURE GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

ENGAGEMENTS* ENTERED INTO BY THE RAJPEEPLA RAJA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 1st April 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, on deputation in Rajpeepla, to my address, transmitting an original bond executed by the Raja, for the payment of the tribute to the Gaekwar, similar in tenor to those furnished by other tributaries. A bond has also been taken from the Raja binding him to make the provision for Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing already sanctioned by Government. The division made of this between the parties by Mr. Willoughby appears just and expedient, and the renunciation of all claim upon the Gadee of Rajpeepla by Purtaub Sing, on receiving this settlement, is but reasonable.

2. The draft of the proposed agreement with the Raja, which forms the third enclosure to Mr. Willoughby's letter, having only in view the determining the nature of the engagements which the intimate connexion of the Raja's Government with our own has necessarily obliged him to form under our assistance and advice, appears to me to be indispensably requisite. It binds the Raja to nothing more than he has already acceded to in engaging to act by our advice; but it removes all temptation to attempts at evasion in the performance of any of these engagements, and it marks so clearly the line of conduct to be observed by the Raja in the management of his country without impairing his authority, that I am sanguine in the hope of its meeting with the approval of the Honorable the Governor in Council. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 1st April 1823.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident, on Deputation,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident, Baroda.

Dated 29th March 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit an original bond I have caused the Raja of Rajpeepla to enter into, promising to pay annually the sum of Rs. 65,000

* Vide also page 524 of this Selection.

tribute to the Gaekwar Government. As this does not differ from the bonds taken from the other tributaries of the Gaekwar Government, the nature of which is so well known, no observations are necessary from me in explanation thereof.

2. I have also the honour to forward another original bond executed by the Raja, agreeing to pay the Nemnook fixed at your suggestion, and already sanctioned by Government, for the maintenance of Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing, amounting to Rs. 8,400 per annum, independently of two villages to be retained by the former. This, according to my former suggestion, is drawn out in the name of Soorujkoor; but to prevent the possibility of disputes arising between the parties concerned, the proportion due to each is specified.

3. To Soorujkoor is assigned 200 Rupees per mensem, and the produce of the two villages above alluded to, and to Purtaub Sing the remaining 500 Rupees per mensem. I hope this division of the maintenance will meet with your approbation. The reasons of the larger sum being assigned to Purtaub Sing, are two: 1st, because his expenses must be greater than those of Soorujkoor; and 2nd, because the latter (were it not for the peculiar circumstances of her situation) would not be entitled, by the custom of this State, to any additional provision beyond that afforded her from the villages she is still allowed to retain.

4. At the conclusion of the bond an allusion is made to a paper the Raja requests he may receive from Soorujkoor on her receiving the above Nemnook. A draft of this is also herewith transmitted, and simply acknowledges the acceptance of the Nemnook, and stating that no claim now exists from the Rajpeepla State on the part of Partaub Sing. I cannot consider the expectation of the Raja that he should receive such a document to be unreasonable, nor has any objection occurred to me against its being demanded.

5. I also take this opportunity to enclose the draft of an agreement, and its translation, which I would propose the Rajpeepla State should enter into, binding itself to abide by the arrangements which have been concluded with it through the British Government. It is true that it has already furnished a bond binding itself to abide by the advice it may receive from the British Government, but this appears to be of too general a nature, and considering the great responsibility which has been entailed upon the British Government by the late arrangements, something more specific and defined than the above general promise appears desirable.

6. As, however, the point is one of considerable importance, I have not thought myself authorised to make any proposition regarding it to the Raja, without first submitting it for your consideration and instructions.

7. The agreement now proposed commences by alluding to the dispute which formerly existed for the sovereignty of Rajpeepla, and the decision

which was finally passed by the Gaekwar and British Governments regarding it; and that in consequence the Raja in whose favour this decision was passed consents to subscribe to nine Articles binding him to pursue a certain line of conduct for the future, which will best be explained by an explanation of the articles themselves.

8. The 1st Article relates to the debts with which the Rajpeepla State is encumbered, and binds the Raja to adopt any plan which may be proposed by the Rssident at Baroda for the liquidation of those which may be due to the Gaekwar Government. It further binds the Raja to limit the expenses of his Government to whatever proportion of its resources the Resident may at any time think it expedient to recommend should be fixed for this purpose.

9. The 2nd Article alludes to the separate bond which has been rendered for the regular annual payment of the Gaekwar tribute, in conformity with which the Raja promises to abide, with the usual reservation clause providing for remissions being made therefrom in the event of Asmanee or Sultanee misfortunes at any time befalling the tributary.

10. The 3rd Article alludes to the detachment of Company's troops stationed in Rajpeepla for its protection, and binds the Raja to agree to any mode which it may hereafter be deemed fair and reasonable to propose for reimbursing the expense which the arrangement occasions to the British Government. This article is not inserted with the view of making any immediate demand from the Raja on the above account, for such you are well aware could not be complied with for several years to come. Its insertion, however, appears to me to be just and expedient, and not at variance with the instructions of the Honorable the Governor in Council in Mr. Warden's letter dated the 28th of February 1822, viz. "that the demand of payment of our expenses need not be relinquished nor yet enforced."*

11. The 4th Article provides against disturbances being made by the Bheels and Mehwasees of Rajpeepla, in the districts of the British and Gaekwar Governments and their dependencies; and binds the Raja either to cause reparation to be made for any injury or disturbance they may commit, or to make it himself.

12. By the 5th Article the Raja promises not to harbour or associate with, or allow any one to harbour or associate with disturbers of the public peace, within the limits of his Talook.

13. By the 6th Article the Raja promises not to commit acts of aggression against any one, but that in case any dispute arises between him and any other Talookdar or Zumindar, the same is to be referred for the arbitration of the British Government, in conformity with whose decision the Raja is bound to abide.

* Vide page 531 of this Selection.

14. The 7th Article stipulates that no one shall offer any molestation to travellers journeying in Rajpeepla, and binds the Raja to make proper arrangements for their security and protection.

15. The 8th Article relates to the Geeras rights of the Rajpeepla Geerasias upon the Company's districts in the Broach and Surat Zillas; refers to the papers of agreement taken from them by me regarding these rights; and binds the Raja to cause the Geerasias to abide by whatever final settlement may be made respecting them.

16. The 9th and last Article provides against the illicit transit of opium through the Raja's territories, and binds this Government to comply with any future arrangements which the British Government may propose for the better regulation of the opium trade.

17. The agreement concludes by a clause making it binding in perpetuity, and constituting the Raja's Talook security for its being abided by. Such is the nature of the bond, which, under the peculiar circumstances of this petty State, I venture to recommend for your approval. Its terms are clear and explicit, and do not therefore require any further explanation. The security proposed is the only one which the Raja has it in his power to bestow, because he has no connection with other Talookdars, who might otherwise become security for him. It is certainly the most satisfactory, and one which perhaps the Raja would not to any other State voluntarily afford; but owing so much as he does to the interposition of the British Government; grateful as he feels for such having been made in his behalf; aware of the heavy responsibility the British Government has incurred in consequence; and having perfect reliance in our good faith, I have no doubt his acquiescence will be voluntarily given, under which idea I have proposed it should be demanded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assist. Resident,
on Deputation.

Camp Nundod, 29th March 1823.

Bond signed and delivered to Government by Maharana Vęrisal, Raja of Rajpeepla, dated at Nandod the 10*th of Falgoon Sood, Sumvut* 1879 *(*A. D. 20*th February* 1823*).*

We have of our free will agreed to pay yearly, at Baroda, to the Gaekwar Government, for yearly Jumabundee and Ghansdana, the sum of (65,001) sixty-five thousand and one rupees.

The three villages in the Thana of Roond, viz. 1st, Roond, 2nd, Johoor, 3rd, Kotara, and the Zukat (inland duties), and the five Dumala villages Wurkeir,

Poeecha, Washna, Hudda, Bhang, and Kokulpoor, and Roond near Bhalode, and the Seerpao yearly payable to us from the Gaekwar Government, and the Town of Burun, being all deducted, the sum total (65,001) sixty-five thousand and one rupees is settled, the instalments to be paid in the months of Poush, Falgoon, Chytru, and Waishak. In this manner from generation to generation, year by year, the sums shall be made good, under the mediation of the Honorable Company, and no deviation occur. On all matters of the above mentioned Talooka, whatever discussions on matters good or bad may arise, these shall be referred to the mediation of the Honorable Company, and we shall remain satisfied therein; nor shall there ever be a departure from this agreement. This we have written and signed.

(True translation)

(Signed) R. H. KENNEDY, Translator.

Bond entered into by the Raja Verisal of Rajpeepla, granting a provision to Ranee Soorujkoor Baee, dated at Nandod the 10*th Falgoon Sood, Sumvut* 1879 (A. D. *February* 20*th* 1823).

To Soorujkoor Baee, Maharana Verisal, Raja of Rajpeepla, has written and delivered. The illustrious Gaekwar Government and the Honorable British Government having, in the performance of justice, decided the sovereignty of Rajpeepla to be ours, and in their beneficence conferred entirely the honour on us, therefore we bestow upon you and on Purtaub Sing, and others under your protection, a yearly gift, at the rate of seven hundred (700) rupees per month, annual total eight thousand four hundred (8,400) rupees, as follows:—For your private expenses two hundred (200) rupees per month, yearly two thousand four hundred (2,400) rupees, and Wulligaum in the Kuntaul Purguna, and Syaligaum in the Ruttunpoor Purguna; whatever produce is derivable from these towns is yours, and the towns delivered to you, and this monthly allowance and the produce of the towns remain yours for life; and for Purtaub Sing and the rest a monthly allowance of five hundred (500) rupees shall be regularly given, making a yearly total of six thousand (6,000) rupees. At this rate of eight thousand four hundred (8,400) rupees a year, as it has been agreed upon and engaged to you, so shall it be given, and do you continue to go on as you have written to us. In this matter no changes shall occur. This we have written and signed.

(True translation)

(Signed) R. H. KENNEDY, Translator.

Bond entered into by Soorujkoor Baee agreeing to receive the Allowance assigned by the Raja of Rajpeepla to herself and Purtaub Sing for their support, and foregoing all further Claim on that Estate.

To Maharana Verisal, Raja of Rajpeepla, Ranee Soorujkoor Baee writes. I am content to receive the yearly allowance and provision made for me and Purtaub Sing and others under my protection, through the mediation of the Gaekwar Government, and by Mr. Williams on behalf of the British Government, and will remain satisfied; nor have I any further claims whatever for myself or for Purtaub Sing on the above mentioned territory, or the Government thereof. Thus have I written and signed.

(True translation)

(Signed) R. H. KENNEDY, Translator.

Agreement alluded to in the 5th to 17th paras. of Mr. Willoughby's letter, finally entered into with the Honorable East India Company by Maharana Verisal, Raja of Rajpeepla, on the 26th November 1823.

Formerly a dispute existed regarding the right to the Gudee of my Chieftainship, on which account the two great Sirkars, of Shreemunt Gaekwar Senakhas Keyl Shumshere Bahadur, and the Honorable Company Ungrez Bahadur, having investigated the same, decided my claim to be just, confirmed it, and delivered over to me the Chieftainship. On this account, I, of my own understanding and free will and pleasure, subscribe to the under-written Articles of Agreement for my good behaviour.

ARTICLE I.

On the abovementioned Chieftainship are debts due to the Gaekwar Sirkar, and to others. I have not means to bear the whole of this burthen, which is known to the Sirkar. But whatever order I shall receive from the Resident at Baroda, on the part of the Honorable the Company, to adopt any plan for the liquidation of the Gaekwar debt, I will agree to, and act in conformity with the same.

Whatever proportion of the resources of the State may be fixed to defray the expenses of the State at any time by the advice of the Resident and an order given upon the subject, in conformity with it I will abide. In this I will make no difference.

ARTICLE II.

A separate bond has been given regarding the annual Ghansdana and Jumabundee to be paid to the Gaekwar Government, according to which I will

pay the sum. If in any year an Asmanee or Sultanee misfortune should really occur, then the Sirkar out of compassion will make a remission in the tribute of that year, according to the custom of the country.

ARTICLE III.

The Company's Sirkar has stationed in the above Chieftainship a detachment of its Sepoys for my protection. For the expense of the same, in whatever manner the Sirkar may direct, I will agree and pay in conformity with the same.

ARTICLE IV.

The Bheels and Mehwasees of the above Talook shall not commit any disturbances in the districts of the Gaekwar to the north and south of the river Nerbudda, nor in the Khaseh districts of the Honorable Company or in their dependencies. I will keep the arrangements with them binding. In the above province from every village Fael Zamin security has been taken for its good behaviour. If any village has been omitted, security shall be taken from it, and a proper settlement be kept. If any disturbance or injury is sustained, and the same should be proved against any of the inhabitants of my province, I will answer for the same or cause an answer to be given for it.

ARTICLE V.

I will not harbour, nor allow any one to harbour in my Talook, disturbers of the public peace, Mehwasees, the criminals of both Governments, and Bharwutteeas; I will not nor shall any other person associate with them.

ARTICLE VI.

I will not commit acts of aggression against any one. If any dispute arises between me and any other Talookdar or Zumindar, I will make the same known to the Company's Sirkar, and whatever order it may give respecting it, I will abide by.

ARTICLE VII.

No one shall molest travellers passing and repassing through the limits of my Talook. I will take care that a proper settlement is made on this point.

ARTICLE VIII.

In the above province reside Rajpoots and Geerasias who possess Geeras rights upon the Company's districts in the Zillas of Broach and Surat. Regarding these, papers of agreement were taken from them by Mr. Willoughby, Assistant to the Resident. Whatever final settlement of these may be made, in conformity with the same I will cause them to abide.

ARTICLE IX.

In conformity with the order of the Company's Sirkar, opium shall not be

clandestinely conveyed within the limits of my province by any merchants or travellers, concealed in any other merchandize, without the seal and order of the Sirkar. I will keep a good arrangement in this respect in my Talook. If any opium is clandestinely conveyed, I will seize it, and make the same known to the Sirkar. Whatever order the Sirkar may give relating to the opium arrangements I will abide by.

In conformity with the above written nine Articles I will always act from generation to generation. If in this respect any difference arises, I will answer for the same. My Talook is security for my acting in conformity to what is written above. What is written is true.

Seal of the Raja of Rajpeepla.

(True translation)
(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
First Assistant Resident, on Deputation.

Memo.—This Agreement was approved by the Government of Bombay on the 20th December 1823.

Political Department.

From W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the Resident at Baroda.

Dated 14*th April* 1823.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st of this month, forwarding copy of a despatch from your Assistant, on deputation in Rajpeepla, of the 29th ultimo, enclosing an original bond executed by the Raja of that State for the payment of the Gaekwar's tribute, also a bond binding him to make the provision for Soorujkoor and Purtaub Sing.

2. The Governor in Council approves of the proposed draft of an agreement to be entered into with the Raja for the due performance of his engagements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. Newnham, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 14*th April* 1823.

Political Department.

From J. Williams, Esq., Resident, Baroda,

To W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 10*th December* 1823.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Government,

copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 8th instant, forwarding the bond directed to be taken on the part of the British Government from the Raja of Rajpeepla, duly ratified.

2. The nature of this document has already been fully explained and its translation been laid before Government. The original has been deposited with the Native records of this office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 10th December 1823.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assist. Resident, on Deputation,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident, Baroda.

Dated 8th December 1823.

SIR,—With reference to the 6th paragraph of your letter dated the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit the bond therein alluded to, duly ratified by this Government.

2. The bond in question has been subscribed to without the least hesitation. Narsing, the father of the young Raja, on delivering it to me, merely observing that he placed implicit confidence in the British Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

First Assistant Resident, on Deputation.

Camp Nandod, 8th December 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

TO THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 20th December 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding one from your Assistant, on deputation in Rajpeepla, together with the bond directed to be taken on the part of the Bombay Government from the Raja of that State, duly ratified, and to acquaint you that Mr. Willoughby's proceedings have been approved by the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1823.

ARRANGEMENT EFFECTED BY MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

IN THE YEAR 1823,

FOR THE LIQUIDATION,

BY INSTALMENTS,

Pht 10

OF THE DEBT DUE BY THE RAJPEEPLA STATE TO HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR.

ARRANGEMENTS CONCLUDED FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT DUE BY THE RAJPEEPLA STATE TO THE GAEKWAR.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident, in Charge,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 21st June 1823.

SIR,—In the absence of the Resident, it becomes my duty to report, for the information and confirmation of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the arrangement I was enabled to effect during my last deputation to Rajpeepla, regarding the debt due from that petty State to His Highness the Gaekwar up to Sumvut 1877, A. D. 1820-21.

2. This subject having already undergone ample discussion, the result of which has from time to time been laid before Government, it is not necessary for me to take up its time by again entering into the details of the question, but merely to make a few general observations regarding it.

3. It will be in the recollection of Government that the original amount of the debt claimed was no less than Rs. 21,76,246-0-87½, but that before any discussion could scarcely be said to have taken place regarding its justice or otherwise, this amount was reduced by the consent of His Highness the Gaekwar to Rs. 12,56,226-2-25. The amount of remission, therefore, thus agreed to, was Rs. 9,20,019-2-62½, regarding which I shall only observe, that it was obtained with very little demur on the part of this Government, because upwards of 24 per cent. interest, and an unjust item of three lakhs of rupees, were found to be included in the first account produced.

4. In the discussions which afterwards took place between the Residency and the Baroda Durbar, regarding what proportion of the remainder of the debt should be considered either as justly due, or proportionate to the ability of the tributary to pay, a choice of two modes of proceeding occurred. The one, to endeavour to obtain His Highness the Gaekwar's consent to grant such further remission as the evident injustice and extravagance of many of the items of the debt on the one hand, and the ability of the tributary on the other, rendered fair and reasonable. The other, to canvass every item of the

debt in detail, and reject such as might prove to be unjust or extravagant. The former of these two modes was adopted by Mr. Williams, principally from its being the least complex and tedious of the two, and less offensive to the feelings of His Highness the Gaekwar and the members of his administration.

5. This decision having been made, the question was minutely and fully discussed in several conferences which took place at the Residency with Wittul Rao Dewajee, the Gaekwar Minister; but nothing conclusive appearing likely to result from these, Mr. Williams finally acceded to a proposition made by the former, that their substance should be reduced to writing, and laid before His Highness the Gaekwar, accompanied by his opinion regarding the extent of remission to be granted. This was accordingly done, and a memorandum sent to the Durbar, recommending that the sum of eight lakhs of rupees should be considered as much as this Government was entitled to receive, or that the tributary could afford to pay. The grounds on which this second remission, amounting to Rs. 4,56,226-2-25, was recommended, having been previously fully discussed, and for the most part admitted by this Government, the proposition was without further demur consented to, under certain conditions, the nature of which will be observed on reference to the annexed copy and translation of a memorandum sent to the Residency on the subject.

6. The substance of this document may be summed up as follows:—His Highness the Gaekwar agrees to reduce the original amount of the debt to eight lakhs of rupees, upon condition that the tributary pays as large a proportion of this sum as possible in cash immediately, in which case he further consents that the balance remaining shall be paid by annual instalments, without bearing interest; a temporary reduction is also admitted on account of sums claimed by the tributary from the Komavisdars of the Gaekwar Government, stated by the former to have been collected by them, but not carried to the public account.

7. I shall now proceed to report the arrangement I have concluded on the part of the tributary, by which the above terms have been fulfilled to the fullest extent practicable. The amount to be proved against the District Officers of this Government is Rs. 1,40,330-3-3¼. It would be premature to give any opinion regarding the truth of the tributary's assertion of its ability to prove the whole of this item to be justly claimed from the above persons, as such can be only ascertained by a minute and tedious comparison of the accounts of both parties. This investigation, I must however add, would have been commenced upon when I was last on the spot, had the Gaekwar Komavisdars paid attention to my request to attend me in person, or appoint deputies on their part to be present to assist in the inquiry. This

item, therefore, must necessarily be considered as temporarily accounted for, and the debt to be reduced to .. .. .. Rs. 6,59,669 0 68¾

From this sum is to be deducted the following items :—

Amount paid to the Gaekwar Government from the resources of Rajpeepla of the past year	Rs.	1,25,000	0	0		
Amount paid in cash on the 13th of April last in liquidation of the balance of the loan raised in 1820 under the guarantee of the British Government..		2,44,025	3	0		
Amount of interest and Government share of Potdaree due to the Raja from the holders of the old loan, calculated up to the 13th of April last, the day on which the latter was entirely discharged.....		36,669	0	81¼		
					4,05,694	3 81¼

Balance remaining due to the Gaekwar Government and to be liquidated by annual instalments without interest is ..... Rs. 2,53,974 0 87½

8. Neither the first nor the last of the above deductions require any detailed remarks. The first was last year reported to Government as having been paid; the last arises from the circumstance of the interest of the old loan having been only estimated, and a balance of the amount, estimated as above, saved to the tributary, by the loan being discharged so much earlier than was anticipated.

9. The mode in which I was enabled to realize so large a sum as the second item was, by raising a new loan to the extent of Rs. 2,25,001 from certain Baroda Bankers, under the guarantee of the British Government, and borrowing Rs. 19,024-3-0 from the Rajpeepla Government Potdaree, by which arrangements a reduction of one-fourth of the interest paid by the tributary on the former loan has been obtained; and, moreover, the stipulation in its favour regarding the balance of the debt being paid by annual instalments without interest, is rendered binding on the superior Government from the tributary being able to pay so large a proportion of the debt in cash. For the terms of the agreement entered into by the holders of the new loan and the Raja, I beg leave to refer the Honorable the Governor in Council to the annexed copy and translation of the bond to which they have mutually subscribed, merely observing that they are particularly favourable to the latter, considering the embarrassed state of his finances, and that the instalments to be paid to the bankers are as small in amount as they could be expected to consent to receive.

10. I have not deemed it necessary to wait for the sanction of Government prior to the above arrangement being ratified, the money having been paid to the Gaekwar Government and the guarantee of the British Government having been affixed to the bond on the 13th of April last. I considered no delay on this account necessary, from my confidence that the whole arrangement will be approved by Government, because, 1st, it secures such important benefits to the tributary; 2nd, because it assists the Gaekwar Government in its present pecuniary embarrassments, by furnishing it with so large a sum in ready money which it did not calculate upon receiving; and 3rd and lastly, because the pecuniary responsibility of the British Government is considerably diminished from the terms of the new loan being (as shown above) so much more favourable to the debtor than those of the old.

11. It now only remains for me to make a few observations regarding the probable time in which the tributary will be able to liquidate the balance of the debt it still owes to the superior Government, amounting, as shown at the conclusion of the 7th paragraph of my letter, to Rs. 2,53,974-3-8½. In order to do this in the clearest and most intelligible manner I am able, I have drawn out the annexed statement (No. 3) exhibiting, 1st, the amount to be paid by the farmers of the seven principal districts of Rajpeepla for five years of their farm; 2nd, the estimated amount of the remaining resources of the State for the same period; 3rd, the total of these two items; 4th, the estimated amount of the expenses of the State for ditto, including the Gaekwar tribute; 5th, the balance of revenue remaining after these are paid; 6th, the instalments to be paid to the holders of the new loan; 7th and lastly, the surplus which will remain after these are paid, applicable to the payment of the balances of the Gaekwar debt.

12. The above statement shows at one glance the whole resources of the State, with their appropriation, prospectively for five years; and as enough has been written upon this subject, and the data on which the estimates of the receipts and disbursements have been made are to be found in the records of Government, it is only necessary for me to sum up the results it exhibits, which, considering all things, will, I trust, be deemed most satisfactory.

The total estimated resources are for the ensuing five years	Rs.	11,33,035	0	0
The total estimated expenses including the Gaekwar tribute, for the same period, are	„	8,35,000	0	0
Surplus balance remaining....	Rs.	2,98,035	0	0
The instalments of the new loan to be paid during the same period amount to	„	2,59,811	0	0
Balance applicable to the discharge of the remainder of the Gaekwar debt	Rs.	38,224	0	0

13. From the above summary it will be observed, that by the present arrangement concluded in behalf of the Rajpeepla State, and others which have already been reported and sanctioned by Government, the whole of the expenses of the State are provided for, for the next five years; the Gaekwar tribute will be regularly realized in each year; the whole of the new loan which has been raised on account of the Gaekwar Government will be paid off, with the exception of a small balance of interest; and a small surplus will still remain applicable for the further discharge of the Gaekwar debt, and upon as sure and certain grounds as human foresight is able to calculate. The last surplus alluded to, amounts to Rs. 38,224, which however may, though with difficulty, be increased to 50,000 by borrowing the deficiency from the Potdar of the Rajpeepla State, the whole to be paid in five equal instalments of 10,000 Rupees each. These arrangements have been made known to the Baroda Durbar, and I have every reason to believe that it is convinced that in concluding them its interests have been consulted to the fullest extent possible.

14. At the conclusion of the fifth year the financial arrangements of the tributary will, from so great a proportion of its embarrassments being removed, be comparatively easy, provided in the mean time no unforeseen calamity occurs. The revenues of the ensuing year, Sumvut 1885 (1828-29), which is the last of the farm, may be estimated at ..... Rs. 2,71,807

Expenses on the same scale as at present, including the Gaekwar tribute ..... „ 1,67,000

Surplus balance remaining is ..... Rs. 1,04,807

15. From the surplus balance of the revenue estimated for the sixth year will be discharged whatever remains unpaid of the new loan now raised. The different sums which have already been taken up, and will in the mean time necessarily be taken up from the Rajpeepla Government Potdaree, will have accumulated to a considerable sum, and will require attention, and be in part discharged. It would, therefore, at present be unsafe to mention the precise sum which the Gaekwar Government will receive in addition to its tribute in the sixth year, though from the above large balance of surplus revenue being anticipated, it will no doubt be very considerable, and increase gradually every succeeding year, until the total extinction of the whole debt.

16. In conclusion, I beg leave to apologize for the unavoidable delay which has taken place in reporting these measures (which has arisen partly from the delay of the Gaekwar Government in restoring the bond executed when the loan of 1820 was raised, but which I have since destroyed, and partly from the press of other business at this office), and to express a hope that they will give satisfaction to the Honorable the Governor in Council, as affording the

cheering prospect of all the Gaekwar's rights being preserved, and its tributary restored from the brink of insolvency to a flourishing and prosperous condition, to ensure which desirable result to the interposition of the British Government in the affairs of the latter, it is only necessary that a constant and vigilant attention be paid from this Residency, that subsisting engagements be most strictly and scrupulously abided by, and in particular that the present scale of expenses fixed for the Rajpeepla Government be not in the smallest degree exceeded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
First Assistant Resident, in Charge.

Baroda Residency, 21st June 1823.

No. 1.

Translation of a Memorandum received from the Gaekwar Government, respecting the Debt due to it from Rajpeepla, dated the 1st of Jummadee-ul-Akhur, or 13th February 1823.

Upon the subject of the money due to the Sirkar from the Raja of Rajpeepla up to the end of Sumvut 1877 (A. D. 1820-21), a conference has taken place personally, and a memorandum has been given enumerating different items which ought to be deducted from the same, either on account of the distressed condition of the tributary, or on the score of justice, as follows:—

The total claim of the Sirkar amounts to	Rs.	12,56,226	2 25
From which is to be deducted on the above two accounts	„	4,56,226	2 25
Balance remaining is	Rs.	8,00,000	0 0
From this amount is to be proved against the Komavisdars, from the difference existing in the amounts they have exhibited and their collections for the last six years, the sum of	„	1,40,331	3 31¼
Balance remaining is	Rs.	6,59,669	0 68¾

Of this sum whatever proportion can be paid in ready money, will be so, upon which subject Mr. Willoughby is to communicate with the Raja. The balance remaining, to be paid by fixed instalments without bearing interest.

To the above purport a memorandum was received from the Residency, dated the 11th of Mag Wud (6th February), pointing out the mode for settling the money due to the Sirkar. In reply it is stated, that the settlement which has been proposed by the Resident, of the debt due from Rajpeepla, is approved

of by the Sirkar. The item of Rs. 1,40,331-3-3 1/4, stated to be the difference claimed against the Komavisdars, must be investigated and settled as soon as possible; when the payment (of part of the remainder) has been made, the balance remaining, it is wished, should be adjusted as soon as possible.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
First Assistant Resident, in Charge.

No. 2.

Translation of a Bond entered into between Maharana Verisaljee, Raja of Rajpeepla, and Anuntrye Lulloobhoye Paruk and Kooshallall Duneshwer, inhabitants of Baroda, dated the 2nd of Chytur Sood, Sumvut 1879, *or the 13th April* 1823.

I have taken from you a loan, in order to make a settlement of the money which is due from my Chieftainship to the Gaekwar Government, the particulars of which are as follow :—

The net sum borrowed is two lakhs twenty-five thousand and one	Rs.	2,25,001
Manootee and Seerpao, are as follows:—		
Manootee one rupee per cent. in the first month is ..	Rs.	2,250
Seerpao do. do.	„	500
		2,750
Total..	Rs.	2,27,751

The above sum of rupees two lakhs twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-one has been borrowed from you in full, for which the interest to be given has been settled to be 12 annas per cent. per mensem, without any deduction. This will be paid to you, and until the money has been repaid the interest account will be made up every year on the 2nd of Margseer Sood. The interest accumulating every year will be deducted from the five annual instalments which have been fixed, and the remainder will be paid to you in part payment of the principal. The balance, if any remains, will be stated in a memorandum to be given to you year by year.

The instalments to be paid are as follows :—

In Sumvut 1880 on the	2nd	Margseer	Sood	Rs.	21,001
Do. 1881 on	do.	do.	.. ..	„	34,001
Do. 1882 on	do.	do.	.. ..	„	55,001
Do. 1883 on	do.	do.	.. ..	„	65,001
Do. 1884 on	do.	do.	.. ...	„	85,001
				Total..	Rs.	2,60,005

In the above manner, by instalments I will pay to you altogether in five years the sum of two lakhs sixty thousand and five rupees. In the 5th year whatever balance of the principal and interest may remain I will pay to you. If we both agree together I will make a new loan with you, and give you credit for the balance in question. If we do not agree I will get money elsewhere and pay to you whatever balance of the principal and interest may remain due to you. For the fulfilment of this engagement the guarantee of the Honorable Company's Government is given to you.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
First Assistant Resident, in Charge.

No. 3.

Statement exhibiting the Amount of Revenue to be paid by the Farmers of the Seven principal Districts of Rajpeepla for Five years, viz. from Sumvut 1880 *(A. D.* 1823-24*) to Sumvut* 1884 *(A. D.* 1827-28*); the Estimated Amount of its remaining Resources for the same period; the Total Amount of the former added to the latter; the total Estimated Expenses of the State during the same period, including the Gaekwar Tribute; the Balance which will remain after the latter has been paid; the Instalments which have been fixed to be paid of the newly raised Loan during the same period; and the Surplus which will remain applicable to paying the remainder of the Gaekwar Debt.*

	Amount of the Lease of the Seven principal Districts for each year.	Estimated Amount of the remaining Resources of the State each year.	Total Estimated Revenue of the State for each year.	Total Estimated Expense of the State for each year, including the Gaekwar Tribute of Rs. 65,000 per annum.	Balance of Revenue for each year, after deducting the latter.	Instalment fixed to be paid of the new Loan raised, year by year.	Surplus which will remain applicable to paying the remainder of the Gaekwar Debt each year.	Explanation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sumvut 1880	1,42,807	45,000	1,87,807	1,67,000	20,807	20,807*	.....	* For this year there is a deficit of Rs. 194 in the Kist agreed to be paid to the bankers, which is however of small consequence, and can either be paid from the Government Potdar or the next year's revenue.
Do. 1881	1,64,807	45,000	2,09,807	1,67,000	42,807	34,001	8,806	
Do. 1882	1,84,807	45,000	2,29,807	1,67,000	62,807	55,001	7,806	
Do. 1883	2,00,807	45,000	2,45,807	1,67,000	78,807	65,001	13,806	
Do. 1884	2,14,807	45,000	2,50,807	1,67,000	92,807	85,001	7,806	
Total..	9,08,035	2,25,000	11,33,055	8,35,000	2,98,035	2,59,811	38,224	

Baroda Residency, 21st June 1823.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
First Assistant Resident, in Charge.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant in Charge, Baroda.

Dated 9th July 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st of last month, reporting your having effected an arrangement, during your last deputation to Rajpeepla, for the liquidation of the debt due from that State to His Highness the Gaekwar, and to express the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at its conclusion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1823.

REPORT BY MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY

ON THE

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE RAJPEEPLA STATE,

DURING THE YEARS 1825-26 AND 1827-28;

AND

THE FINAL ADJUSTMENT, BY THAT GENTLEMAN, OF EVERY PECUNIARY DEMAND PREFERRED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR ON THAT PETTY PRINCIPALITY.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE RAJPEEPLA STATE IN 1825-26 AND 1826-27, AND FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF ALL THE GAEKWAR'S DEMANDS ON THAT PRINCIPALITY.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 7th April 1827.

SIR,—I have considerable pleasure in handing up, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, Mr. Willoughby's annual report upon the finances of the Rajpeepla State, exhibiting a most satisfactory detail of the general improvement in the condition of this tributary, and bearing at the same time abundant testimony to the zeal and ability of the Political Agent, under whose superintendence and to whose judicious advice this very favourable aspect of its affairs is justly attributable.

2. The report is accompanied by the usual explanatory statement of the revenues, charges, and liquidation of debts: it is brief and perspicuous, and I beg leave to refer the Honorable Board thereto for the details, and to the text of the despatch for the results; and I doubt not of their affording satisfaction.

3. In regard to the efficiency of the arrangements adopted at the suggestion of the Agent for the management of this country, no stronger proof need be adduced than the total absence of all complaint from either the British or Gaekwar Governments, whose territories border Rajpeepla, when formerly they were so numerous.

4. Another satisfactory feature in this report is the complete settlement of every claim of the Gaekwar against Rajpeepla. This has been effected by the Agent on the part of the latter, in communication with the Minister, Wittul Rao Dewajee, and, in my opinion, both parties have good reason to be pleased with the result—the Gaekwar in having obtained what in other circumstances he could not have realized, for the tributary never would have been in a condition to have paid anything had he remained on his former footing in relation to the Gaekwar; and the Rajpeepla State has been relieved from the annoyance of having vexatious and undefined claims brought forward. The settlement of the claim for Rs. 1,40,000 was particularly necessary, and the Gaekwar may be considered a gainer in acquiring a moiety of it, as, had it gone to investigation, it would have been difficult for him to prove his claims to even that amount, considering the lapse of time and the

management in the country resting with the Raja. The 9th and consecutive paragraphs of Mr. Willoughby's despatch afford the fullest information upon the subject, and I fully agree with him, that it was better to give up a moiety of the claim, rather than unsettle the minds of the people on a chance of diminishing the demand by investigation. The Gaekwar Government has granted to the Rajpeepla State the same Purwana as those to the Kattywar and Mahee Kanta tributaries, guaranteed by the British Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 7th April 1827.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent in Rajpeepla, &c.

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 3rd April 1827.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my annual report of the actual revenues and charges of the Rajpeepla State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), with an estimate of the same for the current year Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).

2. Statement No. 1 contains a comparison of the estimated with the actual revenues and charges of the State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), briefly accounting for the variations which are apparent between the two. Its results are shown by the abstract to be as follows:—

Estimated amount of revenues was	Rs.	2,34,969	0 25
Actual amount realized was	„	2,43,365	0 68¾
Excess above the estimate was	Rs.	8,396	0 43¾
Estimated amount of charges was	Rs.	2,60,119	1 50
Actual amount of charges was	„	2,62,021	3 50
Excess above the estimate was	Rs.	1,902	2 0

3. Contrasting the actual amount of revenues realized with the actual charges of the State during the above period, the following results are obtained:—

Actual amount of charges was	Rs.	2,62,021	3 50
Actual amount of revenues was	„	2,43,365	0 68¾
Excess in the former was	Rs.	18,656	2 82¾

The latter sum is the balance due at the end of the year of report to the Government Potdaree or bank, for which the usual note of acknowledgment has been granted to the bankers.

4. On comparing the amount of revenues realized in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) with those of the year preceding, the following great and satisfactory improvement in the resources of the State is shown to have occurred:—

Amount of revenues realized in 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) was Rs. 2,43,365 0 68¾
Amount of revenues realized in 1881 (A. D. 1824-25) was „ 1,99,865 0 37½

Increase in the former amount is ..... Rs. 43,500 0 31¼

5. The improvement in the condition of Rajpeepla is still further exemplified by a diminution of the balance due to the Government Potdaree at the end of 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) compared with its amount at the end of the preceding year:—

The balance due at the end of 1881 (A. D. 1824-25) was Rs. 31,457 1 50
The balance due at the end of 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) was „ 18,656 2 82¾

Diminution in the latter period is ..... Rs. 12,800 2 67¼

6. For further details I beg to refer you to the Statement from which the above results are given. In the charges are included all the expenses of the local Government, the full amount of the tribute due to His Highness the Gaekwar, the third instalment of the Rajpeepla loan raised under the guarantee of the British Government, an instalment of the non-interest debt due to the Gaekwar Government, and the balance due to the Government Potdaree or bank at the closing of the public accounts for Sumvut 1881 (A. D. 1824-25).

7. I now beg leave to request your attention to Statement No. 2, exhibiting the estimate of the expected revenues and charges of Rajpeepla for the current year, Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27). This shows that the

Anticipated revenues of 1883 (A. D. 1826-27) are.... Rs. 2,54,891 0 25
Anticipated charges of 1883 (A. D. 1826-27) are.... „ 2,62,318 2 82¾

Excess of charges is.....Rs. 7,427 2 57¾

8. I feel convinced that any observations on my part, respecting the improving condition of Rajpeepla, will be totally unnecessary; the above results carry conviction with them, and prove that the disinterested labours of the British Government for the welfare of this petty State have not proved abortive, but have already been crowned with success to a most gratifying extent. For the satisfaction of Government, however, I beg to report that having lately visited several of the Rajpeepla districts, and ascertained by personal observation and inquiry the visible improvement which has taken place in the aspect of the country, I can bear testimony that it is managed as mildly and efficiently as can be expected, when much is very wisely left to depend upon the exertions and power of the local Government. It is but justice to the latter to add, that its comparative efficiency is sufficiently proved by the continued cessation of all complaint from the British and Gaekwar authorities whose jurisdictions border on Rajpeepla.

9. I embrace this opportunity of reporting that in pursuance of your request, I have, in personal communication with Wittul Rao Dewajee, the Gaekwar Minister, and the Rajpeepla Government, finally adjusted every demand possessed by His Highness the Gaekwar on Rajpeepla, and that instalments, concurred

in by both parties, have been fixed for the liquidation of the full amount now due, the same to be paid through the British Government. The original bond obtained from the Raja is herewith enclosed, with a translation (No. 3), from which it will be perceived that the total demands of the Gaekwar up to the end of Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) amount to Rs. 3,23,975-0-87½, and that by the present engagement the whole is to be discharged by certain instalments therein specified, in eight years, commencing from the present year, Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27), and terminating in Sumvut 1890 (A. D. 1833-34). The usual provision contained in this bond, that the instalment is not to be expected by the Gaekwar in any year of calamity, removes all direct pecuniary responsibility from the British Government in its character of guarantee to the arrangement. With respect to the amount of the instalments, barring of course the occurrence of calamities of the nature referred to, my experience in the affairs of Rajpeepla enables me with confidence to predict that the resources of the State in each year will not only be sufficient to meet them, but moreever that a surplus will generally remain applicable to diminish a part of its other pecuniary embarrassments, to effect which, plans will hereafter be proposed. I make this assertion for the satisfaction of Government, at the risk of falling into an error I have hitherto escaped, of being too sanguine in the success of prospective arrangements.

10. It now only remains for me to offer a few observations upon the amount of the demand of the Gaekwar above stated. To elucidate this point Statement No. 4 has been appended, which, with a slight reference to my report to Government on the Rajpeepla debt, dated the 19th of June 1823, will convey all the information requisite to form an opinion as to its justice, as well as on the expediency of the whole arrangements.

11. From Statement No. 4 it will be perceived that the total amount of Gaekwar demands against Rajpeepla, debt and tribute inclusive, from the time the State came under its management, up to Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), the settlement of which was vested in the British Government on the State being restored to the Raja, was ..... Rs. 11,53,178 3 25

Of this Rs. 1,17,990-1-81¼ were on investigation proved inadmissible, and Rs. 55,834-2-0 remitted to the tributary on account of calamity. Deduct therefore the amount of these two items, or	„	1,73,824	3 81¼
And there remains a balance due of.....	Rs.	9,79,353	3 43¾
Of this balance, has been paid in cash during the period Rajpeepla has been placed under my superintendence, or in six years	„	6,55,378	2 56¼
Total balance of unliquidated demands at the close of 1882, and for the payment of which instalments are now fixed, is therefore	Rs.	3,23,975	0 87½

The column of remarks in this statement explains the nature of each claim, the reasons of the deductions made from the original amount of each claim, and the time and mode of liquidating that portion of each exhibited in the column of adjusted claims. It is, however, necessary to allude to the second item, or Rs. 1,40,331-3-31¼, which, on reference to my report of the 19th June 1823, will be found to be a claim on the part of the Gaekwar, disputed by the Raja, on the grounds that an examination into the collections made and expenses incurred by the former, whilst the administration of Rajpeepla was conducted by the Gaekwar State, would prove it to be unjust.

12. Although the Gaekwar Government was frequently requested to depute officers with me for the purpose of investigating this claim, the request was invariably evaded; and the inquiry latterly was rendered the more difficult for the Gaekwar Government, and its chances of being able to establish any considerable portion of the amount contested were greatly diminished by the death of Bucha Jumadar, the officer who held Rajpeepla previous to the Raja's restoration. After some discussion, therefore, Wittul Rao Dewajee, the Gaekwar Minister, proposed that I should recommend the Raja to agree to a compromise, to which he finally consented, the result being that Rs. 70,330-3-31¼ is remitted to the tributary, and the balance, Rs. 70,000, added to the non-interest debt due from it to the Gaekwar Government.

13. This mode of adjustment was gladly consented to by the Raja. The principal reason why I was induced to recommend it for his acceptance, was not an idea that he would have been a loser by the inquiry which must have otherwise been instituted, but to obviate the inconvenience and evils which such would have produced in bringing the Gaekwar Government and the tributary into collision; and in particular in impeding the improvement of Rajpeepla by unsettling the minds of its population, who would doubtless have viewed the inquiry (however erroneously) as leading to fresh demands being made upon them on account of old balances of revenue.

14. In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that both parties have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the whole of the arrangements now reported; and all the demands of the Gaekwar Government on Rajpeepla being now defined and put in a train of liquidation, a Purwana has been granted to the tributary by His Highness the Gaekwar (similar to those granted to the Kattywar and Mahee Kanta States), guaranteed by the British Government, in which all the engagements entered into by both parties through my mediation are recapitulated and ratified.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punchmahals,
Political Agent's Office, 3rd April 1827.

STATEMENT

Statement exhibiting a Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Revenues

Explanatory

No.	Revenues.	Estimated Amount in 1825-26.	Actual Amount in 1825-26.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.	Remarks.
		Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	
1	Revenue from the seven lower Pargunas in farm	1,84,807 0 0	1,84,807 0 0	....		
2	Ditto from the three lower Pargunas not in farm.	5,703 0 0	5,965 0 37½	262 0 37½	..	The amount of revenue of these districts depends partly on contingencies.
3	Ditto from the Hill ditto.	5,402 0 0	5,402 0 0	....		
4	Ditto from the Khangee land	3,501 0 0	3,501 0 0	....		
5	Ditto from the Seeran ditto	1,401 0 0	1,401 0 0	....		
6	Ditto from the village of Kurnalee.....	301 0 0	301 0 0	....		
7	Ditto from the Cornelian mines	4,300 0 0	5,204 0 0	904 0 0	..	Excess arose from the Government partly working the mines on its own account.
8	Ditto from the Nakas, or customs	6,105 0 0	6,578 2 0	473 2 0	..	Always liable to fluctuation in amount.
9	Ditto from the Rutton-poor firewood	375 0 0	375 0 0	....		
10	Ditto Tora Geeras rights from the Company's districts	12,375 0 25	12,375 0 25	....		
11	Ditto from the Gaekwar ditto	1,570 0 0	1,570 0 0	....		
12	Watow, or Exchange ..	4,001 0 0	6,851 3 25	2,850 3 95	..	The exchange between Nandod and Broach being higher than usual, accounts for the excess in favour of Government.
13	Rose Mohsullee	151 0 0	280 3 37½	129 3 37½		
14	Dund Farroee, or fines	1,001 0 0	2,684 1 68½	1,683 1 68½	..	Always liable to fluctuation, and therefore the estimate endeavoured to be framed is below rather than above the mark.
15	Potdaree, Government share of	3,001 0 0	3,206 2 0	205 2 0	..	
16	Kullal Buttee, or licenses to spirit venders	175 0 0	548 2 0	373 2 0	..	
17	Revenue expected from villages recovered from the Mehwassees.	200 0 0	89 2 0	....	110 2 0	This balance will be probably recovered in the ensuing year.
18	Sivaee Jama	600 0 0	2,213 3 75	1,613 3 75	..	This item can never be estimated with complete accuracy.
	Total..	2,34,969 0 25	2,43,365 0 68½	8,506 2 43½	110 2 0	

Abstract.

Total Estimated Resources were	Rs.	2,34,969 0 25
Ditto Actual ditto ditto	„	2,43,365 0 68½
Surplus of ditto above the Estimate is	Rs.	8,396 0 43½

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punchmahals,
Political Agent's Office, 3rd April 1827.

No. 1.

and Charges of the Rajpeepla State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), *with Remarks.*

No.	Charges.	Estimated Amount in 1825-26.			Actual Amount in 1825-26.			Surplus in the Actual Charges.			Deficiency in the Actual Charges.			Remarks.
		Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.	
1	Private expenses of the Raja	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	.....			....			
2	Ditto ditto of Narsing..	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	.....			....			
3	Allowances to the Karbarees and Officers of the Government	8,200	0	0	8,200	0	0	.....			....			
4	100 Aswars at Rs. 20 each per mensem	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	0	.....			....			
5	285 Peeadas of all descriptions	23,760	0	0	23,760	0	0	.....			....			
6	Allowance granted to the Bheel Chief Kooer.....	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	.....			....			
7	Ditto ditto to the Karkoon stationed at Nandod .. .	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0	.....			....			
8	Ditto ditto to the Government Potdar	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	.....			....			
9	Sader Kurch, or contingencies	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	.....			....			
10	Tribute due to the Gaekwar Government	65,001	0	0	65,001	0	0	.....			....			
11	3rd Kist due to the holders of the Rajpeepla loan under the guarantee of the British Government	55,001	0	0	55,001	0	0	.....			....			
12	Instalment of non-interest debt, of the Gaekwar Government, of last year	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	.....			....			
13	Balance due to the Government Potdaree at the close of Sumvut 1881 (A. D. 1824-25)	31,457	0	50	31,457	1	50	.....			....			
14	Advance to the Government to build a palace for the Raja.....	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	.....			....			
15	Interest, &c. &c. due to the Government Potdaree....	....			1,902	2	0	1,902	2	0	....			This item was accidentally omitted in the Estimate.
	Total..	2,60,119	1	50	2,62,021	3	50	1,902	2	0	....			

Abstract.

Total Actual Charges were Rs. 2,62,021 3 50
Ditto ditto Receipts were „ 2,43,365 0 68½
Excess of the former is.. Rs. 18,656 2 82½

Abstract.

Estimated Amount of Charges was Rs. 2,60,119 1 50
Actual Amount of ditto was „ 2,62,021 3 50
Excess above the Estimate was Rs. 1,902 2 0

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT

Statement exhibiting the Estimated Revenues and Charges

No.	Revenues.	Estimated Amount in 1826-27.			Remarks.
		Rs.	q.	r.	
1	Revenue to be received from the seven lower Purgunas in farm	2,00,807	0	0	This amount is fixed.
2	Ditto expected from the three lower Purgunas not in farm	6,000	0	0	Estimated.
3	Ditto ditto from the Highland ditto....	5,602	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto from the Khangee Zeirayet land..	3,701	0	0	Fixed.
5	Ditto from the Seeran ditto	1,451	0	0	Ditto.
6	Ditto from the village of Kurnalee	351	0	0	Ditto.
7	Ditto from the Cornelian mines	5,001	0	0	Estimated.
8	Ditto from the Nakas, or customs	6,800	0	0	Ditto.
9	Ditto from the Ruttunpoor firewood ..	401	0	0	Ditto.
10	Ditto Tora Geeras rights from the Company's districts	12,375	0	25	Fixed.
11	Ditto ditto from the Gaekwar ditto..	1,570	0	0	Ditto.
12	Watow, or exchange	5,001	0	0	Estimated.
13	Roze Mohsullee	251	0	0	Ditto.
14	Dund Furroee, or fines	1,301	0	0	Ditto.
15	Potdaree, Government share of	3,001	0	0	Ditto.
16	Kullal Buttee, or licenses	401	0	0	Ditto.
17	Revenue expected from villages recovered from the Mehwasees	250	0	0	Ditto.
18	Sirsee Juma	627	0	0	Ditto.
	Total..	2,54,891	0	25	

Abstract.

Total Estimated Receipts are	Rs.	2,54,891	0	25
Ditto ditto Disbursements are..	,,	2,62,318	2	82¾
Excess of the latter is.....	Rs.	7,427	2	57¾

Rajpeepla and Powagur Punchmahals,
Political Agent's Office, 3rd April 1827.

No. 2.

of the Rajpeepla State for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).

No.	Charges.	Estimated Amount in 1826-27. Rs.	q.	r.	Remarks.
1	Private expenses of the Raja	15,000	0	0	In conformity with the Government Nemnook.
2	Ditto ditto of Narsing.....	12,000	0	0	
3	Allowances to the Karbarees and other officers of Government.....	8,200	0	0	
4	100 Aswars at Rs. 20 each	24,000	0	0	
5	285 Peeadas of all descriptions	23,750	0	0	
6	Allowance granted to the Bheel Chief Kooer	1,500	0	0	
7	Ditto to the Karkoon stationed at Nandod.....	2,400	0	0	
8	Ditto to the Government Potdaree	1,800	0	0	
9	Sader Kurch, or contingencies.....	5,000	0	0	
10	Tribute due to the Gaekwar Government.	65,001	0	0	
11	4th Kist due to the holders of the Rajpeepla loan under the guarantee of the British Government.	65,001	0	0	Vide my letter to Government, dated 19th June 1823, reporting the raising of this loan.
12	Instalment of Gaekwar's non-interest debt	10,000	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
13	Balance due to the Government Potdaree at the close of Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).	18,656	2	82¾	Vide the 3rd para. of my present report.
14	Advance to the Government to build a palace for the Raja	5,000	0	0	Vide my letter to the Resident at Baroda, dated 29th ultimo, reporting the reasons of these extra advances being made to the Government.
15	Ditto to defray the expenses of the Sutmasa ceremony performed in the seventh month of the pregnancy of the Raja's wife.....	4,000	0	0	
16	Interest, &c. &c. due to the Government Potdaree	1,000	0	0	
	Total....	2,62,318	2	82¾	

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Agreement entered into with His Highness Syajee Rao Gaekwar, by Maharana Verisal, Raja of Rajpeepla, dated the 3rd of Margseer Wud, Sumvut 1883, (*corresponding with the 17th December* 1826).

During the period my State continued under the management of the Gaekwar Government, from Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1814-15) to Sumvut 1877 (A. D. 1820-21), a balance of debt remained due, the amount of which at the close of Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) has been fixed as follows, by the mediation of John Pollard Willoughby, Esquire, Political Agent.

Amount of debt not bearing interest is..	Rs.	2,53,975	0 87½
An item amounting to Rs. 1,40,330-3-31, claimed by the Gaekwar Government, was disputed by me, on the grounds that an investigation into the amount of the collections made by it from my State during the period it remained under its management would prove the same not to be due. It is now agreed that of this claim, Rs. 70,330-3-31 is to be remitted, and the remainder credited to the account of the Gaekwar	„	70,000	0 0
Total amount of non-interest debt due to the Gaekwar Government at the end of Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) is therefore	Rs.	3,23,975	0 87½

Raja's Seal.

It is now arranged that the above amount of debt is to be liquidated by the following annual instalments:—

Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27)	Rupees	10,000	0 0
Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28)	Rupees	10,000	0 0
Sumvut 1885 (A. D. 1828-29)	Rupees	30,000	0 0
Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30)	Rupees	50,000	0 0
Sumvut 1887 (A. D. 1830-31)	Rupees	65,000	0 0
Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32)	Rupees	70,000	0 0
Sumvut 1889 (A. D. 1832-33)	Rupees	78,000	0 0
Sumvut 1890 (A. D. 1833-34)	Rupees	10,975	0 87½
Total....	Rupees	3,23,975	0 87½

I will discharge the above instalments on the 2nd of Jest Sood in each year, through the Government of the Honorable Company. In case, however, any unforeseen calamity, usually designated under the term Sultanee Asmanee, befalls my State in the above period, the Government will not press the payment of the instalment due in the year such misfortune may happen. This writing is true.

(Seal) of MOORLITTUL SHUD.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the Total Demands of the Gaekwar Government upon the Rajpeepla State (the Annual Tribute inclusive) up to the end of Sumvut 1882 *(A. D. 1825-26); the Amount of the same liquidated or otherwise accounted for; the Balance still due; and the Instalments now fixed for its complete liquidation in eight years, commencing from Sumvut* 1883 *(A. D. 1826-27) and terminating with Sumvut* 1890 *(A. D. 1833-34); with Explanatory Remarks.*

No.	Claims.	Amount of each Claim.	Deduction from each Claim on the score of justice.	Remission from each Claim made by the Gaekwar Government on account of Calamity.	Amount liquidated up to the end of 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).	Balance of each Claim remaining unliquidated at the end of 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).	Remarks.
		Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	
1	Balance of debt due up to Sumvut 1877 (A. D. 1820-21)	6,59,000 0 68¾	30,000 0 81¼	.....	3,80,024 3 0	2,33,975 0 87½	For particulars of this claim, refer to my Report to Government dated the 19th June 1823. The deduction was a balance of the interest due to Rajpeepla on paying off the loan therein referred to, the interest of which was only estimated. The amount liquidated was effected as follows: Rs. 1,25,000 paid from the revenues of the State for Sumvut 1876; Rs. 2,25,001 a loan raised in Sumvut 1879 (A.D. 1822-23); Rs. 19,023-3-0 paid in the same year from the Government Potdaree; Rs. 10,000 paid in Sumvut 1881 (A. D. 1824-25); and Rs. 10,000 in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).
2	Amount of claim which remained unadjusted when item the first was fixed.....	1,40,330 3 31¼	70,330 3 31¼	.....	.....	70,000 0 0	For the nature of this claim, refer to the same Report and to the 12th and 13th paragraphs of my present letter.
3	Amount of Hisch Russeed balance claimed by the Gaekwar's Manager of Rajpeepla when the Province was made over to the Raja.	28,173 3 25	10,990 1 68¼	.....	17,183 1 56¾	.....	Is the total amount of the claim preferred by the Gaekwar local officers when Rajpeepla was restored to the Raja, for expenses alleged to have been incurred by them in Sumvut 1878 (A. D. 1821-22). The deduction is the amount proved by the Raja to be unjustly claimed. The balance was paid in Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24).
4	Amount of tribute due to His Highness the Gaekwar for Sumvut 1878 (A. D. 1821-22).	65,001 0 0	.....	.....	45,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	In consequence of the impoverished condition of the resources of Rajpeepla for this year, and a previous payment from their amount of Rs. 1,25,000 (vide Note 2), the tributary was unable to discharge the full amount due. The Gaekwar Government therefore consented that the balance unpaid should be added to the amount of non-interest debts.

5	Amount of do. for 1879 (A. D. 1822-23).....	65,001	0	0	.....			45,001	0	0	20,000	0	0	.....			The remission was granted by the Gaekwar Government in consequence of the heavy calamity the tributary sustained owing to an inundation of the river Nerbudda.
6	Amount of do. for 1880 (A. D. 1823-24).....	65,001	0	0	.....			.....			65,001	0	0	.....			
7	Amount of do. for 1881 (A. D. 1824-25).....	65,001	0	0	.....			10,833	2	0	54,167	2	0	.....			The remission of one-sixth of the tribute was granted to the tributary in consequence of the damage sustained by a severe drought.
8	Amount of do. for 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).....	65,001	0	0	.....			.....			65,001	0	0	.....			
	Total..	11,53,178	3	25	1,17,990	1	81½	55,834	2	0	6,55,378	2	56¼	3,23,975	0	87½	

Instalments by which this Balance is to be liquidated.

	Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).	Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28).	Sumvut 1885 (A. D. 1828-29).	Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	Sumvut 1887 (A. D. 1830-31).	Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32).	Sumvut 1889 (A. D. 1832-33).	Sumvut 1890 (A. D. 1833-34).	Total.
Rupees..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	65,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	78,000 0 0	10,975 0 87½	3,23,975 0 87½

Rajpeepla and Powaghur Punchmahals,
Political Agent's Office, 3rd April 1827.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Political Agent.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th instant, forwarding copy of Mr. Willoughby's annual report upon the finances of the Rajpeepla State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), with an estimate of the same for the current year, and to acquaint you that the result of this report is highly satisfactory, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Willoughby.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1827.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To C. NORRIS, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 10th November 1829.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit copy of report, with enclosures, by Mr. Willoughby, on the revenues and charges of the petty State of Rajpeepla for Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28), contrasted with the statements for the preceding year.

2. The report, exhibiting the usual satisfactory result, will not admit of abridgement, and I am unwilling to detain the attention of Government from its interesting details, which point out, in the simplest but clearest manner, the important advantages gained by prudent arrangements and judicious supervision, in the settlement and management of the Rajpeepla State, during the period it has formed part of the field of Mr. Willoughby's useful and meritorious labours, and where his services first attracted the attention of Government.

3. After first observing that of the term included in Mr. Willoughby's septennial settlement, two years consecutively were years of famine from drought, and one year of serious and almost irreparable injury to a very valuable district on the banks of the Nerbudda from an unprecedented inundation of that river, by which unusual succession of calamities three years out of seven are shown to be years of public distress, I proceed to draw the attention of Government to a brief abstract of the annual reports respecting

Rajpeepla, showing its progressive improvement, and finally the accomplishment of every expectation formed on the commencement of this septennial settlement—a document which requires no observation, but speaks for itself in illustration of the important benefits received by the Rajpeepla State from the protection and friendship of the British Government.

4. In conclusion, I would respectfully observe, that I think it will be a subject of congratulation to Government, that the septennial settlement of the Rajpeepla State should have been so eminently successful in every result anticipated from it, as it will be the best proof (should any be needed) to the Native community at large throughout all Guzerat, of the purity and disinterestedness of the views entertained by Government in sanctioning a similar arrangement for the relief of the Gaekwar State from its embarrassments, and which would no doubt have been still more strikingly successful in restoring the respectability and independence of this State, had not the wise measures of Government been frustrated by an infatuated policy here, with which the moderation of Government found it impracticable to proceed in the course which promised such important advantages.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 10th November 1829.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Political Agent in Rajpeepla, &c.

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 27th October 1829.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Government, a statement exhibiting the actual revenues and charges of the Rajpeepla State for Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28), contrasted with the estimate furnished in my last report upon the finances of this petty State, dated the 30th of July 1828.

2. The following are the results shown by this document:—

Estimated amount of revenue was	Rs.	2,70,158	0 25
Actual ditto ditto	„	2,71,364	2 12½
Excess above the estimate was	Rs.	1,206	1 87½
Estimated amount of charges was	Rs.	2,62,708	1 68¾
Actual ditto ditto	„	2,65,513	0 93¾
Excess above the estimate was	Rs.	2,804	3 25

3. By comparing the actual revenues and charges of the year of report, you will be gratified to observe that the former exceeded the latter by the sum of Rs. 5,851-1-18¾, viz :—

Actual receipts were	Rs.	2,71,364	2 12¾
Actual charges were	„	2,65,513	0 93¾
Surplus revenue as above.....	Rs.	5,851	1 18¾

4. Having left my report of the Rajpeepla finances for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27) at Baroda, I am unable to draw the usual comparison of the finances of 1884 (A. D. 1827-28) with those of the year preceding. I regret this, since a comparison of this nature would show a very marked improvement in the condition of this petty State. I shall only therefore observe, that although there is an actual surplus revenue for 1884 (A. D. 1827-28), the charges include, independent of the whole expenditure of the State, the full amount of the Gaekwar tribute (Rs. 65,000), the fourth instalment (Rs. 85,000) of the debt guaranteed by the British Government, an instalment of the non-interest debt (Rs. 10,000), and several other items of disbursement of a special nature.

5. I had prepared for submission an estimate, as usual, of the revenues and charges of Rajpeepla for Sumvut 1885 (A. D. 1828-29), but after the same had been prepared, the Raja, for reasons before noticed, granted a considerable remission from the amount expected to have been realized. The exact sum cannot be ascertained until the accounts of 1885 (A. D. 1828-29) are furnished, and the formation of an estimate under this uncertainty is impracticable.

6. In reporting upon the finances of Rajpeepla for 1885 (A. D. 1828-29) there are two circumstances that will require attention. The first will be the complete extinction of the loan raised in 1823 under the guarantee of the British Government. This has already been effected, and I have myself destroyed the bond under which the loan was raised. The second circumstance is the termination of the septennial lease of the seven principal districts of Rajpeepla entered into under our guarantee.

7. Had I remained at Baroda, it would have afforded me no small gratification to have entered into a review of the affairs of Rajpeepla since it came under British supervision, since the termination of the septennial leases would have afforded the most proper occasion for doing so. This, however, cannot be done until the accounts of 1885 (A. D. 1828-29) have been balanced, and I have only here to observe, that the farmers have already delivered up the districts

they farmed to the local Government, and that it only remains to be ascertained what balances are really due to them before the lease contracts guaranteed by us are cancelled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

Guzerat, Political Agent's Office,
Camp Jumbooseer, 27th October 1829.

Statement exhibiting the Estimated Amount of the Resources of Rajpeepla for Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28); *the Amount actually realized; the Increase or Decrease of each item; together with an Explanation of the reason thereof.*

No.	Names of the different Resources.	Estimated Amount of each Resource.	Actual Amount of each Resource realized.	Increase of the latter above the former.	Decrease of the latter below the former.
		Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.
1	Revenue from the seven lower Purgunas in farm	2,14,807 0 0	2,14,807 0 0	.....	....
2	Ditto from the three lower Purgunas not in farm	6,289 0 0	6,289 0 0	.....	....
3	Ditto from the Hill do.	5,103 0 0	5,103 0 0	.....	....
4	Ditto from the Khangee land	3,901 0 0	3,901 0 0	.....	....
5	Ditto from the Seerandо.	1,551 0 0	1,551 0 0	.....	....
6	Ditto from the village of Kurnalee	375 0 0	375 0 0	.....	....
7	Ditto from the Cornelian mines	4,253 0 0	4,001 0 0	.....	252 0 0
8	Ditto from the Nakas, or customs	7,280 0 0	7,280 0 0	.....	....
9	Ditto from the Ruttonpoor firewood	425 0 0	425 0 0	.....	....
10	Ditto Tora Geeras rights from the Company's districts	12,375 0 25	12,375 0 25	.....	....
11	Ditto ditto from the Gaekwar's ditto	1,570 0 0	1,570 0 0	.....	....
12	Wuttow, or exchange.	6,000 0 0	7,226 1 62½	1,226 1 62½	....
13	Roze Mohsullee	251 0 0	254 2 12½	3 2 12½	....
14	Dund Furroee, or fines.	1,301 0 0	801 1 25	.....	499 2 75
15	Potdaree, Government share of	3,300 0 0	3,287 2 75	.....	12 1 25
16	Kullall Buttee, or licenses to spirit venders	500 0 0	659 2 50	159 2 50	....
17	Revenue expected from the villages received from the Mehwassees.	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	....
18	Sivaee Juma	627 0 0	1,207 3 62½	580 3 62½	....
	Total..	2,70,158 0 25	2,71,364 2 12½	1,970 1 87½	764 0 0

Abstract.		*Abstract.*	
Total Estimated Resources were Rs.	2,70,158 0 25	Total Actual Receipts were Rs.	2,71,364 2 12½
Ditto Actual ditto ditto „	2,71,364 2 12½	Ditto ditto Charges were „	2,65,513 0 93¾
Increase above the Estimate is Rs.	1,206 1 87½	Excess of the latter is Rs.	5,851 1 18¾

Guzerat, Political Agent's Office,
Camp Jumbooseer, 27th October 1827.

Statement exhibiting the Estimated Amount of Disbursements for Sumvut 1884, (A. D. 1827-28); *the Amount actually disbursed; the Increase or Decrease of each item; together with an Explanation of the reasons thereof.*

Nos.	Names of the different Items.	Estimated Amount of each Item.			Actual Amount of each Item.			Increase in Actual Item.			Decrease in Actual Item.		
		Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.
1	Private expenses of the Raja.	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	.....			....		
2	Ditto ditto of Narsing.....	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	.....			....		
3	Allowance to the Karbarees and Officers of the Government	8,200	0	0	8,200	0	0	.....			....		
4	100 Aswars, at Rs. 20 each per mensem	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	0	.....			....		
5	285 Peeadas of all descriptions	23,760	0	0	23,760	0	0	.....			....		
6	Allowance granted to the Bheel Chief Kooer....	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	.....			....		
7	Ditto ditto to the Karkoon stationed at Nandod	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0	.....			....		
8	Ditto ditto to the Government Potdar	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	.....			....		
9	Sader Kurch, or contingencies..... ..	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	.....			....		
10	Tribute due to the Gaekwar Government..	65,001	0	0	65,001	0	0	.....			....		
11	5th Kist due to the holders of the Rajpeepla loan under the guarantee of the British Government	85,001	0	.0	85,000	0	0	.....			1	0	0
12	Instalment of Gaekwar's non-interest debt	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	.....			....		
13	Balance due to the Government Potdaree at the close of Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27)	3,046	1	68¾	3,046	1	68¾	.....			....		
14	Advance to the Government to defray the expense of the Raja visiting his kinsman, the Raja of Mandvee, on his marriage	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	.....			....		
15	Sowkaree, or banking expenses	1,000	0	0	1,305	3	25	305	3	25	....		
16	An elephant purchased by Government	.....			2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	....		
	Total..	2,62,708	1	68¾	2,65,513	0	93¾	2,805	3	25	1	0	0

Abstract.

Estimated Amount of Charges was.. .. .. Rs. 2,62,708 1 68¾

Actual Amount of ditto ditto .. .. .. „ 2,65,513 0 93¾

Excess above the Estimate was .. .. .. Rs. 2,804 3 25

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

RAJPEEPLA.

Abstract of Annual Reports showing the Effects of Mr. Willoughby's Septennial Settlements for the Relief of this Petty State from its Embarrassments.

Year.	Net Revenue.	Borrowed from Potdar.	Total.	Net Expenses.	Paid to Potdar.	Gaekwar Debt.	Total.	Balance remaining with Potdar.
	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.
Sumvut 1878, A. D. 1821-22..	2,02,083 3 25	15,565 0 43¼	2,17,648 3 68¼	92,648 3 68¼	.....	1,25,000 0 0	2,17,648 3 68¼	
,, 1879 ,, 1822-23..	1,56,610 0 31¼	33,751 1 18¼	1,90,361 1 50	1,55,771 2 62	15,565 0 43¼	19,024 3 0	1,90,361 1 50	
,, 1880 ,, 1823-24..	1,99,153 1 31¼	31,748 2 87¼	2,30,902 0 18¼	1,76,149 3 0	33,751 1 18¼	21,001 0 0	2,30,902 0 18¼	
,, 1881 ,, 1824-25..	1,99,865 0 37¼	31,457 1 50	2,31,322 1 87¼	1,55,572 3 0	31,748 2 87¼	44,001 0 0	2,31,322 1 87¼	
,, 1882 ,, 1825-26..	2,43,365 0 68¼	18,655 2 81¼	2,62,020 3 50	1,65,563 2 0	31,457 1 50	65,000 0 0	2,62,020 3 50	
,, 1883 ,, 1826-27..	2,59,484 2 12¼	3,046 1 68¼	2,62,530 3 81¼	1,68,874 1 0	18,655 2 81¼	75,000 1 0	2,62,530 3 81¼	
,, 1884 ,, 1827-28..	2,71,304 2 12¼	.....	2,71,304 2 12¼	1,07,406 3 25	3,046 1 68¼	95,000 0 0	2,65,513 0 93¼	5,851 1 18¼
Total..	15,31,926 2 18¼	1,34,224 2 50	16,66,151 0 68¼	10,82,047 2 0	1,34,224 2 50	4,44,027 3 0	16,60,299 3 50	5,851 1 18¼

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS,
Resident.

Baroda Residency, 10*th November* 1829.

From C. NORRIS, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 27th November 1829.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, No. 422, transmitting copy of a report from Mr. Willoughby on the revenues and charges of the Rajpeepla State for the year 1827-28, and to express the high satisfaction of Government with the report in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. NORRIS, Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1829.

VIOLATION,

BY THE RAJA OF RAJPEEPLA,

OF THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH HIS ESTATE HAD BEEN ENTRUSTED TO HIS MANAGEMENT,

AND

MEASURES ADOPTED,

IN THE YEARS 1848 TO 1850,

FOR EXTRICATING THAT ESTATE FROM THE DISORDERS INTO WHICH IT HAD FALLEN THROUGH THE CHIEF'S MISMANAGEMENT.

VIOLATION BY THE RAJA OF RAJPEEPLA OF HIS ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From S. MANSFIELD, Esq., Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 19th April 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that I have been making inquiries into the revenue management of the Rajpeepla State of the past year, Sumvut 1903 (A. D. 1846-47), and I now beg to submit the result.

2. In my letter No. 484, dated 9th August 1847, I reported that the Raja had farmed six out of seven of his Purgunas, without waiting for the permission of Government; and Mr. Ogilvy, in his letter No. 42, of the 22nd January last, reported that the farmers had not received guarantee of any description from the Political Agent.

3. The year before last the Raja forwarded to Mr. Seton Karr a statement showing how he had farmed out six Purgunas. In this statement was also shown the amount of revenue realizable from the unfarmed Purgunas, and other miscellaneous sources, during the ensuing seven years: a translation of this statement is forwarded with this report. The villages of two Purgunas, viz. Nandod and Panetha, were farmed separately; the other four were farmed by Purgunas. The farm commenced last year, Sumvut 1903 (A. D. 1846-47), and I have confined my inquiries to the revenue management of that year.

4. The only method to ascertain the exact amount of revenue realized from each village, was to examine the Ryuts regarding their payments, and to compare them with the sums they were credited for in the village accounts; but unfortunately I have not been able to secure any accounts that could be relied on. In some villages true accounts had been kept; but when the object of my inquiries became known, the figures were so altered and erased, that no information could be elicited from them of the exact amount of revenue collected, and in others they had been recently fabricated for the purpose of deception. It was impossible to examine all the Ryuts of every village as to their payments, or to prove their statements were correct, for no receipts had been given to them, and the only resource was to examine

the accounts of those Sowcars who had become security for the farmers, and ascertain what payments had been made to them. I accordingly sent for the accounts of five Sowcars, and though I have not been able to learn from them the exact amount of revenue realized, yet they show how the Raja and his Karbarees have intercepted the revenue as follows:—

I. By suppressing the names of the villages in the statement forwarded by him to Mr. Seton Karr, and appropriating the revenue.

II. By entering villages as farmed by different people at a much lower sum than they should have been, and keeping them in his own management.

III. Collecting a larger amount of revenue under the head of "Sadur" and "Khanjee Bahtee" than is entered in the statement.

IV. Increasing old Veeras and levying new ones, and not paying them into the Potdar's shop.

V. Collecting money under the the head of "Sookree" from the farmers, and not paying it into the Potdar's shop.

VI. Increasing the quantity of Sheera land, and not paying the revenue derived therefrom into the Potdar's shop.

5. On becoming aware of these particulars, I wrote to the Raja for an explanation, and charged him with intercepting the revenues as above described; and in reply to the first charge, he states that he himself derives no revenue from the villages which are not entered in the statement. He has given twelve villages to his Ranees, who enjoy the full benefit of them. The total revenues of these amount to Rs. 10,900. Some of these he states were assigned away so far back as Sumvut 1881 (A. D. 1824-25), and some so late as Sumvut 1902 (A. D. 1845-46), but without the sanction of Government.

Suppressing the names of the villages in the statement forwarded by him to Mr. Seton Karr, and appropriating the revenue.

6. How far this statement is to be relied on I cannot say, for no records showing when these villages were assigned are forthcoming. It is the practice, I believe, on the marriage of a Rajpoot Chief, to settle the revenues of a village on his Ranee for her ordinary expenses; but in the memorandum furnished by the Raja, I see some of the most valuable villages are stated to have been assigned away ten or twelve years after the marriage of the Ranee in whose name they are entered, and I therefore cannot but consider such an assignment as only made for the purpose of intercepting the revenues. I see also the revenues of the villages entered in the name of the Ranee who died in the beginning of Sumvut 1904 (July 1847) are not brought to the credit of the State, but are collected by the Raja.

7. Besides the above, the Raja has given away nine other villages for charitable and religious purposes, the revenues of which are estimated at about Rs. 4,000.

8. The second charge the Raja denies; but in the accounts of Shewuck Bhugwan and Gokul Narraindas, Sowcars of Nandod, I find the revenues of four villages in the Panetha and five in the Nandod Purgunas credited to the eldest Ranee. What the actual realizations from them were I could not ascertain correctly, for only a portion of the revenues was entered in the accounts; but from information received from the district officers, the revenues realized must have been double the sums they are entered in the statement as having been farmed for, and this information is in a few instances confirmed by the village accounts.

Entering villages as farmed by different people at a much lower sum than they should have been, and keeping them in his own management.

9. As to the third charge, the Raja admits he has collected more money under the head of "Sadur" and "Khangee Babtee" than he had entered in the statement; and in excuse for so doing he states, that up to Mr. Stuart's time he always received Rs. 14,900 under these heads; this sum Mr. Stuart ordered to be brought to the credit of the State: and in the statement forwarded to Mr. Karr, he (the Raja) entered the amount of "Sadur" and "Khangee Babtee" at Rs. 8,803. So much is brought to the credit of the State, and whatever in excess he has collected he has appropriated. The amount he has collected in excess in those villages in respect to which I have been making inquiries, is Rs. 1,450.

Collecting a larger amount of revenue, under the head of Sadur and Khangee Babtee, than is entered in the statement.

10. The fourth charge the Raja does not admit; but from the village accounts, and other sources of information, I have undoubted proof that he has increased old Veeras, and imposed new ones, which have never been brought to the credit of the State. For instance "Mulna Veera" was originally a fixed sum of seven rupees leviable from every village in the seven lower Purgunas, and this sum is increased in every village, in some cases to nineteen rupees. Whether the increase reaches the Raja's treasury I know not, but there is no doubt of its being collected in his name, and that Rs. 2,000 is annually realized under this head.

Increasing old Veeras, and levying new ones, and not paying them into the Potdar's shop.

11. The new Veeras alluded to are "Kothee Veera" and "Gossaee Veera." The former varies in amount in different villages. I think the average will be found to be about four rupees a village, and to yield annually Rs. 500. The Raja states that this was imposed for the purpose of relieving the Ryuts from the burden of supplying fuel gratis to him and his officers; but I am afraid such is not the case, for I learn that notwithstanding the imposition of the Veera, fuel is still supplied gratis as before.

12. On the same principle he defends the Gossaee Veera, which yields about Rs. 1,000 per annum. Formerly the Gossaees used to make a circuit of the Purgunas, and levy contributions on the villages. They gave a great

deal of annoyance to the Ryuts, and to put a stop to this he imposed the Veera, and pays the Gossaees himself. How far this statement is correct, I cannot say; but from the large sums entered in the village accounts as expended in the village for religious purposes, I am inclined to doubt it.

13. The Mulna Veera, Kothee Veera, and Gossaee Veera have been annually collected, and not brought to account for many years: and on occasions an extra Veera is imposed; for instance, on the purchase of an elephant, a "Huttee Veera" is made, and last year, on the death of the youngest Ranee, a "Pote Veera" was made, at the rate of two per cent., on the revenues of the Purgunas, which yielded about Rs. 4,000.

14. The fifth charge the Raja partially admits, and excuses himself for so doing, as he had been building a Thanadar's Kutcheree in Bhalode. This admission, I suspect, was made in consequence of the Raja hearing that the farmer of the Bhalode Purguna had told me he had been obliged to pay Rs. 1,000 for "Sookree." The Raja does not appear to have been aware that I was in possession of proofs of his having made collections under the same name in other Purgunas. The sum mentioned above as having been paid by the Bhalode farmer, is credited in a Sowcar's book in the Raja's private account. This could not have been the case if it had been paid for the purpose of being expended in the manner described by the Raja. I do not think the sum collected by the Raja on account of "Sookree" could have been much under Rs. 10,000.

Collecting money under head of Sookree from the farmers, and not paying it into the Potdar's shop.

15. The sixth charge the Raja denies. From the depositions given before me by different farmers, there is no doubt of his having received revenues from lands denominated "Sheera," which never were so till lately.

Increasing the quantity of Sheera land, and not paying the revenue derived therefrom into the Potdar's shop.

16. The above charges refer principally to the Nandod, Panetha, Gowalee, Juggria, and Bhalode Purgunas. Regarding Ruttunpoor, Loona, and the hill districts, I have, owing to the very short period I have been in the district, been unable to procure very certain information.

17. In the last year of Gopal Rao Myral's farm (Sumvut 1896, A. D. 1839-40) the total receipts for that year, including Rs. 14,896 received by the Raja under the head of "Khangee Babtee" and "Sadur," were Rs. 2,66,093-6-6; and I am of opinion that as much, if not a larger sum, was collected last year, for though in some few instances the cultivation has declined since then, it is certainly not the case with regard to the whole State.

18. In the Ruttunpoor Purguna there is not the same quantity of land in cultivation, owing, it is said, to several bad seasons, and to the ravages made by cholera. But the revenues have not fallen off to the extent the Raja would

wish to be believed. In Sumvut 1896 (A. D. 1839-40) the receipts from the land revenues of this Purguna were Rs. 31,479-4-0, and the last year, including Sadur, the receipts were Rs. 15,801, and from all I can ascertain the cultivation has not diminished more than four annas in the rupee; and therefore the Raja or his officers must have appropriated about Rs. 8,000.

19. Of the Waree Purguna I have been unable to obtain any information, but I see in a Sowcar's account the farmer of it has paid to the Raja's private account Rs. 1,733, which leads me to suppose that the Purguna is farmed at a sum much below its value.

20. The Gora and Gurdesur Purgunas are retained by the Maharana under his own management, and they are entered in the statement as yielding Rs. 4,518; and from a report made by a Karkoon I sent to examine the Patels of these two districts, I find the actual revenue paid to the Raja was Rs. 7,810. In the same manner have the Raja and his dependants intercepted the revenue of every description of resource, whether it is derived from the Cornelian mines, Abkaree, Sayer, timber, &c.

21. I have already stated there are no village accounts that can be depended on, and the Raja informs me there are no Talook or Hoozoor accounts, and therefore what were the actual realizations of revenue last year and in past years cannot be ascertained; but I think what I have already stated, together with the partial admission of the Raja, will be sufficient to convince the Honorable the Governor in Council that the whole revenues of the past year have not been paid into the Potdar's shop, and that a very considerable portion has been intercepted by the Raja. These disclosures will also explain the cause of the falling off of the revenues since Sumvut 1896 (A. D. 1839-40) as shown by the accounts annually prepared and forwarded by the Raja, and verify the suspicions of the Raja intercepting the revenues, as expressed in the 3rd para. of Mr. Chief Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated 24th December 1845, No. 5650.

22. Such being the case, it remains for Government to take such measures as it may deem fit for the future administration of the State, and the enforcement of its own orders. From the example set by the Raja, it is not to be wondered at that his Karbarees and their dependents have cheated him; and the farmers to meet his and their demands have been obliged to exact every rupee they could from the Ryuts, and in doing so have committed a great many very oppressive acts, such as collecting more than the "Gunwut," compelling holders of rent-free lands to pay an assessment on them, keeping back money payments due to Patels, Dhers, &c., and many other acts of a like description.

23. In my 17th paragraph I have mentioned that I do not think the cultivation of the whole State has declined since Sumvut 1896 (A. D. 1839-40)

the last year of Gopal Rao Myral's farm; but the petitions made by the Ryuts previous to and during my circuit of this State, convince me that if the leases are not quashed, a large portion of the Ryuts will throw up their lands and desert their villages.

24. The Raja appears, from what I have seen of him, devoid of all energy, and incapable of managing the State; and he has not a single respectable man in his employ competent to perform the duties of a Minister. Numbers of Ryuts told me they had petitioned the Raja but could obtain no redress, and if, as has been the case in some few cases, he listened to them and gave orders to the farmers in accordance with the prayer of their petitions, the farmers paid not the slightest attention to them, and the Raja was unable to compel them to do so.

25. The Raja, by surreptitiously intercepting the revenues, has committed a very heinous breach of faith with the British Government, and as he owes all he has to it, he would have no just grounds for complaint if the attachment of his State were determined on; and I should not have had the slightest hesitation in recommending such a proceeding, did I not think the appointment of a Karbaree or Minister by Government would be attended with less permanent inconvenience, for all the Raja's private debts do not exceed four lakhs of rupees, which might be paid off in five years. After the debts had been discharged, there would be no grounds to continue the attachment, and the country would have to be restored to the Raja, who would not be then more competent to perform his duties than he is at present; and I think, if he were spared the disgrace which would be entailed on him by the attachment of his country, he would be most willing to consent to a Karbaree being permanently appointed by the Government, and to bind himself to act in accordance with his advice.

26. The great objects to be attained are a permanent and equitable settlement of revenue, and the faithful record of the collections. At present there is no security for the Ryut. He may have, at the commencement of the cultivating season, agreed to pay a certain sum, and when his crops are ripe he is compelled to pay twenty-five or fifty per cent. more. If, therefore, the Honorable the Governor in Council should sanction the appointment of a Karbaree or Minister, he should be a person who has had some experience as a Mamlutdar in one of the Guzerat Zillas.

27. I would recommend that the farming system in every shape be discontinued; for even supposing we could get Gopal Rao Myral or any other respectable Sowcar to farm the whole State, we cannot provide against villages being under-let, as was the case in the late farm; and as the farmer and sub-lessees must have their profits, the Ryuts must suffer, and be compelled to pay a higher rate of assessment than we have any title to exact from them.

Moreover we cannot make the farmers keep an account of their collections, and if we could, we should not have the means of testing their accuracy. The revenues should, therefore, be settled in the manner it is done in our own territories. The amount of revenue should be settled by the Karbaree with each village, and the Potdar informed of the amount he is to receive. Accounts should be kept of all payments made by the Ryuts, to whom receipts should be given.

28. The Karbaree should have a salary of Rs. 300 a month, and two Mamlutdars under him, one on a salary of Rs. 150 in the lower Purgunas, and the other in the hill districts on Rs. 100. Each of these officers should have one or more Karkoons allotted to him, according to the duties required.

29. The only difficulty will be in the first year, owing to the absence of all accounts; for it is scarcely credible, though it is a fact, that the Raja has no records or accounts to show what are the actual revenues of his State. I believe Mr. Willoughby prepared a statement* showing the number of villages in all the Purgunas, the amount of revenue realizable therefrom, and the deductions on account of alienated lands, &c. This statement, owing to the confusion of the Residency records, I have not been able to find. Copy of this and other statements were forwarded to Government with Mr. Willoughby's letter to the address of Mr. Williams, dated 19th January 1822, and I should feel obliged if you could favour me with copies.

30. As to the police management of the country, I should be inclined to leave it, as at present, in the hands of the Raja, who punishes all lesser crimes, and those of greater magnitude he reports to the Political Agent, and decides by his advice. Should the Raja, however, seek to increase his receipts, by levying oppressive fines, he should be informed that such conduct would lead to the attachment of the State.

31. Should the Honorable the Governor in Council sanction my propositions, I will hereafter forward a list of the Raja's debts, and submit a plan for their discharge.

32. In conclusion, I request I may be favoured with instructions as speedily as possible. I have already stated how oppressive the conduct of the farmers has been, and how general the discontent of the Ryuts is; and should the farmers be not quashed immediately, the revenue will suffer a serious diminution. The whole system of the revenue management is vicious, and requires to be remodelled, and I have therefore refrained from giving any advice to the Raja on the subject, until I have been made acquainted with the sentiments of Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. Mansfield, Political Agent.

Rewa Kanta, Political Agent's Office,
Camp Nandod, 19th April 1848.

* Vide pages 551 to 579 of this Selection.

Statement of the Farm of the Rajpeepla Districts forwarded

Names of Purguna.	Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Names of Farmers.	Sumvut 1903.
				Rs.
Nandod.	1	Nandod	Panda Bapoo Geerzashunker, of Nandod	3,255
	2	Vudeea	Chasutia Suzan Singjee Bajeebawa, of ditto	1,441
	3	Thulee	Panda Nugeshwer Dulputram, of ditto	913
	4	Lachuruss	Ditto ditto ditto	6,706
	5	Sharao	Jeenabawa Dajeebawa, of ditto	2,247
	6	Mangrolee	Vasdeea Rambawa Kessurbawa, of ditto	2,222
	7	Tunkaree	Bhugwan Purbhoodas, of ditto	1,314
	8	Toomree	Mangrola Mokumsing, of Mangrolee	408
	9	Aneejura	Bhugwan Purbhoodas, of Nandod	673
	10	Bhuddam	Dessaee Dyal Kessow, of Bhudam	4,424
	11	Torna	Mujmoodar Geerdhur Purbhoodas, of Roond	529
	12	Chittrahvaree	Chastua Sujan Singjee Bajeebawa, of Nandod	385
	13	Russala	Jeenabawa Dajeebawa, of ditto	288
	14	Jesulpoor	Pandu Bapoor Girjasunkur, of ditto	1,431
	15	Bhurchurwad	Bapoo Jugjeewun, of ditto	1,969
	16	Hurjunpoora	Ditto ditto ditto	1,238
	17	Dhunpoor	Geerdhur Purbhoodas, of Roond	1,249
	18	Dhumdachoo	Patel Metha Nagur, of Dhamnacha	2,219
	19	Olee	Bhugwan Purbhoodas, of Nandod	3,265
	20	Sesodra	Bhut Dhuruzram Hurreevullub, of ditto	6,501
	21	Nukole	Sheenpuree Bhowaneepooree, of ditto	1,239
	22	Thulee	Jeenabawa Dajeebawa, of ditto	481
	23	Wageeea	Chastua Jeenbhawa Dajeebawa, of Nandod	481
	24	Jeetchud	Ditto ditto ditto	312
	25	Vandureea	Mangrola Mokumsing, of Mangrole	75
	26	Leemutwara	Matum Bahrote, of Nandod	28
	27	Bhuchad	Joshee Jubhace and Abbashunkur, of Nandod	516
	28	Patna	Barote Sirdarsing Bhowansing, of ditto	613
	29	Helumbee	Barote Mahatum, of ditto	125
	30	Nurkhdee	Ditto ditto ditto	375
	31	Goowar	Barote Shewbhyee, of ditto	375
	32	Nuwapoora	Gohel Veerabawa and Nujooba, of ditto	101
			Total of the Nandod Purguna	47,448
Wunthee.	1	Paneitha	Dessaee Kala Nurseedas and Patel Poonja and Nurotum Vusta of Paneitha	4,311
	2	Motee Indore	Purbhoodas Rowadas, of Motee Indore	2,395
	3	Nanee Indore	Patel Kursun Bajee, of Nanee Indore	721
	4	Asha	Panda Lalla Ambashunker, of Nandod	2,151
	5	Veloogaum	Patel Some Wujjoo, of Veloogaum	2,178
	6	Surshad	Nageshwer Dulputram, of Nandod	756
	7	Rajpoora Bhoodeia	Cheetabawa Bujeebawa, of Weloogaum	1,821
			Carried over	14,333

by the Raja to Mr. Seton Karr, Acting Political Agent.

Amount of Septennial and Decennial Leases.									Total.	Fixed Annual Charity or Dhurmadao Expenses.	Grand Total.
Sumvut 1904.	Sumvut 1905.	Sumvut 1906.	Sumvut 1907.	Sumvut 1908.	Sumvut 1909.	Sumvut 1910.	Sumvut 1911.	Sumvut 1912.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,455	3,505	3,555	3,655	3,755	3,855	..	..	..	25,035	146	25,181
1,515	1,515	1,541	1,591	1,615	1,641	..	..	..	10,859	60	10,919
913	963	1,013	1,063	1,213	1,363	..	..	..	7,441	38	7,479
6,865	6,956	7,106	7,206	7,306	7,506	..	..	..	49,642	295	49,937
2,271	2,297	2,347	2,397	2,471	2,521	..	..	..	16,551	104	16,655
2,272	2,398	2,398	2,498	2,798	2,998	..	..	..	17,585	103	17,688
1,340	1,390	1,440	1,464	1,614	1,740	..	..	..	10,302	61	10,363
434	485	508	558	608	608	..	..	..	3,609	17	3,626
823	849	873	923	1,123	1,223	..	..	..	6,485	28	6,513
4,774	4,824	5,024	5,124	5,324	5,499	..	..	..	34,993	102	35,095
579	603	653	679	729	779	..	..	..	4,551	22	4,572
409	435	485	535	535	585	..	..	..	3,369	16	3,385
288	288	288	288	288	288	..	..	..	2,016	13	2,029
1,531	1,555	1,581	1,605	1,631	1,681	..	..	..	11,015	70	1,185
2,069	2,119	2,219	2,319	2,419	2,619	..	..	..	15,733	82	15,815
1,288	1,312	1,338	1,388	1,438	1,488	..	..	..	9,490	63	9,553
1,399	1,423	1,449	1,699	1,848	2,048	..	..	..	11,117	52	11,179
2,269	2,269	2,269	2,269	2,269	2,245	..	..	..	15,859	106	15,965
3,715	3,765	3,789	3,765	3,865	3,865	..	..	..	26,029	136	26,165
7,201	7,401	7,501	7,701	8,001	8,101	..	..	..	52,407	300	52,707
1,313	1,339	1,389	1,439	1,489	1,489	..	..	..	9,697	62	9,759
481	481	481	481	481	481	..	..	..	3,367	20	3,387
531	531	580	655	730	855	..	..	..	4,367	20	4,383
312	312	312	312	312	312	..	..	..	2,184	13	2,197
101	101	101	101	101	101	..	..	..	681	0	681
28	28	28	28	28	28	..	..	..	196	0	196
516	516	516	516	516	516	..	..	..	3,612	0	3,612
613	613	613	613	613	613	..	..	..	4,291	0	4,291
125	125	125	125	125	125	..	..	..	875	0	875
375	375	375	375	375	375	..	..	..	2,625	0	2,625
375	375	375	375	375	375	..	..	..	2,625	0	2,625
101	101	101	101	101	101	..	..	..	707	0	707
50,272	51,220	52,373	53,848	56,097	57,925	..	..	..	3,69,183	2,028	3,71,211
4,436	4,510	4,686	4,710	4,936	5,036	..	..	..	32,625	237	32,862
2,495	2,595	2,695	2,745	2,845	2,845	..	..	..	18,615	164	18,779
771	821	845	871	895	921	..	..	..	5,845	60	5,905
2,301	2,351	2,425	2,555	2,601	2,601	..	..	..	16,985	150	17,135
2,378	2,478	2,678	2,702	2,802	2,878	..	..	..	18,044	173	18,217
806	856	906	956	1,006	1,056	..	..	..	6,342	34	6,376
1,871	1,921	1,945	2,021	2,025	2,076	..	..	..	13,630	137	13,767
15,058	15,532	16,180	16,560	17,110	17,413	..	..	..	1,12,086	955	1,13,041

Names of Purgunas.	Numbers.	Names of Villages.	Names of Farmers.	Amount of Sumvut 1903.	Amount of Sumvut 1904.	Amount of Sumvut 1905.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Brought over....	14,333	15,058	15,532
Wurathee.	8	Naora	Cheetabawa Bajeebawa, of Weloogaum	1,926	1,976	2,026
	9	Kandlez ..	Bheekareedas Kandas, of Kandlez	1,983	2,383	2,433
	10	Suryalee ..	Maheera Ryesing Khooshal-sing, of Nandod	1,086	1,086	1,186
	11	Jamboee ..	Goshaee Sheesopooree Bhowaneepoore, of Nandod ..	720	720	770
	12	Roomalpoora.	Ditto ditto ditto	231	255	281
	13	Oomdheira .	Vurda Bheekareedas Desaee, of Panetha	568	618	692
	14	Muhoowara.	Ditto ditto ditto	333	357	383
	15	Fuchwara ..	Desaee Dada Nurer, of Panetha.	911	961	1,011
	16	Peepuldhura.	Dhuruzram Hurreevullub, of Nandod	493	543	593
	17	Waghpoora.	Punday Nagashur Dulputram, of Nandod	86	110	160
	18	Dhoondo ..	Maheera Ryesing Khooshal Sing	701	751	801
	19	Parwuta ..	Desaee Vurdha Bheekareedas, of Panetha	261	285	311
	20	Raysingpoora.	Ditto ditto ditto	326	350	376
	21	Rajoowaria .	Muheera Tukutsingjee, of Nandod	1,426	1,426	1,426
	22	Oonlla	Ditto ditto ditto	425	425	425
	23	Bamla	Chasteea Kasarbawa, of Nandod.	575	575	575
	24	Rela	Ditto ditto ditto	375	375	375
	25	Moolud....	Bhut Dhurajram Hurreevullub, of Nandod.....	101	101	101
			Total of Wurathee Purguna.	26,860	28,355	29,457
Bhalode ..		.....	Desaee Wishwanath Myaram and Punjeewan Dolutram, of Bhalode	25,453	26,112	26,803
Jugguria ..		.....	Desaee Runchoreraee Chotaram, of Shada, Purguna Sooltanpoor, Zilla Khandesh	11,926	12,926	13,426
Gowalee ..		.....	Ditto ditto ditto	10,976	11,526	12,526
Loona		.....	Hurreelall Pursotum, of Nandod	5,751	6,151	6,551
Ruttanpoor.		.....	Under the Raja's direct management	14,501	16,001	18,001
			Total of the 7 Purgunas .	1,42,915	1,51,343	1,57,984

Septennial and Decennial Leases.							Total.	Fixed Annual Charity or Dhurmadao Expenses.	Grand Total.
Sumvut 1906.	Sumvut 1907.	Sumvut 1908.	Sumvut 1909.	Sumvut 1910.	Sumvut 1911.	Sumvut 1912.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,180	16,560	17,110	17,413	..	..	..	1,12,086	955	1,13,041
2,050	2,100	2,150	2,200	..	..	..	14,428	141	14,569
2,583	2,633	2,633	2,783	..	..	..	17,431	126	17,557
1,336	1,386	1,386	1,486	..	..	..	8,952	55	9,007
820	896	921	946	..	..	..	5,793	45	5,838
305	331	381	431	..	..	..	2,215	15	2,230
718	768	818	918	..	..	..	5,100	62	5,162
407	433	457	463	..	..	..	2,833	13	2,846
1,085	1,111	1,185	1,311	..	..	..	7,575	68	7,643
643	693	717	743	..	..	..	4,425	48	4,473
160	186	210	236	..	..	..	1,148	11	1,159
825	851	875	901	..	..	..	5,705	38	5,743
311	365	361	411	..	..	..	2,275	50	2,325
400	426	450	476	..	..	..	2,804	19	2,823
1,426	1,426	1,426	1,426	..	..	..	9,982	14	9,996
425	425	425	425	..	..	..	2,975	14	2,989
575	575	575	575	..	..	..	4,025	11	4,036
375	375	375	375	..	..	..	2,625	10	2,635
101	101	101	101	..	..	..	707	..	707
30,675	31,611	32,556	33,570	..	..	..	2,13,084	1,675	2,14,759
27,580	28,399	29,511	30,685	..	..	..	1,94,543	1,500	1,96,043
13,926	14,426	14,675	14,926	..	..	..	96,231	775	97,006
12,976	13,476	13,976	14,226	..	..	..	89,682	725	90,407
7,051	7,551	8,051	8,551	9,051	10,051	11,451	80,210	800	81,010
21,001	24,001	26,001	26,001	..	..	..	1,45,507	1,300	1,46,807
1,65,582	1,73,312	1,80,867	1,85,884	9,051	10,051	11,451	11,88,440	8,803	11,97,243

Names of Purgunas.	Names of Farmers.	Amount of Sumvut 1903.	Sumvut 1904.	Sumvut 1905.	Sumvut 1906.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought over..	1,42,915	1,51,343	1,57,984	1,65,582
Gora.....	Under the Raja's direct management..	2,101	2,151	2,175	2,201
Gurdasur.....	Ditto ditto ..	2,901	2,951	3,001	3,051
Kunthul	Ditto ditto ..	2,151	2,201	2,251	2,275
Hill Purgunas....	Ditto ditto ..	5,102	5,252	5,326	5,402
Khangee lands....	Ditto ditto ..	2,101	2,151	2,201	2,301
Sheera lands.....	Jaykurn Curroojee, of Nandod.....	1,675	1,701	1,725	1,775
Customs	Ditto ditto ..	7,701	7,701	7,701	7,701
Kurnalee	Under the Raja's direct management..	401	415	425	451
Produce of Ruttunpoor woods	Ditto ditto ..	415	425	425	435
Kullal Bhuttee....	Ditto ditto ..	901	951	1,001	1,051
Cornelian mines ..	Paruck Chugun Foolchund, of Cambay.	1,901	2,101	2,301	2,601
Fines and Mohsullee.....	.....	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701
Revenue from the Mehwassee villages.....	.....	251	251	251	251
Geeras from the Gackwar's districts	.....	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570
Do. from the Honorable Company's districts	.....	12,375·1	12,375·1	12,375·1	12,375·1
Sivaee Juma.....	.....	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001
Exchange between Broach and Baroda Rupees	.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Drawback allowance on money payments.....	.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Total..	52,248·1	52,898·1	53,930·1	54,142·1
	Grand Total..	1,95,163·1	2,04,241·1	2,11,414·1	2,19,724·1

Septennial and Decennial Leases.						Total.	Charity or Dhurmadao Expenses.	Grand Total.
Sumvut 1907.	Sumvut 1908.	Sumvut 1909.	Sumvut 1910.	Sumvut 1911.	Sumvut 1912.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,73,312	1,80,867	1,85,884	9,051	10,051	11,451	11,88,440	8,803	11,97,243
2,251	2,275	2,301	..	..	..	15,455	..	15,455
3,151	3,251	3,301	..	..	..	21,607	..	21,607
2,301	2,351	2,451	..	..	..	15,981	..	15,981
5,552	5,702	6,052	..	..	..	38,388	..	38,388
2,401	2,501	2,601	..	..	..	16,257	..	16,257
1,801	1,851	1,901	..	..	..	12,429	..	12,429
7,701	7,701	7,701	..	..	..	53,907	..	53,907
465	475	501	..	..	..	3,133	..	3,133
451	465	475	..	..	..	3,091	..	3,091
1,075	1,125	1,201	..	..	..	7,305	..	7,305
2,701	2,801	3,101	..	..	..	17,407	..	17,407
1,701	1,701	1,701	..	..	..	11,907	..	11,907
251	251	251	..	..	..	1,757	..	1,757
1,570	1,570	1,570	..	..	..	10,990	..	10,990
12,375·1	12,375·1	12,375·1	..	..	..	86,625·7	..	86,625·7
1,001	1,001	1,001	..	..	..	7,007	..	7,007
5,000	5,000	5,000	..	..	..	35,000	..	35,000
3,000	3,000	3,000	..	..	..	21,000	..	21,000
54,748·1	55,396·1	56,384·1	..	..	..	3,79,246·7	..	3,79,246·7
2,28,060·1	2,36,263·1	2,42,268·1	9,051	10,051	11,451	15,37,686·7	8,803	15,76,489·7

(True translation)

(Signed) S. MANSFIELD, Political Agent Rewa Kanta.

No. 4716 of 1848.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To T. OGILVY, Esq., Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Dated 9th November 1848.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Mansfield's letter, dated the 19th April last, No. 196, with enclosures, reporting the result of the inquiries instituted by him into the revenue management of the Rajpeepla State for the year 1846-47.

2. In reply, I am instructed to observe, that past experience has shown that under proper supervision, and with ordinary good faith on the part of the Raja, the revenues of this State are ample to meet all legitimate demands; and Mr. Mansfield's report proves that existing difficulties have not been occasioned by any serious falling off of the resources, but in consequence of a considerable portion of the amount actually realized having been intercepted by the Raja and appropriated to his own use, in violation of the conditions under which the State was entrusted to his management.

3. That such a state of things should have been allowed to be undetected for so long a period, His Lordship in Council considers betrays a laxity of supervision on the part of the Agents, by no means creditable to them. An attempt is made to transfer the blame of this neglect to the four Karkoons stationed in the Rajpeepla districts. But this cannot be allowed; for if they were incompetent or untrustworthy, they ought long ago to have been discharged, and to have been replaced by more efficient agents.

4. As the first step to be adopted, His Lordship in Council directs that you will proceed forthwith to Rajpeepla, and, after full inquiry on the spot, report the result of your observations to Government, and suggest such remedial measures as may appear to you desirable.

5. The only objects which the British Government can have in view in interfering with the Rajpeepla administration, are—first, to secure the punctual realization of the demands for which it is responsible; and second, to secure such a police, as will prevent its own subjects from suffering from the depredations of the wild tribes, composing the chief part of the population of a considerable portion of Rajpeepla.

6. It seems immaterial how these objects are secured, provided they are effectually secured; and I am directed to suggest the four following modes for your consideration:—

1*st*.—Withdrawal from all interference with the Raja's administration, on his furnishing good security, or his assigning a portion of his resources

sufficient for the payment of the Gaekwar tribute, an instalment of the debt due to the British Government, the small pension assigned to the late Minister's family, and a moderate instalment of the old debt due by the State, a part of which, due to the heirs of the late Chroonelal of Surat, has lately been recognized.

2*nd*.—That the British Government shall again assume the whole management of the State, uncontrolled by the local administration, and continue to do so until all public pecuniary obligations have been satisfied; a suitable provision being, during this period, assigned for the Raja's support.

3*rd*.—That a certain portion of the resources of the State, sufficient to liquidate these demands, be only sequestered, the remainder being subject to the Raja's exclusive control.

4*th and lastly*.—Appointing a Minister to manage the affairs of the State in concert with the Raja.

7. The first arrangement His Lordship in Council considers to be the most satisfactory, though the character of the present Raja and of the people about him is understood to be opposed to its adoption; notwithstanding that in a late report you have stated that the next financial report of the Rajpeepla State will exhibit a surplus of revenue over expenditure.

8. His Lordship in Council does not deem it necessary to remark on the various topics noticed in Mr. Mansfield's report until the extent of the future interference of Government with the administration of Rajpeepla has been determined, since, if the first of the proposed arrangements is practicable, past fraud and mismanagement may be overlooked.

9. In case, however, a continuance of minute supervision cannot be dispensed with, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the Raja should be required to refund the Government portions of the revenues he may have misappropriated, the amount being deducted from his personal Nemnook. The scale of expenditure fixed for the State should also be revised, and all superfluous disbursements be disallowed. The alienations of the State resources, recently made by the Raja without the sanction of Government, whether to his Ranees or to favoured individuals, or to religious institutions, should be resumed, on the well known and admitted principle that a tributary State is not at liberty to make such alienations of the resources from whence its tribute is to be defrayed.

10. It is matter of surprise to Government that the voluminous statements referred to in para. 29 of Mr. Mansfield's report are not forthcoming in your office. I am directed to transmit copies of these statements to you, and to inform you that the records relating to Rajpeepla, during the period the Honorable Mr. Willoughby was in charge of the State from 1820 to 1829,

must contain authentic information of all its resources, and enable you to defeat any attempts on the part of the present administration to deceive you in regard to their amount, and to detect any recent alienations.

11. With respect to the measures which should be adopted to effect an adjustment of the accounts of the Potdaree, I am instructed to refer you to my communication of this date, No. 4715.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1848.

Political Department.

From T. Ogilvy, Esq., Political Agent Rewa Kanta,

To W. Courtney, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.

Baroda, April 13th, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Malet's letter of the 9th November last, No. 4716, in reply to Mr. Mansfield's of the 19th April previous, No. 196, with enclosures, reporting the result of his inquiries into the revenue management of Rajpeepla for 1846-47.

2. Government expressed their displeasure that the state of things reported by Mr. Mansfield should have been allowed to continue so long undetected, and directed me to proceed to Rajpeepla, and, after full inquiry on the spot, to suggest such remedial measures as might appear desirable.

3. The only objects proposed by the British Government are stated to be, the punctual payment of the demands for which they are responsible, and to secure such a police as shall protect the neighbouring British territories from the predatory tribes of Rajpeepla.

4. Four courses are suggested for consideration: 1*st*.—To withdraw from all interference in the Raja's administration, on his furnishing good security, or on his assigning a portion of his resources sufficient to meet all the demands on his State for the payment of which Government held themselves responsible. 2*nd*.—To assume the exclusive management of the State, assigning a suitable maintenance to the Raja, until all public pecuniary obligations have been satisfied. 3*rd*.—To sequestrate a portion only of the resources, sufficient to liquidate the demands. 4*th*.—To appoint a Minister to manage affairs in concert with the Raja.

5. Mr. Mansfield reported that the Raja had suppressed the names of certain villages in a statement forwarded to the Agency, and retained in his own management others, entered as farmed for sums less than he received from them; that he collected, under the heads of "Sadur" and "Khangee," larger

sums than he brought to account; that he increased old cesses, and levied new ones without paying them into the State bank; that he levied money under the name of "Sookree" from the farmers, which he did not bring to account; and that he increased the quantity of assigned lands, and misappropriated their produce.

6. Mr. Mansfield estimates that as much as Rs. 40,000 have, in this manner, been intercepted by the Raja, and expresses it as his opinion that the resources of the State have not materially diminished since the last year of Gopal Rao Myral's lease. He observes that the demands of the Raja and his officers have forced the farmers to oppress the Ryuts so much, that a continuance of their leases must oblige the cultivators to abandon the country. He considers that the Raja's breach of faith would justify attachment; but, as the country would necessarily revert to him after his debts had been liquidated, he recommends that a Minister should be appointed by the British Government, with a suitable establishment, to manage the country irrespective of the Raja.

7. Before I venture to offer an opinion on the remedies suggested by Government, I trust I may be permitted to explain, on behalf of Mr. Mansfield's predecessors, that Government do not appear to me to have been kept in ignorance of the nature of the Raja's administration, but that the Political Agents have felt that the case demanded delicacy and caution, for the sake of both the Raja and his people. It probably occurred to them, that so long as there appeared a prospect that his engagements would be fulfilled, it was inexpedient to weaken the Raja's influence by encouraging false hopes and resistance to his authority. They may have thought that attachment could at any time be adopted as a last resort, without, in the mean time, bringing on the country the doubtful good, but certain evils, of divided and conflicting authority.

8. Government are disposed in some degree to exonerate from blame the four Karkoons stationed in Rajpeepla, on the ground that their remissness was the natural consequence of the laxity of their superiors. Allowing full weight to this consideration, it appears to me that the liberal salaries they enjoyed, demanded greater activity on their part. It was assuredly their duty to communicate to the Political Agent the result of the observations their positions enabled them to make. Still I think with regard to three of them, Sudaseeveray Hurreebhoy, Mahashunker Oomyashunker, and Luxumun Rao Mahadeo, that they might be allowed certificates of having served under Government, and so be rendered eligible for employment elsewhere. I think that the circumstances reported by Mr. Mansfield regarding Suntokray Anundray, are sufficiently suspicious to create distrust in that person's honesty.

9. In accordance with the instructions of Government, I moved my camp to Nandod on the 16th of February last, and on the 23rd of the same month closed the guaranteed Bank. I shall do myself the honour to report separately on this subject.

10. During the whole of my stay at Nandod my time was fully occupied in adjusting disputes between the Raja and the farmers, and between the farmers and the Ryuts, and in inquiry into numerous cases that came before me.

11. I respectfully urged the Raja to reply to the many references made to him by Mr. Mansfield and myself, and at length received a general answer from him that the resistance that had been offered to his authority made him afraid to institute the requisite inquiries; and my observations lead me to rely on the truth of this statement. Numerous petitions have been presented to me that ought first to have been made to the Raja, and I have found it necessary to issue a public notice, that I should not countenance any attempts to evade payment of the just dues of Government.

12. In regard to the Raja's violation of contract in intercepting the revenue, I beg to submit that his conduct in this respect should be viewed with much indulgence. The restraints that have for so many years been imposed on his expenditure must have proved extremely irksome to him, and the evasions he has practised were perhaps to be expected from the untrained mind of a person of his class. He does not altogether deny the accusations brought against him; but he has attempted to defend his conduct on the plea of increasing expenses. He has frequently and earnestly assured me that he is most anxious to act in accordance with the wishes of Government, and he has in many instances endeavoured to give proofs of his sincerity. He has, with the utmost readiness, issued a Proclamation rendering penal the sale or purchase of slaves in his territory; he has agreed to maintain a vaccinator at Nandod on a salary of eighteen Baroda rupees a month, and a schoolmaster on twenty rupees, to be charged to the general revenues; he has consented to take hereditary securities from the villages bordering on British territory in communication with the Political Agent; and he has promised to publish sanitary rules for the health and cleanliness of his towns and villages.

13. It is true that fears, resulting from his own misconduct, may draw from him many insincere professions; but I am in hopes that a conciliatory course may enable the Political Agent to effect more through the Raja's willing co-operation than by any other means short of absolute sequestration.

14. In considering what course should be adopted for the future management of Rajpeepla, it is necessary to detail the Raja's obligations.

Obligations of the Rajpeepla State that ought to be annually paid through the British Government.

Gaekwar's tribute	Rs.	65,001
Allowance to the sons of Purboodas Bukshee.	„	5,600
Allowance to Soorujkoor and to the family of the late Purtab Sing	„	4,800
Annual stipend to the family of the Bheel who was burnt to death	„	50
Salary of 4 Karkoons stationed in Rajpeepla.	„	2,400
Allowance to the Bheel Chief of Sakhbara on condition of service	„	1,500
Total..	Rs.	79,351

15. The annual payments from Rajpeepla which the British Government may feel bound to enforce, amount to Rupees 79,351. This sum will become considerably reduced by the lapse of annuities; and the salaries of four Karkoons stationed at Rajpeepla are subject to the pleasure of Government.

16. The balance of the military expenses due to the British Government will, at the close of the year, amount, after the payment of an instalment of Rs. 20,000, to Rs. 14,666-10-4.

17. Mr. Remington, in his letter to the late Mr. Boyd, dated the 27th April 1842, No. 112 A, reported on the Raja's private debts, the principal of which amounted to Rs. 7,00,423-8-0, and the interest, at different rates, to Rs. 19,26,534-10-3.

18. In Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated 24th November 1845, No. 5321, Government decided that four claims, amounting to a principal of Rupees 97,832-4-0, should be allowed, provided the Raja admitted them, or was unable to bring forward any valid objections.

1. The heirs of Lalla Chooneelal of Surat	Rs.	60,901	0	0
2. The heirs of Purshotum Ruttunram	„	2,599	4	0
3. Modee Bhookun Madowjee	„	2,176	0	0
4. Purboodas Vundrawundas	„	32,156	0	0
	Rs.	97,832	4	0

19. In the 5th para. of that communication, Government directed that the claim of Bhowaneedas Bhanadas to Rs. 30,000, forming No. 2 in the statement accompanying Mr. Remington's letter noticed above, should be inquired into, provided the creditor furnished proofs to establish his claims within a given period; and further ordered that he should be informed that otherwise his case would not afterwards be considered. Mr. Stuart accordingly addressed that person on the 22nd January 1846 at Bombay, the place of residence specified in his petition, and, as no reply has been received, I presume that the demand must be finally rejected.

20. In dismissing the other claims, amounting to a principal of Rs. 6,02,591-4-0, Government directed that the Raja should be requested to investigate those claims, and, with some exceptions, provide for their liquidation should they prove just.

21. In Mr. Willoughby's letter to the late Mr. Williams, dated the 22nd February 1822, regarding the debts due by Rajpeepla, some demands

against the State are noticed that were not preferred before Mr. Remington.

22. Rs. 60,000 are entered as the probable amount due to Heemabhaee of Ahmedabad. I do not find that this claim has been advanced since that time, and therefore interference would not appear requisite.

23. Rs. 46,654 are entered as advanced to Narsing by Shroffs of Baroda. The sum of Rs. 3,000 advanced by Modee Bhookun, forming No. 5 in Mr. Remington's statement, is probably a portion of that sum; as is also the item of Rs. 30,000 noticed in my 19th paragraph. No claimants have appeared for the remainder of that amount, and consequently I presume no further inquiry need be made regarding it.

24. There is another entry of Rs. 48,037, claimed by Abdoolla Jumadar. This person advanced no claims before Mr. Remington; but the sons of the late Jumadar petitioned Mr. Mansfield and myself for Rs. 41,201 on three bonds; Rs. 34,501 on a bond dated Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1827), and Rs. 6,700 on two bonds dated several years later. Making inquiries, it appeared that in Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1827) the Jumadar pressed the Raja to settle his accounts, and that, after some negociation, he agreed to accept of a bond for Rs. 41,000 in lieu of all previous claims, on condition of recovering the amount by regular instalments. A portion of that sum was paid; but a balance of Rs. 34,501 remains still due. The two bonds for Rs. 6,700 were fresh acknowledgments, granted during the Bukshee's management, of which the Raja denies all knowledge. It appears to me, consequently, that the first item should be allowed, and the last (Rs. 6,700) left entirely to the Raja's own discretion.

25. A claim for Rs. 5,500, advanced by Umrut Rao Dwarka Shroff, is also noticed; but as I do not find that this sum has ever been claimed since the period of Mr. Willoughby's report, it may probably be thought unnecessary to entertain the case now.

26. Rs. 8,000 are entered as due to certain Bramins of Chandod. No allusion is made to this claim by Mr. Remington; but when my camp was lately at Nandod, eight bonds were presented to me, dated in Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1803), for Rs. 54,554-8-0, purporting to have been granted, seven of them by Raja Ajebsing, and one by Raja Ramsing, to Ganda Tooljaram and others of Chandod. The Raja's Minister professed entire ignorance of the existence of such bonds, and it appears to me hardly requisite that Government should interfere for the settlement of claims advanced at so late a period, and for such remote times, since it would be difficult to ascertain the particulars of those transactions now, and because acknowledgments of this kind are sometimes given by Native Princes to favoured individuals with reckless extravagance.

27. The debts against the State, for the settlement of which Government may probably wish to interfere, amount to Rs. 1,32,333-4-0, or, adding Rs. 14,666-10-4 due to the British Government for military expenses, to Rs. 1,46,999-14-4.

Heirs of Lalla Choonelal of Surat .. Rs.	60,901	0	0
Heirs of Purshotum Ruttunram .... „	2,599	4	0
Modee Bhookun Madowjee ..... „	2,176	0	0
Purboodas Vundrawundas ..... „	32,156	0	0
Sons of Abdoola Jumadar ..... „	34,501	0	0
Total.. Rs.	1,32,333	4	0
Add for Military Expenses due to the British Government ..... „	14,666	10	4
Grand Total.. Rs.	1,46,999	14	4

28. The Raja has expressed his readiness to be guided by the advice of Government in regard to the demands against his State, and is prepared to admit the principal of these claims, though still expressing doubts of their accuracy.

29. He is desirous of entering into a compromise with the heirs of Lalla Choonelall, and promises, that if his negociations do not succeed within fifteen days, he will recognize the principal at once.

30. The Raja thinks that a part of the sum of Rs. 2,599-4-0, claimed by Purshotum Ruttunram, has been paid by the State bank; but he will admit that sum provided the bank accounts do not confirm his impression.

31. In regard to Rs. 2,176 claimed by Modee Bhookun, and Rs. 32,156 claimed by Purboodas Vundrawundas, the Raja doubts whether these claims were advanced in full, though he admits that he cannot produce proofs to refute them. The latter creditor has produced copies of accounts showing that the bond he now holds was substituted for one of earlier date, and promises to produce the originals before the Raja.

32. The Raja was at first inclined to dispute the claims of Abdoolla Jumadar's sons; but when reminded of the long services of that person, he agreed to satisfy the demands of his heirs within a given period.

33. Debts amounting to Rs. 1,01,666-11-6, contracted during the Bukshee's management, were, under the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, dated 1st June 1844, No. 1780, referred to the Raja to settle justly. Verisaljee expresses entire ignorance of these transactions in the absence of all the Bukshee's papers and accounts, and his suspicions that they were misappropriations. He declares his willingness, at the same time, to inquire into these claims, and to satisfy such as may prove just.

34. It appears to me, however, that as the Raja was well known to have been restricted to a fixed allowance, it would be impolitic in Government to recognise debts contracted in defiance of their own arrangements, and repudiated by the Raja.

35. Verisaljee admits that he has himself contracted about Rs. 35,000 of debt, and probably that is an under-estimate.

36. He wishes to adopt the following plan to meet his obligations. By the end of A. D. 1848-49 a surplus of about Rs. 68,000 will remain available for this purpose. At the close of the current year, a balance of Rs. 14,666-10-4 will remain due to the British Government, after the payment of the usual instalment of Rs. 21,000 for military expenses. The Raja is desirous that this debt should be extinguished at once during the current year; that Rs. 15,000 should be paid to his personal creditors; and the remaining Rs. 38,334 applied in part liquidation of the old debt.

37. It is probable that the misappropriations of the Potdar (banker) will more than cover the remainder of the old debt, amounting to Rs. 93,999; but should these expectations be disappointed, the Raja requests, that out of the expected surplus of about Rs. 70,000 in 1849 and 1850, Rs. 30,000 be applied towards the liquidation of the old debt, reducing it to Rs. 63,999; that Rs. 20,000 should be paid to his own creditors; and that the balance of about Rs. 17,000 be added to his personal Nemnook (allowance).

38. I hardly think it necessary to enforce the payment of more than the principal of the old debt, as the amount specified in the bonds probably included both premium and some interest, whilst it is likely that the claimants would have received nothing without the interference of Government.

39. It might be advisable to appropriate the whole of the surplus towards discharging the old debt; as, by complying with the Raja's wishes, we should appear to sanction a disregard of our own injunctions.

40. After the current year the surplus may be expected to be not less than Rs. 70,000 a year up to the close of the present farms, provided the Raja's allowance be not raised. Thus, by the end of 1849-50, nearly all the old debts would be liquidated.

40A. When the British Government undertook the management of this Principality in 1821-22, its pecuniary embarrassments amounted almost to bankruptcy; but as the Raja Narsing was incapacitated from government by blindness, and as his son Verisaljee was a minor, we were enabled to adopt our own financial arrangements for its relief.

Gaekwar's claims, according to the accompaniment to Mr. Willoughby's letter of the 22nd February 1822	Rs.	23,37,043 4 6
Claims of other Creditors, according to the statement.....	„	7,52,805 0 0
Total debt of Mr. Willoughby's time..	Rs.	30,89,848 4 6
Add Military expenses due to the British Government	„	2,32,000 0 0
Total..	Rs.	33,21,848 4 6

41. His Highness the Gaekwar claimed more than Rs. 23,00,000, and the whole demands against the State amounted to about Rs. 33,00,000.

42. His Highness the Gaekwar was induced to lower his demands to Rs. 7,10,183-4-9; the British Government remitted a third of their claims on account of military expenses; Rs. 5,00,000 have been disallowed, and claims to the extent of Rs. 1,17,154 would appear to have become forfeited; Rs. 8,036 were cancelled by compromise; and Rs. 6,325 were paid by the Raja. So that the burden weighing on the State was reduced to Rs. 9,86,141-0-5.

Remitted by the Gaekwar.....	Rs.	15,26,859	11	9
Do. by the British Government.	„	77,333	5	4
Claims of creditors disallowed.....	„	5,00,000	0	0
Do. considered forfeited by the claimants' own negligence	„	1,17,153	0	0
Cancelled by compromise	„	8,036	0	0
Paid by the Raja to Abdoola Jumadar.	„	5,500	0	0
Do. do. to Bhookun Modee.	„	825	0	0
Total..	Rs.	23,35,707	4	1

43. Rs. 12,12,501 will have been discharged by the end of the current year, including the whole of the *military expenses due to the British Government, †interest amounting to Rupees 1,41,045-9-9, and ‡fresh loans contracted to the extent of Rs. 2,06,606-0-9.

The Gaekwar debt	* Rs.	9,86,141	0	5
Interest on do.....	† „	1,41,045	9	9
Fresh loans.....	‡ „	2,06,606	0	9
Total	Rs.	13,33,792	10	11
Paid off.....	„	12,12,501	10	11
Balance due.....	Rs.	1,21,291	0	0
Add interest on a particular item ..	„	7,542	0	0
Excess in Lalla Chooneelal's bond *beyond that* entered in Mr. Willoughby's statement	„	901	0	0
Claim of Purshotum Modee, included in Mr. Remington's but not in Mr. Willoughby's Statement	„	2,599	4	0
§ Total..	Rs.	1,32,333	4	0
Expected to be paid off this year.. ..	„	54,000	0	0
Balance remaining due..	Rs.	78,333	4	0

44. Rs. 1,32,333-4-0§ will still, however, remain due to private creditors; but a surplus of about Rs. 54,000 will be available, at the close of the year, for the part liquidation of this sum. The anticipated surplus of about Rs. 70,000 in 1849-50, will nearly meet the balance of about Rs. 78,333 remaining due.

45. From 1822-23 to 1828-29* inclusive, the productive parts of the country were farmed to a banker named Khandas Wagjee; from 1829-30 to 1832-33 inclusive, the State was managed by Purboodas Bukshee; from 1833-34 to 1839-40, the principal districts were farmed by Gopal Rao Myral; and since that period the Raja has administered his own affairs.

46. I have annexed statements showing the revenues realized during those periods, and the sums applied to the liquidation of debts, with other particulars.

47. During the first period of eight years, up to 1829-30, the revenues averaged Rs. 2,21,220, and the payments on account of debt Rs. 77,222.

47A. In the four years of the Bukshee's management, the realizations averaged Rs. 1,76,361, and the payment for debt Rs. 22,575. It was found necessary to raise considerable loans during this period, whilst large private debts were contracted in the Raja's name in excess of his maintenance.

48. During the seven years of Gopal Rao Myral's farm, the revenues averaged Rs. 2,24,633, and the liquidation of debt Rs. 42,845.

49. In the course of the last nine years, under the Raja's management, the receipts have averaged Rs. 2,06,409, and the payments for debt Rs. 26,508.

50. It will be observed that the revenues reached their highest point during Gopal Rao Myral's farm, and their lowest under the Bukshee's management. The averages shown by the Raja are not very favourable, and little doubt exists that the revenues shown in his accounts were considerably less than those actually raised.

51. The whole of the Raja's public debts have, however, been discharged; and I have detailed the mode in which I think those of a private nature can be provided for. Rajpeepla may thus be pronounced almost free from em barrassment.

52. The number of cases in which I was called upon to interfere, wherein the Raja, the people, and the farmers were concerned, detained my camp for more than a month at Nandod; and my nomination to an appointment elsewhere, prevented my accomplishing the design I had formed of moving through the Rajpeepla districts with the view of acquiring further information regarding the affairs of the State. But I feel little regret on this account, as it appears to me that enough is already known, and because what I saw convinced me that it was more necessary to quiet than to excite the minds of the people.

53. All the inquiries I have made, induce me to rely on the accuracy of the information supplied to Government by Mr. Mansfield. I do not think, however, that on the whole the farms have proved detrimental. The revenues have greatly improved under them; cultivation has increased; and I believe that, even though oppressed, the people have benefited by the plenty caused by stimulated production. The resources of the country are susceptible of greater development, but they appear to be in a comparatively flourishing condition.

54. I am glad to be able to say that I found Verisaljee ready to attend to my advice in closing farms that worked ill, and in adopting other suggestions I made.

55. The Raja having, however, largely drawn upon the resources of his country beyond his fixed allowance, and having, in so doing, infringed the arrangement made by Government, we might perhaps feel free to adopt our own plans for the future management of this Principality; but I think that the Raja's conduct should be viewed indulgently, and with regret rather than censure.

56. The low scale at which we fixed his maintenance; the temptations that offered for the evasion of our restrictions; and the indirect interference we exercised through four Karkoons, produced the fruits that were, perhaps, to be expected from our measures—misappropriation and misunderstanding.

57. The inhabitants of Rajpeepla unquestionably desire the rule of the British; but I presume Government do not consider that a sufficient reason to set aside the Raja's management. Sequestration would be a harsh measure, and one that, under present circumstances, does not appear necessary.

58. The proposition to sequestrate a part of the Principality deserves consideration. It would be viewed as a boon by the people, and as less objectionable by the Raja than entire attachment. Should this course be preferred, the part of the country adjoining the Gaekwar territory should be assumed, since the inhabitants of the districts bordering on British territory have an easier escape from tyranny. The measure would probably, however, be deemed a penalty by the Raja, which he would ever intrigue to remove. It would, besides, impose additional labour on the Political Agent, whose duties are already sufficiently onerous.

59. The last course noticed by Government, that of appointing a Minister to manage the State in communication with the Raja, appears to me open to many objections. It would be a punishment to the Raja, whilst it would be extremely difficult to find a person proof against the temptations that such a position would offer. The measure would be nearly allied to that of total sequestration, for a Minister of our nomination would be viewed as our instrument, and the weight and responsibility of the administration would thus be thrown on the British Government.

60. The first measure suggested by Government, that of committing to the Raja the administration of his own affairs, appears to me the most eligible; for although Government consider the Raja's character somewhat opposed to such an arrangement, it seems deserving of experiment to govern the country with equity through his instrumentality. Verisaljee has expressed an earnest wish to be guided by the Political Agent's advice, and although his professions may have been the dictates of fear, it may yet be politic to treat them as if they were uttered in sincerity.

61. Should Government decide on adopting this course, they might, I think, express their sorrow at the little gratitude evinced by the Raja to the British Government, that placed him in possession of Rajpeepla and rescued it from ruin; they might warn him that the resources of the country, as they existed in 1822-23, will be held answerable for his obligations for which Government deem themselves responsible; that no alienation made since then to his Ranees, or others, will be respected; that public must take precedence of all private claims; and that any severity exercised towards those who have

brought their grievances to the notice of the Political Agent will be visited with the severest displeasure of Government. This course would remove the evils of divided authority, and leave the vices of the Raja's management to work their own cure in showing their ruinous consequences, should the Political Agent's remonstrances fail to remove them; for it would still, I think, be the duty of that officer to watch over the Raja's proceedings, and to tender his advice in a manner least calculated to weaken that Chief's authority.

62. Verisaljee complains with some reason that the absence of the accounts of Rajpeepla kept by Purboodas Bukshee and the different farmers who managed the country, has caused him much embarrassment. He has expressed an intention of drawing up Cullumbundees (detailed statements showing the tenures, usages, responsibilities, &c. &c.) of each village, in order that the oppressions on the part of the local officers, and evasions on that of the people, may be checked.

63. The Raja has complained with bitterness of the presence of four Karkoons in his territory: and, indeed, the number appears to be more than necessary. Two might be sufficient (for the purpose, chiefly, of keeping the Bheels in check), one of whom might be stationed at Waree, and the other at or near Sagbarra.

64. They would probably be the means of bringing to light crimes that have as yet escaped detection; they would strengthen the Raja's authority over the almost independent parts of his territory, and promote the security of the British frontier.

65. The Raja is willing that all the Bheel villages that have not as yet furnished hereditary security, should be required to do so in communication with the Political Agent. Officers stationed at the places I have named, might accomplish that object gradually, and without alarming those suspicious and turbulent classes.

66. I have noted various lands and villages, that appear to have been alienated by the Raja and his officers in recent times, without authority from the superior State.

67. Mr. Willoughby, in his report to the Resident at Baroda, dated 19th January 1822, gave full particulars of the resources of Rajpeepla at that period, and of the quantity of land and the number of villages alienated. The accompaniment to that report, giving details of those lands and villages, is not on my records, and was not probably forwarded to the Government of Bombay. The particulars that appear to have been collected at that time were doubtless deposited among the records; and as it is of great importance that they should be preserved to check unauthorised alienations, and as other papers of consequence, relating to the earlier transactions of this office, are wanting, I had the honour to address a letter to the Acting Resident at

Baroda, on the 13th January 1849, No. 29, requesting him to allow one of his own clerks, with one from my office, to arrange and separate the Residency from the Rewa Kanta records. It is to be feared that some important papers may be found missing, as the removal of the records to and from Ahmedabad and Baroda, caused, I have understood, many documents to be lost in the River Mahee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Ogilvy, Political Agent Rewa Kanta.

Baroda, 13*th April* 1849.

No. 1.

Financial Statement of Rajpeepla, from 1821-22 to 1828-29 inclusive, whilst under Mr. Willoughby's superintendence.

Years.		Amount of Revenues realised.	Balance of the last year.	Amount Borrowed from the Potdar.	Amount Borrowed from others.	Total.	Amount of Expenses.	Amount Repaid to the Potdar.	Amount Paid to other Creditors.	Gaekwar Debt.	Balance Remaining in favour of the State.	Total.
A. D.	Sumvut.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1821-22	1878	2,02,083 13 0	....	15,565 1 9	..	2,17,648 14 9	92,648 14 9	....	....	1,25,000 0 0	....	2,71,648 14 9
1822-23	1879	1,56,610 1 3	....	33,751 4 9	..	1,90,361 6 0	1,55,771 8 3	15,565 1 9	....	19,024 12 0	....	1,90,361 6 0
1823-24	1880	1,99,153 5 3	....	31,748 11 6	..	2,30,902 0 9	1,76,140 12 0	33,751 4 9	....	21,001 0 0	....	2,30,902 0 9
1824-25	1881	1,99,805 1 6	....	31,457 6 0	..	2,31,322 7 6	1,55,572 12 0	31,748 11 6	....	44,001 0 0	....	2,31,322 7 6
1825-26	1882	2,43,305 2 0	....	18,655 11 3	..	2,62,020 14 0	1,65,563 8 0	31,457 6 0	....	65,000 0 0	....	2,62,020 14 0
1826-27	1883	2,59,484 6 6	....	3,046 6 9	..	2,62,530 15 3	1,68,875 4 0	18,655 11 3	....	75,000 0 0	....	2,62,530 15 3
1827-28	1884	2,71,364 8 6	....	....	..	2,71,364 8 6	1,67,466 13 0	3,046 6 9	....	95,000 0 0	5,851 4 9	2,76,364 8 6
1828-29	1885	2,37,834 15 6	5,851 4 9	*12,474 8 9	..	2,56,160 13 0	1,69,935 13 0	....	18,000 0 0†	68,225 0 0	....	2,56,160 13 0
Total..		17,69,761 6 3	5,851 4 9	1,46,699 2 9	..	19,22,311 15 9	12,51,984 5 0	1,34,224 10 0	18,000 0 0	5,12,251 12 0	5,851 4 9	19,82,311 15 9
Average..		2,21,220 3 0										

Amount liquidated ..... Rs. 6,04,476 6 0
Amount borrowed ..... „ 1,46,699 2 9

Not amount liquidated ..... Rs. 5,17,777 3 3

Average ..... 8) 64,722 2 4

* Detailed accounts for this year are not forthcoming. This amount is supposed to be borrowed from the Potdar.

† On account of private debt.

(Signed) T. Ogilvy, Political Agent.

No. 2.

Financial Statement of Rajpeepla, from 1829-30 *to* 1832-33 *inclusive, while under the Bukshee's kutcha management.*

Years.		Amount of Revenues realized.	Balance of the last year.	Amount Borrowed from the Potdar.	Amount Borrowed from others.	Total.	Amount of Expenses.	Amount Repaid to the Potdar.	Amount Paid to other Creditors.	Gaekwar's Debt.	Balance Remaining in favour of the State.	Total.
A. D.	Sumvut.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1829-30	1886	2,14,736 9 6	....	18,326 0 0	....	2,33,062 9 6	1,69,737 4 0	18,325 5 6	....	45,000 0 0	....	2,33,062 9 6
1830-31	1887	1,98,694 8 9	....	....	....	1,98,694 8 9	1,70,782 10 0*	18,326 0 0	....	....	9,585 14 9	1,98,694 8 9
1831-32	1888	1,66,754 3 0	9,585 14 9	53,463 2 3	....	2,29,803 4 0	1,44,803 4 0†	....	....	85,000 0 0	....	2,29,803 4 0
1832-33	1889	1,25,260 2 3	....	75,819 4 0	Gopal Rao. 1,20,002 0 0	3,21,081 6 3	1,29,821 4 0	53,463 2 3	....	1,37,797 0 0‡	....	3,21,081 6 3
Total..		9,05,445 7 6	9,585 14 9	1,47,608 6 3	1,20,002 0 0	9,82,641 12 6	6,15,144 6 0	90,114 7 9	....	2,67,797 0 0	9,585 14 9	9,82,641 12 6
Average..		1,76,361 5 10½										

N. B.—In Sumvut 1887 Rs. 40,000, and in Sumvut 1888 Rs. 25,000, were only paid on account of Gaekwar's tribute.

Amount liquidated.....	Rs.	3,57,911	7 9
Amount borrowed	,,	2,67,610	6 3
Net balance liquidated	Rs.	90,301	1 6
Average.....		4) 22,575	4 4½

* This includes Rs. 40,000 on account of Gaekwar's tribute.

† This includes Rs. 25,000 on account of Gaekwar's tribute.

‡ This includes arrears of tribute for Sumvut 1888.

(Signed) T. Ogilvy, Political Agent.

No. 3.

Financial Statement of Rajpeepla, from 1833-34 *to* 1839-40 *inclusive, whilst under Farm to Gopal Rao Myral.*

Years. A. D.	Years. Sumvut.	Amount of Revenues realised. Rs. a. p.	Balance of the last year. Rs.	Amount Borrowed from the Potdar. Rs. a. p.	Amount Borrowed from others. Rs.	Total. Rs. a. p.	Amount of Expenses. Rs. a. p.	Amount Repaid to the Potdar. Rs. a. p.	Amount Paid to other Creditors. Rs. a. p.	Gaekwar's Debt. Rs. a. p.	Balance Remaining in favour of the State. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
									Gopal Rao.			
1833-34	1890	2,36,810 8 0	....	*62,259 12 0	....	3,02,070 4 0	1,74,600 12 0	89,065 8 0	20,000 0 0	17,705 0 0	....	3,02,070 4 0
1834-35	1891	1,47,299 4 0	....	29,701 0 0	....	1,77,000 4 0	1,77,000 4 0	.....	.....	.....	....	1,77,000 4 0
1835-36	1892	2,30,989 8 0	....	....	....	2,30,989 8 0	1,75,288 8 0	29,701 0 0	35,000 0 0	.....	....	2,30,989 8 0
1836-37	1893	2,58,167 0 0	....	....	....	2,58,167 0 0	1,48,765 0 0	27,400 0 0	82,002 0 0	.....	....	2,58,167 0 0
1837-38	1894	2,40,247 7 0	....	11,948 0 0	....	2,52,195 7 0	1,87,894 15 0	41,209 0 0	23,091 8 0	.....	....	2,52,195 7 0
1838-39	1895	1,83,824 11 0	....	6,028 0 0	....	1,89,852 11 0	1,77,904 11 0	11,948 0 0	.....	.....	....	1,89,852 11 0
1839-40	1896	2,00,003 6 6	....	....	....	2,00,003 6 6	2,31,049 11 0	6,028 0 0	.....	26,692 11 0	2,323 0 0	2,66,003 6 6
Total..		15,72,431 12 6	....	1,12,936 12 0	....	16,85,368 8 6	12,72,512 13 0	2,05,951 8 0	1,60,093 8 0	44,487 11 6	2,323 0 0	16,85,368 8 6
Average..		2,24,633 1 9½										

Amount liquidated..... Rs. 4,10,532 11 6
Amount borrowed..... „ 1,12,936 12 0

Net amount liquidated..... Rs. 2,97,595 15 6
Balance in hand..... „ 2,323 0 0

2,99,918 15 6

Average..... 7) 42,845 9 0

(Signed) T. Ogilvy,
Political Agent.

* New loan.

No. 4.

Financial Statement of Rajpeepla, from 1840-41 *to* 1848-49 *inclusive, whilst under the Raja's own management.*

Years.		Amount of Revenues realized.	Balance of the last year.	Amount Borrowed from the Potdar.	Amount Borrowed from others.	Total.	Amount of Expenses.	Amount Repaid to the Potdar.	Amount Paid to other Creditors.	Gaekwar Debt.	Balance Remaining in favour of the State.	Total.
A. D.	Sumvut.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1840-41	1897	2,38,488 6 3	2,323 0 0	....	....	2,40,811 6 3	1,98,029 14 0	....	....	26,692 8 0 Military Expenses.	16,089* 0 3	2,40,811 6 3
1841-42	1898	2,14,151 3 9	16,089 0 0	....	....	2,30,240 4 0	1,99,985 0 0	....	5,456 4 0	15,000 0 0	9,799 0 0	2,30,240 4 0
1842-43	1899	2,28,146 4 3	9,799 0 0	....	....	2,37,945 4 3	1,93,196 0 0	....	....	15,000 0 0	29,749 4 3	2,37,945 4 3
1843-44	1900	1,69,585 9 9	29,749 4 0	....	....	1,99,334 14 0	1,89,334 14 0	....	....	10,000 0 0	....	1,99,334 14 0
1844-45	1901	1,74,179 9 0	.....	....	....	1,74,179 9 0	1,54,174 11 6	....	....	20,000 0 0	4 13 6	1,74,179 9 0
1845-46	1902	1,92,985 0 1	.....	....	....	1,92,985 0 1	1,77,150 2 6	....	....	10,000 0 0	5,834 13 7	1,92,985 0 1
1846-47	1903	2,04,236 5 6	5,834 13 7	....	....	2,10,071 3 1	1,79,841 3 4	....	....	30,000 0 0	229 15 9	2,10,071 3 1
1847-48	1904	2,12,965 3 6	229 15 9	....	....	2,13,195 3 3	1,70,397 4 0	....	....	20,000 0 0	22,797 15 3	2,13,195 3 3
1848-49	1905	2,24,576 9 9	22,797 15 3	....	....	2,47,374 9 0	1,59,312 0 0	....	....	34,666 10 8	53,395 14 4	*2,47,374 9 0
Total..		18,59,314 3 10	86,823 1 1	....	....	19,46,137 4 11	16,21,421 1 6	....	5,456 4 0	2,01,359 2 8	1,37,900 13 0	19,46,137 4 11
Average..		2,06,590 7 6										

Amount liquidated .....Rs. 1,72,148 12 0
Balance in hand ..... „ 66,431 15 3
Rs. 2,38,580 11 3
Average..... 9) 26,508 15 5

Average amount of Revenues realized during the whole period..Rs. 2,07,201 4 6
Total amount of debts liquidated up to this time ..... „ 12,12,501 10 11
Giving an annual average of Rs. 43,303 0 0
And leaving a balance of about „ 53,395 14 4

* Estimated, but likely to prove correct.

(Signed) T. Ogilvy, Political Agent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major L. BROWN, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Dated 30th November 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Ogilvy's letter with enclosures, No. 245, dated the 13th April last, reporting the results of the interference exercised by the British Government, during the last twenty-eight years, in the internal management of the Rajpeepla State.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that these results, as a whole, and considering the state of the country and its finances when the British Government commenced its interference in 1821, appear to be satisfactory, and that His Lordship in Council will not therefore dwell on those parts of the subject which are open to animadversion.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is satisfied, from the above results, that the State can now, if moderately well managed, fully meet all its liabilities without being subjected to any minute interference, which, as no longer being absolutely necessary, would be vexatious to the Chief, and might eventually be embarrassing to this Government.

4. As the balance of the claim of Rs. 1,55,195-5-4 (the reduced amount due to the British Government on account of military aid) can without inconvenience, as stated by Mr. Ogilvy, be paid off this year, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers that this item may very properly be now cleared off.

5. The old debts, I am instructed to add, should next be placed in train of liquidation. Of these, Government has, in Mr. Chief Secretary Willoughby's letter No. 5321, dated the 24th November 1845, passed conditional decisions on claims amounting to Rs. 97,832-4-0; while Mr. Ogilvy is of opinion that Government should interfere in procuring the payment of debts amounting to Rs. 1,32,333-4-0.

6. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council does not, however, consider it at present necessary to discuss these claims; but deems it sufficient to request that you will, under the orders contained in Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter No. 1780, dated the 1st June 1844, require the Raja of Rajpeepla to arrange for the payment of such debts as are justly due, giving preference to those formerly decided to be worthy of the interference of Government.

7. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council entertains no doubt that you will be able to induce the Raja to come to such a settlement as the creditors, under the known aversion of Government to interfere, will be willing to accept.

8. In the opinion of Government, arrangements for these payments by the Raja may be easily combined with such an increase in the appropriation of revenues for his own necessary expenditure as may be requisite; for His Lordship in Council would be unwilling to commit to the Raja the management of his revenues, with a certainty that a nominal maintenance of the same allowance as hitherto allotted to him, would force him to have recourse to the same underhand methods of obtaining money as he has lately practised.

9. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is now pleased to direct that the administration of the affairs of Rajpeepla be made over to the Raja, with a warning according to the tenor of the 61st paragraph of Mr. Ogilvy's letter, couched in courteous terms.

10. With reference to the 63rd paragraph of Mr. Ogilvy's letter, I am desired to state that His Lordship in Council authorises the retention for the present of the two Karkoons therein alluded to, in order to aid the Raja in maintaining the Police of his districts which border on those of the Honorable Company. It is not improbable that, as the Raja gains experience, Government will in no long time be able to remove them.

11. In conclusion I am directed to state, that the documents alluded to in the last paragraph of Mr. Ogilvy's letter as having been drawn up by Mr. Willoughby, are on the records of Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1849.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Major L. BROWN, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 19th April 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that I proceeded to Nandod, the capital of Rajpeepla, on the 26th ultimo, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions contained in your letter No. 5153, of the 30th November last, directing me, under the orders contained in Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter No. 1980, of the 1st June 1844, to require the Raja of Rajpeepla to arrange for the payment of such debts as were justly due against his State, giving preference to those formerly decided to be worthy of the interference of Government, and also make over the administration of the affairs of Rajpeepla to him, with a warning according to the tenor of the 61st paragraph of Mr. Ogilvy's letter No. 245, of the 13th April 1849.

2. The Raja having visited me the following day, I made known to him my instructions and the wishes of Government, and informed him that directly I had examined the Potdar's accounts with his Karbaree, I should be prepared to give him over charge of his State, and that I hoped in the mean time he would come to some early arrangement with the old creditors of his State, whose claims the British Government had considered it necessary to interfere in; and likewise, that he would also gradually liquidate such other debts as were justly due.

3. He at once replied he would do so without delay, begging me at the same time to send the creditors, who were with my camp, to him, when, if he had any difficulty in coming to an arrangement with them, he would be guided entirely by my advice; he also promised to gradually liquidate any other debts against his State.

4. I had also a long conversation with the Raja on other matters regarding the affairs of his State, in which he seemed to take much interest. He talked freely and openly on all points; he said I was aware that he had lately been visiting most of his districts to make himself perfectly acquainted with the people under him, the management and collection of the revenue, and all police matters; and concluded by saying he should be most happy for any advice I could give him. He left me impressed with the idea that he was able to manage his own affairs, and I trust I am not deceived in giving it as my opinion that the Government will not again have to interfere in the management of Rajpeepla.

5. Agreeably to the 5th para. of your letter under reply, the old debts for which Government considered it necessary to interfere were as follows:—

1. The heirs of Lalla Chooneelal of Surat	Rs.	60,901 0 0
2. Ditto of Purshotum Ruttunram.....	„	2,599 4 0
3. Modee Bhoocun Madowjee	„	2,176 0 0
4. Purboodas Vundrawundas.....	„	32,156 0 0
	Rs.	97,832 4 0

6. Independently of these, Mr. Ogilvy, in the 27th para. of his report, adds another debt due to the sons of Abdoola Jumadar, amounting to Rs. 34,501, which he thought Government might wish to interfere in. As this claim was settled before I reached Nandod, and an acquittance given, I shall not again allude to it.

7. I have said the Raja left me promising to settle these debts. This was on the 27th March; by the 1st April every one of these creditors was satisfied. Translations of their acknowledgments, that they have no further claims on the Raja, are herewith forwarded for the information of Government. It will be observed, the Raja and creditors by mutual agreement compromised the claims.

Enclosures Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

8. The creditors received the amount of their claims and passed acknowledgments in my presence, expressing themselves satisfied. As the translations of the acknowledgments fully show the compromise each agreed to, it is not necessary for me to enter into explanation regarding them.

9. On the 1st April, having closed the Potdar's accounts, I addressed the accompanying letter (Enclosure No. 1) to the Raja, making over the management of his affairs to him, as also the balance in the Potdar's hands, amounting to Rs. 15,794-7-4; the accounts, when compared with those of the Raja, having been found quite correct.

10. It is now necessary to make some remarks on this communication. I was directed to warn the Raja in courteous terms: this I found much difficulty in doing, when I had to tell him it was proved he had violated the condition under which he had before been allowed to manage his affairs, by intercepting the revenues and appropriating them to his own use, or, in others words, furnishing accounts to Government which he knew were incorrect; but I trust the tone of my letter will not be considered discourteous.

11. In the 2nd para. of my letter, I have required the Raja to provide for the punctual payment of those public liabilities for which the British Government is responsible, to prevent any misconceptions hereafter. In his reply, it will be seen the Raja promises to do so through the Political Agent. These liabilities are as follows:—

Gaekwar tribute	Rs.	65,001 0 0
Allowance to the sons of Purboodas Bukshee	„	5,600 0 0
Ditto to Soorujkoor and the family of the late Purtab Sing	„	4,800 0 0
Annual stipend to the family of the Bheel burnt to death	„	50 0 0
Salary to two Karkoons	„	1,200 0 0
	Rs.	76,651 0 0

12. In my 3rd para. (being guided by the 5th and 6th paras. of your letter of instructions to Mr. Ogilvy, No. 4716, of the 9th November 1848) I have informed the Raja it may be necessary for him to furnish satisfactory security for these payments, or assign a portion of his resources equal to the amount, but that I would refer the point to Government and inform him hereafter; thereby leaving the question open. On this subject I beg I may be furnished with instructions. If I may be allowed to give an opinion, I would beg respectfully to say that there does not appear to be any present necessity to require such security. This fine Principality is in itself sufficient security for all such liabilities, or, in the words of the Raja himself, "should he fail to pay, himself and his State are at the disposal of the Government."

13. With reference to the 4th para. of instructions, I have already reported in my letter to the Acting Resident, Baroda, (copy of which was forwarded to Government) that the Raja had paid off the whole of the balance due to the British Government on account of military expenses; but since then I have been favoured with a copy of your communication to the Acting Resident, dated the 3rd December last, No. 5233, intimating that as these expenses were on account of a detachment of regular troops, the amount must be recovered in Company's Rupees, whereas the instalments were received from the Raja in Baroda Rupees.

14. I called on the Raja to do so, but only received his reply at Nandod, translation of which is attached (Enclosure No. 7). When mentioning the subject to me in the course of conversation, he expressed a hope to be released from this claim, or at all events that he would be allowed five or seven years to pay it in, as he had so many other claims to settle. I respectfully hope the Government, if unable to release him from the claim, will comply with his request, and permit me to recover the amount from him by six or seven equal yearly instalments.

15. But, since my return to Baroda, I have, I believe, discovered that a small portion of these expenses were not incurred in the Company's currency, but that of Baroda; the Commissariat expenses for instance. Should this prove to be the case, there will be a reduction in the claim. The subject will hereafter be brought to the notice of Government by the Resident.

16. The other paras. of my letter require no explanation, except that measures will be taken to prevent the two Karkoons interfering in any way in the Raja's internal affairs; they are at present stationed, one at Nandod and the other at Waree.

17. The Raja's reply to this letter is plain and distinct on all points, and will, I hope, prove satisfactory to Government. He does not acknowledge having intercepted the revenues: but he forwards copies of acquittances from all the old creditors; acknowledges the public liabilities, and that they shall be regularly paid; that he had received the balances in the Potdar's hands; approves of the two Karkoons being kept up for police purposes only; and lastly promises to attend to the advice I have given him for the better management of his affairs and protection to his subjects.

Enclosure No. 2.

18. During the past year the Chief has paid much attention to his affairs, which have been satisfactorily managed. His Bheel subjects have been very peaceable, particularly the wild tribes inhabiting the south-east part of Rajpeepla. A few or none of the Raja's subjects petitioned against him during the time the Agent's camp was at Nandod.

19. Altogether I was very much pleased with my visit. I like the Chief, and think him a sensible man; his manners and address are very good. The

advice I gave him was received in a most friendly way, and he showed a great anxiety throughout to comply with every wish of the British Government.

20. There now only remains for me to settle his dispute with the old Potdar, agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter No. 5216, of the 1st December last. On this subject a separate report will hereafter be made. I am happy to say there is a hope of their coming to a settlement by compromise.

21. With reference to my 11th and 12th paras., I have much pleasure in reporting that all the public liabilities have been paid up to date.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. BROWN, Political Agent.

Rewa Kanta Agency, Baroda, 19th April 1850.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Translation of a letter from the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta to the Raja of Rajpeepla, dated 1st April 1850.

After compliments. You are aware, that in consequence of the great falling off of the revenues of Rajpeepla, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Ogilvy were directed by Government to institute an inquiry into the cause. These gentlemen did so, during the years 1848 and 1849, when it was discovered, after mature inquiry, that it was not occasioned from any serious falling off of the revenues, but in consequence of a considerable portion of the amount actually realized having been intercepted by you and appropriated to your own use, in violation of the condition under which the State was entrusted to your management. The Government, I am directed to say, have received this report with much sorrow, that you should have shown so little gratitude to that Government which placed you in possession of Rajpeepla and saved it from ruin. I am also to add, that the resources of your country, as they existed in A. D. 1822, Sumvut 1878, will be held answerable for such obligations as the Government deem themselves responsible for. Having performed this painful duty of making known to you the above sentiments of Government, it is with much pleasure I now inform you that the Government, not wishing to dwell on the past, have decided on viewing your acts of mismanagement with leniency, and have therefore directed me now to make over to you the administration of the affairs of your State, after requiring of you to arrange for the payment of such debts as are justly due by you to your different creditors, first of all providing for the old debts which stand recorded against you as follows :—

1. Heirs of Lalla Chooneelal of Surat	Rs.	60,901	0	0
2. Ditto of Purshotum Ruttunram	„	2,599	4	0
3. Modee Bhookun Madowjee	„	2,176	0	0
4. Purboodas Vundrawundas.....	„	32,156	0	0
	Rs.	97,832	4	0

On my arrival here a week ago, I made known to you, at a personal interview, the nature of these claims and the request of Government regarding them; and you at once replied that you would comply with them without delay. This you have now done I find, as your Karbaree has informed me the whole of these claims have been settled, which will, I am sure, give great satisfaction to Government, as it has to me, inasmuch as that what you promised you have performed. You have, therefore, only to forward me copies of the acknowledgments of the claimants.

2. In making over the State to you, it will be necessary for you to provide for the punctual annual and monthly payments of those public liabilities for which the British Government is responsible. They are as follows:—

Gaekwar tribute	Rs.	65,001	0	0
Nemnook to Purboodass Bukshee.....	„	5,600	0	0
Ditto to Soorujkoor and Purtab Sing	„	4,800	0	0
Payment to the family of the Bheel burnt to death.	„	50	0	0
Salary to two Karkoons	„	1,200	0	0
	Rs.	76,651	0	0

Besides these sums, any other payments you have been in the habit of making, you should continue to pay as usual. There is also a claim by the British Government of Rs. 22,003-11-3 for exchange in the amount of military expenses incurred by the British Government in protecting your State, the instalments having been received from you in Baroda Rupees, whereas the expenses were incurred in Company's Rupees. On this subject I wrote you on the 3rd ultimo, requesting an early settlement. In your reply to this, I have to request you will name an early date.

3. For the punctual liquidation of these public claims, it is the opinion of Government that you should either furnish such security as will be approved of, or assign a portion of your resources sufficient for their payment. I will hereafter inform you which mode is to be adopted, after I have referred the point to Government.

4. You are aware, that when Mr. Ogilvy closed the guaranteed Potdar's bank last year, the balance of the revenues of your State, then in hand, was placed in the hands of the banker Gokul Narundas of Nandod on your security, on the condition that no payments were to be made by him without the Political Agent's authority, and that nothing would be charged to the State,

he receiving the revenues from you and disbursing on the authority of the Political Agent. His accounts have this day been examined in presence of your Karbaree, Dhuneshwur Wisswunath, and, after showing a balance in favour of the State amounting to Rs. 15,794-7-4, which has been found correct on comparing with your State accounts, he has been directed to make over the same to you, and finally close his account with this Agency. I shall require an acknowledgment and receipt from you in full to this effect, to forward to Government.

5. Formerly four Karkoons were appointed by Government to assist you in police matters, to be paid Rs. 60 each per mensem. Government having reconsidered the subject, has decided on reducing the number to two, which are still to be kept up. They are merely to assist you in maintaining the peace of your frontiers bordering those of the Honorable Company, but are in no way to interfere in the internal affairs of your State.

6. In concluding this letter, I would beg to draw your attention to the necessity of increasing the prosperity of this fine Principality—a rich country, with few public liabilities. Cherish your subjects; prevent them being oppressed by your servants; let them have free access to you. As yet complaints of oppression have, I am sorry to say, been numerous and incessant to the different Agents. Do not attempt to increase your revenues at their expense, by making them pay more than they are able; endeavour to increase the revenues by increasing the population, and bringing more lands under cultivation. You have excellent examples for your guide in the adjoining Collectorates of Broach, Surat, and Khandesh, by which your country is surrounded. You asked me my advice on these matters the other day: I give it with pleasure, and will always be most happy to do so at any other time; for the way you have expressed yourself in all matters connected with the management of your State, the welfare of the people under you, and the exertions I have heard you have used lately to make yourself thoroughly acquainted with all your affairs by visiting all your districts, leads me to the strong hope that Government will never again have to interfere in the management of this fine State.

7. A separate letter will hereafter be addressed to you regarding the disputes existing between you and the late guaranteed Potdar.

(Signed) L. Brown, Political Agent.

(True translation)
(Signed) L. Brown, Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Translation of a Communication from the Raja of Rajpeepla to the address of Major L. Brown, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, dated Sumvut 1906, *Chuetr Wud 6th, corresponding with 3rd April* 1850, *in reply to his letter dated 1st April* 1850.

A. C. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 461, dated 1st April 1850, informing me of the results of the inquiries instituted by Messrs. Mansfield and Ogilvy, by the orders of Government, into the cause of the decrease in the revenues of this State; that it was not from any falling off of the revenues, but from my appropriating a considerable portion of it to my private use, the decrease was exhibited.

In reply, I beg to state that the above gentlemen must have formed their opinions from the misrepresentations of the four Karkoons placed in the districts of Rajpeepla, but I did not do so. With regard to the seven paragraphs of your letter, I have to state as follows :—

Herewith are forwarded the following four acquittance papers from creditors whose claims have been brought to a compromise by mutual understanding :—

1st.—Acquittance paper dated Sumvut 1906, Chuetr Wud 2nd, from Ishwurdas and Chutroobhoojdas, heirs of the late Lalla Chooneelal of Surat, who claimed Rs. 60,901.

2nd.—Ditto ditto dated Sumvut 1906, Chuetr Wud 5th, from Gokul and Baliram, heirs of Purshotum Ruttunram of Nandod, for their claims of Rs. 2,599-4-0.

3rd.—Ditto ditto dated Sumvut 1906, Chuetr Wud 6th, from Sivelal Bhoocundas, heir of Bhoocun Madowjee of Baroda, for a claim of Rs. 2,176.

4th.—Ditto ditto dated Sumvut 1906, Chuetr Wud 6th, from Muccundas and Geerdhurlal, heirs of Purboodas Vundrawundas of Sunkera, for a claim of Rs. 32,156.

You stated in the 2nd paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, that as I was now entrusted with the sole management of the Rajpeepla State, I should provide for the punctual payments of the amount mentioned by you. In regard to this, I beg to say I will pay through the Political Agent the amount of tribute due to His Highness the Gaekwar, according to the instalments fixed by Mr. Willoughby. The sums due to Soorujkoor and others will also be paid as usual. I will make no objections in paying these sums.

It is stated in the 3rd para. that it is the intention of Government that I should furnish satisfactory Nisha (security), or assign certain resources of the

State equal to the above amount due by me; but that you would again write to the Bombay Government on the subject, and communicate their wishes to me afterwards. In regard to this, I beg to say that the above sums would be punctually paid by me. Should I fail to do so, myself and my State would be at the disposal of the Sirkar. I hope you will, therefore, kindly write for me to Government.

It is stated in the 4th para. that Mr. Ogilvy last year closed the guaranteed Potdaree shop, and the balance in favour of the State was entrusted by my consent to Paruck Gokul Narundas of Nandod, with an agreement with him that he should receive the payments made by me, but no disbursements were to be made without the permission of the Political Agent. Further that the Paruck's accounts were compared by you with those of mine, and that it was found that a balance of Rs. 15,794-7-4 was in favour of the State; that this amount the Paruck had been directed to make over to me; that the accounts with the Paruck had been closed, and that I should forward a receipt to you when the amount is received by me. In regard to this, I beg to state that the balance in favour of the State remaining in the shop of Gokul Narundas has been duly received by me.

You state you have resolved to retain two Karkoons for the Police administration of my State, and to prevent disturbances taking place in my villages adjoining the British territory, and that they were not to interfere with the internal affairs of the State; their duty is merely to take care of the frontiers. This is very good, and I request you will strictly give warning to them accordingly.

With reference to the 6th para., you have been pleased to give me advice to pay great attention to the management of my State, to try and increase its prosperity, to protect my subjects, not to allow my servants to oppress them, and to permit them to have a free access to my presence to lay before me their grievances, &c. &c. &c. In regard to this, I beg to state that at present I act accordingly, and in future I shall pay much attention to this. I have no other person except you from whom I may ask the advice I require. I am under the sole protection and patronage of the British Government.

(True translation)

(Signed) L. Brown, Political Agent.

From H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major L. Brown, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Dated 20th May 1850.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosures, No. 145, dated the 19th ultimo, reporting on the affairs of Rajpeepla.

2. In reply, I am desired to communicate to you the gratification of his Lordship in Council at the mode in which the instructions of Government, contained in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter No. 5153, dated the 30th November last, have been carried out by you.

3. It appears that the Raja of Rajpeepla has, under your advice, compromised with the creditors whose claim had been defined by Government, and that he has apparently in good faith resolved to act up to his engagements with Government.

4. With reference to the 12th paragraph of your letter, I am instructed to state, that it was not intended by Government to exact security from the Raja for the due performance of the pecuniary portion of these arrangements, as the State is answerable for them; you are accordingly requested to intimate to the Raja that Government will not put him to the trouble and expense of providing special security for the same.

5. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will postpone consideration of the question relative to the exchange on the claim on account of the charges of the Detachment, until the receipt of the report from the Resident at Baroda, alluded to in the 15th paragraph of your letter.

6. I am, in conclusion, desired to inform you, that your report on the subject of the former Potdar's claim, promised in the 20th paragraph of your letter, will be awaited by Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. Goldsmid, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1850.

SETTLEMENTS,

BASED ON A SYSTEM OF CONCILIATION,

EFFECTED BY

MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

DURING THE YEARS 1822 TO 1826,

FOR THE RECLAMATION, FUTURE GOOD CONDUCT, AND BETTER TREATMENT OF THE PREVIOUSLY TURBULENT BHEELS, NAIKRAS, AND MEHWASSEES RESIDING IN THE RAJPEEPLA, TULLUKWARA, WUSRAVEE, PUNCH MAHAL, AND OTHER DISTRICTS;

AND

PROVIDING FOR THE REDRESS OF ANY GRIEVANCES UNDER WHICH THEY MAY HAVE BEEN SUFFERING UNDER NATIVE RULE.

Extracts Paras. 26 *to* 31 *from a letter from J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda, to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, dated the* 28*th October* 1821.

26. A considerable part of Rajpeepla being almost entirely inhabited by Bheels, a caste notorious for their plundering and turbulent habits, it will be necessary to adopt some plan, as conciliatory as can be chosen, to restrain these, and make them, if possible, a peaceable and industrious class of society.

27. With this view, you will be pleased to report the mode by which the Rajas of Rajpeepla, in its state of prosperity, were accustomed to manage them, and to enforce obedience to their commands; as it would perhaps be expedient to adopt a plan grounded something upon similar principles as the one formerly in use, with such modifications, however, as Government in its wisdom may deem proper to direct.

28. The communication you held when last in Rajpeepla with several of the principal Bheel Wussawas of the country, will prove of considerable advantage to you in performing this part of your duty; and I would recommend your taking every opportunity of encouraging and cultivating as intimate an acquaintance with this class of people as possible, conceiving that such will eventually tend to restore peace to the country, by withdrawing them from the plundering and lawless occupations many are now pursuing, to that of cultivation and the peaceful arts.

29. As many of the Bheel Chiefs allege in excuse for their crimes that they have been unjustly deprived of certain rights and privileges, you will, when time will allow you, inquire and report upon these; and I have no doubt, in all cases where they are able to substantiate them, Government will think right to confirm and secure them in the possession of them.

30. Amongst this latter class is, I believe, the notorious freebooter Kooer Wussawa, whose claims, if he consent to submit to the arbitration, you will investigate: should he, however, refuse his assent to the above equitable proposition, you will renew the endeavours you made last year to surprise him and subdue him by force of arms, which you may have an opportunity

of effecting by means of the detachment which will be sent with you, aided by the assistance of the troops now in the service of the Raja.

31. You will also be pleased to address a letter, in the terms you have suggested, to the person alluded to in your memorandum, by name Bajee Paimen, residing in the district of Tulluckwara; and after investigating the claims he advances against the Rajpeepla State, report the same, with your opinion upon them, for the ultimate decision of Government.

SETTLEMENTS EFFECTED BY MR. WILLOUGHBY, IN THE YEARS 1823 AND 1824, WITH THE TURBULENT BHEEL CHIEFS RESIDING IN THE RAJPEEPLA DISTRICTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 21st January 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 9th instant, reporting the satisfactory intelligence of Kooer Wussawa having repaired to his camp under personal Bhandaree, and handing up the draft of an agreement he proposes to endeavour to effect with that Chieftain.

2. For the nature of the terms of this arrangement, I beg leave to refer the Honorable the Governor in Council to Mr. Willoughby's letter, in which they are remarked upon in detail; and as they appear well calculated to ensure the objects in view, I have issued the necessary instructions to that gentleman to proceed without delay to endeavour to carry them into effect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 21st January 1822.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 9th January 1822.

SIR,—In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter dated the 28th of October last, having sent a letter to Kooer Wussawa inviting him to repair to my camp, for the purpose of settling any rights at present unjustly withheld from him, upon condition of his relinquishing the predatory mode of life he had so long pursued, it is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to report the invitation has been accepted, and that that person arrived at Nandod on the 6th instant.

2. The reclaiming this Chief, if possible, from his present pursuits, would doubtless tend, more than any other measure, to the restoration and preservation of the peace of Rajpeepla, the greater part of the Hill Purgunas being now deserted through fear of his depredations and power, and will necessarily continue so until an efficient check has been placed upon both.

3. With this view, therefore, in an interview I yesterday had with him, I was as mild and conciliatory in my language as the nature of his situation would admit; and I must confess, from the manner in which he conduct himself, I am not without hope that he may be persuaded to submit to any equitable settlement proposed to him. He expressed himself grateful for the pardon which I informed him would be granted for his past offences, provided he avoided them in future. He was very respectful and even submissive in his demeanour, and stated in extenuation of his faults that he had been fighting for his bread, which he had much rather obtain peaceably than by such an uncertain and precarious mode, and concluded by stating he would give me a memorandum of his claims as soon as he could prepare it. Kooer Wussawa is rather a good looking man for his caste, like most of them rather short in stature, and now about 26 years of age. He spent a considerable part of the last rains with his father-in-law, Ryesingjee, in the village of Warree, but has lately been residing in the village of Kapurpoonjee in the Thawah Purguna. He has not lately made any of those plundering excursions which have rendered him so notorious, although it was reported to me that he had one in meditation when I arrived at Nandod in November last, which, however, was not carried into execution. He has not now more than twenty Sindians in his service, a circumstance probably to be attributed to the diminution of his resources to retain them, from the long period which either inclination or want of power has induced him to remain inactive. He is attended in his present visit by a Sindian Jumadar, of the name of Buruk, who has been in his service for five or six years, and about twenty other Sindians, with thirty or forty of his Bheel followers.

4. Although I am at present unable, from want of the proper materials, and from my time having been as yet exclusively occupied in inquiring into the resources and future expenses of the Rajpeepla State, to give a general report upon the important subject of the management of the Bheel population of this district, yet the importance of a speedy settlement being made with Kooer induces me, without delay, to hand up for your consideration and approbation the following terms, which appear to me to be the most expedient that can be offered to him:—

I. A general amnesty to be granted to him for his past offences.

II. A promise that all his rights shall be investigated, and such as are found to be just, confirmed.

III. That he should be required to furnish perpetual security for his future good behaviour.

IV. That he should be required to dismiss from his service all Sindians and other Seebundy now in his employ.

V. That measures will be adopted to put an end to the feud now existing between Kooer Wussawa and Chamar, the son of the late Jeewa Wussawa, and their respective followers.

VI. That he will, in future, be obedient to the orders of the Raja of Rajpeepla, perform him the usual services, and act in conformity with his wishes.

VII. That he will cultivate his lands and pay to the Raja whatever may be assessed upon them as the revenue justly due to the latter, and help to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the district in which he resides.

5. Such appear to me to be the terms which are most likely to ensure the object in view; but I shall await your instructions before I propose them, as you may deem it necessary to make modifications in them. The two first require no remark, as no permanent settlement can reasonably be expected to take place unless they are granted.

6. The 3rd Article will be the most difficult to ratify, not perhaps so much from Kooer's disinclination to accede to it, but from the great difficulty which exists in finding a fit person to take upon himself the responsibility of becoming security for the good conduct of a person of such notoriety as Kooer. The only person that occurs to me likely to be persuaded to do so is Ryesingjee, his father-in-law, than whom no one appears to be more fit. He is of a peaceful and rather timorous disposition, and his relationship to Kooer must give him some influence over his acts and conduct, which others differently situated do not possess. I must however add, that Ryesingjee is very much averse to becoming security for his son-in law, and it is this aversion which has deterred him from accepting an invitation I some time since sent to him to pay me a visit; and I am credibly informed his present intention is to delay doing so until Kooer has been dismissed and has returned to his former place of abode. Still, however, I shall not fail to use my most strenuous efforts to endeavour to change his present purpose, and should I be successful in persuading him to visit me, to encourage him to undertake the responsibility in question. In the event, however, of my efforts proving unavailing, and in the event of Kooer being unable to obtain such security elsewhere as may be considered satisfactory, the only resource left appears to be to demand from him hostages for his good conduct, and for these to remain at Nandod for such a period as may be deemed necessary, or until the Raja's authority has been fully established in the mountainous districts of Rajpeepla.

7. Kooer will doubtless object to a compliance with the provisions of the 4th Article; it appears, however, absolutely necessary that such should be insisted upon, and that all (with the exception perhaps of two or three Sindians whom he might be allowed to retain as personal attendants) the Seebundy in his service should be dismissed. With this view, measures will be taken to induce some of them, and particularly Buruk Jumadar,

voluntarily to resign their present service, upon a promise of being taken into that of the Raja's, which, from the superior inducements of the one over the other, it is likely will be accepted by the greater part of them.

8. The 5th Article appears also essentially necessary, and its object perhaps may easily be attained. It would appear, however, very advisable, that Chamar Wussawa should also be invited to repair to Nandod for this purpose, upon the propriety of which it is my intention to write to the Political Agent in Khandesh. His doing so would also present the best opportunity for investigating the claim for Koontee I am directed to inquire into in Mr. Wheler's letter dated the 29th of November last.

9. The two concluding Articles do not appear to require any observation, their tendency being obvious. I shall only, therefore, remark, that in the event of this arrangement being acceded to by Kooer, added to the measure of stationing a strong Thana in the heart of the district he inhabits, every hope may be entertained of his ceasing to be any longer the dread and terror of the peaceful inhabitants of this and its adjacent territories.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 9th January 1822.

Political Department.

From F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 31st January 1822.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st of this month, forwarding Mr. Willoughby's report respecting Kooer Wussawa's arrival in his camp, and the agreement he proposes to effect with that Chieftain.

2. I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to inform you that these proceedings, abstractedly considered, seem very judicious; the only doubt there is, arises out of the uncertainty how far they may be consistent with the arrangements formerly adopted by Captain Briggs, with whom it would have been advisable for Mr. Willoughby to have communicated before he advanced so far.

3. A copy of your despatch will be sent to Captain Briggs, through the Commissioner in the Deccan, and it is desirable that Mr. Willoughby should suspend his proceedings until an answer be received.

4 It may, however, be doubted whether any hesitation at this stage might

not throw Kooer into complete distrust of our intention. Should such appear to Mr. Willoughby to be the state of affairs, he will proceed to conclude the agreement as far as relates to the pardon of Kooer and to any concessions promised on our part or that of the Raja of Rajpeepla; but he must be careful to enter into no engagement that may clash with those concluded by Captain Briggs with Jeewa Wussawa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1822.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government,

To W. CHAPLIN, Esq., Commissioner in the Deccan.

Dated 31st January 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a despatch from the Resident at Baroda, of the 21st of this month, forwarding one from his First Assistant, of the 9th, reporting the arrival in his camp of Kooer Wussawa, and of the agreement proposed to be entered into with that Chieftain, and of my reply.

2. I convey the directions of the Honorable the Governor, in Council that you furnish the Political Agent in Khandesh with a copy of the enclosed despatch, with the least practicable delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1822.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 19th February 1822.

SIR,—The enclosed copy of a despatch from Mr. Willoughby reports the conditions upon which the Bheel Chieftain, Kooer Wussawa, has been permitted to reside in Sakhbara, the ancient seat of the family. A translation of the bond entered into by the Chief with the Raja Verisal accompanies the despatch. It consists of nine Articles: the three first require no observation; the fourth, the first part of which has relation to any demands which may hereafter be brought against Kooer Wussawa, and the fifth, whereby every possible case of dispute on claims, &c. is referred to the arbitration of the British Government, must remove every cause of apprehension of the terms

of the agreement clashing with any which the Political Agent in Khandesh may have concluded with Chamar Wussawa; the remaining four Articles are well calculated to ensure the tranquillity of the country.

2. The remarks of Mr. Willoughby upon the nature of the security for the good conduct of this Bheel Chieftain, show that he does not depend so much upon either the power or the inclinations of the parties who have become answerable for Kooer Wussawa's adherence to his engagement, as upon other means which have been adopted towards ensuring that person's peaceable demeanour. The first of these measures has been the dismission of his Seebundy, the Jumadar of whom, with twenty-five others, have been taken into the service of the Rajpeepla Government, the remaining fifteen having quitted the country.

3. The other expedient seems to have been a very judicious one, the granting a monthly allowance to the Chief himself, or his brothers, on condition of their attending the Prince with a few Bheel followers and three horse. The amount of this charge is Rs. 125 per mensem, and is certainly money well bestowed, and more likely than any other mode to conciliate Kooer Wussawa's adherence to the new order of affairs, which must be rather uncongenial to his habits. A Thana of some strength has also been stationed in Sakhbara, the residence of this Chief, and there appears every reason to hope that all the objects contemplated by Mr. Willoughby will be obtained.

4. The Gaekwar's officers alluded to, have received the necessary instructions from this Government. It would save much time if the Political Agent in Khandesh was directed to correspond direct with this Residency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 19th February 1822.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 4th February 1822.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, and to acquaint you that in pursuance of the directions contained therein, I have concluded a settlement with Kooer Wussawa, upon nearly the same terms proposed in my letter to your address dated the 9th ultimo.

2. It appeared to me desirable that the negotiation should commence by Kooer presenting me with a petition requesting that a settlement might be made of his affairs, and containing the terms which he was ready to agree to

if his request was acceded to. Accordingly I have the honour to transmit the petition he has in consequence given me, which will be found from the accompanying translation to embody the stipulations above alluded to, with an additional request that seven of his followers, taken prisoners about a year and a half since, and now in confinement, may be released.

3. I have also the honour to enclose the security bond he has subscribed to, as well as its translation; and I trust it will be found to contain every stipulation that the circumstances in which Kooer is placed render necessary.

4. It is entered into with the Raja of this district, whose dependant Kooer formerly was and still continues to be. By this he not only consents to abide by the stipulations it contains on the part of himself, but also on that of his brethern and all persons who reside within the limits of the Sakhbara Purguna, which district was formerly granted to his family upon condition of obedience to and performing service to the Raja, and paying a small quit-rent levied in the shape of a tax upon every *Chapra*, or hut. This deed consists of nine Articles.

5. The 1st Article stipulates that Kooer, his brethren, and all the inhabitants of Sakhbara, will continue to live in that district in obedience to the orders of the Government, the same as Ryuts. The 2nd Article alludes to the exemption formerly granted to Kooer's family from paying regular Juma to the Government, but stipulates that he will pay all the customary rights of Government due from his district, consisting chiefly in the tax alluded to in the last paragraph, and the power of levying fines from persons guilty of any fault. It also expressly declares that the customs levied in his district belong to the Government, and will be collected by its Thanadar.

6. The 3rd Article stipulates obedience to the orders issued by the Government Thanas, which may either now or hereafter be placed; and no particular station being mentioned, includes all the Thanas in Rajpeepla.

7. The 4th Article stipulates for the restoration of any village or land Kooer may have unjustly become possessed of, and that in future he will not possess himself by force of any village or land, but if any one wish to give him any, he will first obtain the consent of the Government before he receives it. The first part of this Article bears reference to any claim which may hereafter be brought against Kooer, and the latter part to the possible case of land being offered to him for sale or mortgage.

8. The 5th Article is one of the most important, Kooer by it agreeing to refer all rights and claims he may possess over the territories of the British and Gaekwar Governments, Rajpeepla, or any other district wherever it may be, to the arbitration of Government, by whose decision he will implicitly abide. This also includes the arbitration of debts owed by himself, or to himself, boundary disputes, or in short anything which may tend to give him

the shadow of a pretext to interfere directly or indirectly with any village or any person not residing in his own district, and consequently not only gives Government the power of granting justice to the Chief himself, but also to all who may have just claims to bring forward against him.

9. The 6th Article stipulates that Kooer shall be answerable for any robbery which may hereafter occur in any village, or any injury offered to Ryuts, merchants, or travellers, which may be fairly traced to have originated with him, or in which he may be proved to be concerned.

10. The 7th Article stipulates that Kooer shall (in the event of his ability to do so) seize all disturbers of the public peace, robbers, or Bharwuteeas who may enter his boundaries; or in the event of the latter being too powerful for him, that he will give immediate information to the Government, and by its assistance seize them; further, that he will not join persons of this description, or give them an asylum, or food, himself, or allow any other person to do so. The tenor of this, as well as that of the last Article, appears well calculated to ensure the public peace, and check disturbance.

11. The 8th Article will oblige Kooer in future to take security from all persons who may choose to take up their residence in his district, and be responsible for their good behaviour. Whether he strictly follows the letter of this agreement or not does not much signify, as the desirable object of fixing upon him the responsibility for the good conduct of all who reside under his authority has been attained, by his agreeing to do so.

12. The 9th and last Article, and without which the whole arrangement would promise but little benefit, stipulates that Kooer will not entertain any foreign Seebundy of any description whatever, and if it is discovered that he acts contrary to this agreement, that he will agree to submit to any punishment Government may think fit to impose upon him. Provided a careful watch is kept that this Article is strictly abided by, however much the inclination at any future period may return to Kooer's mind to resume his former mode of life, he will in all probability be deterred from following it by finding himself deprived of the chief means by which he, in former times, carried it on with considerable though precarious success.

13. The agreement concludes by Kooer consenting to abide by the whole of the Articles above observed upon, in case of default of which he will give an answer to the Government, with the expense of the daily Mohsuls which may be sent upon him, and finally to submit to any punishment which any infraction may cause to fall upon him. He also agrees to obey any orders he may receive from the Government not specified in the security bond, and gives two Bheel Wussawas as his Fuel Zamin securities, and two others as his Arr Zamin, or counter securities. His own signature, and the marks of the four other persons concerned, are annexed to the deed in question.

14. It is now necessary to remark upon the nature of the security afforded for the due performance of the above engagement; in which, I regret to say, Ryesingjee is not at present concerned. I have not relaxed in my efforts to induce that person, by all the expedients in my power, to repair to my camp, but hitherto without success. Being fully convinced, from the information I have obtained, that he is determined not to come in until a settlement has been concluded with his son-in-law, or until he has received his dismissal, and Kooer becoming every day more impatient to return to his home, I was from necessity obliged to accept what other security he was able to afford from other quarters, independent of his father-in-law.

15. The two persons who have become Fuel Zamin security are Mylo Wussawa, of the village of Roomalpoora in the Wurreetee Purguna, and Katreeo Wussawa, of the village of Sumearee in the Sakhbara Purguna; and those who have become Arr Zamin, or counter security, are Cano Fuqueero Wussawa, of the village of Wuradeevow in the Broach Purguna, and Moongla Wussawa, of the village of Devroopeea in the Sakhbara district.

16. Of these four persons, I place most reliance in the first and third. The first is not only a Bheel of good character, residing in one of the lower Purgunas of Rajpeepla, and as such always likely to be at hand ready to give an answer for Kooer if required, but also stands in the same relation to this Chief as Ryesingjee does, having married his daughter to Kooer about two years since. He was moreover a follower of Narsing when the latter was fighting for his rights, and received a severe wound in one of the frequent skirmishes which took place between the troops of Narsing and those of the Gaekwar Government. I am not at all acquainted with the character of the third person, but am disposed to place some confidence in him from the circumstance of his residing under British jurisdiction, and because he is connected with Mylo, the other security above mentioned. The two remaining persons are not worthy of much confidence being placed in them, for, residing in the Sakhbara district, in the event of Kooer breaking through his engagements they would in all probability join him, and thus evade the penalty which his misconduct would occasion; *still*, however, they may be considered to add a little to the validity of the whole arrangement, and as such their having become parties to it will not be altogether without its advantage. Katreeo Wussawa styles himself the uncle of Kooer, and Moongla a *Petrui*, or kinsman.

17. It would, however, be altogether useless to speculate upon the validity of an engagement entered into with a person of so notorious and faithless a character as Kooer, even upon the best security that could be obtained; and I must confess that I am more sanguine that a reformation will take place in his character from collateral measures which are in progress (which will

emove from him the power of doing further harm) than in any confidence that can reasonably be entertained that he will abide by his engagements merely from conscientious motives.

18. The first of the measures above alluded to is the dismissal of the Seebundy which were in his employ when he first repaired to my camp. These, upon taking their muster, were found to amount to forty-one, chiefly Sindians and Arabs, the whole of whom, I am happy to say, have been, after a little difficulty, dismissed by Kooer, who has consequently returned to his home unattended by any other persons but his own Bheel followers. This desirable end has been obtained by holding out to some of the above number prospects of being entertained in the service of this Government, and by advancing to Kooer the trifling sum of Rs. 200 to enable him to pay off the arrears of pay due to some of these men. I did not find much difficulty in persuading the Sindian Jumadar, alluded to in the 7th para. of my letter to your address dated the 9th ultimo, to change the service of Kooer for that of this Government, in which he himself and twenty-five of his men have accordingly been enlisted.

19. The second measure alluded to, is having recommended this Government to give Kooer a small monthly stipend, upon conditions of either himself or his brother, by name Mylo, a young man of about twenty-one years old, living with twelve of his Bheel followers at Nandod, and performing whatever services may be required of him. He has agreed to this arrangement, and has received a Nemnook granting him Rs. 125 per mensem (which includes the pay of his twelve followers) upon the above condition, and also agreeing to entertain three horses, he possesses, in the Raja's service. Kooer himself left this on the 2nd instant with the intention of returning home, and of sending the young man above alluded to, to Nandod. His uncle Katreeo Wussawa will remain at Nandod as a kind of security that he will do so. I trust my having ventured to make this modification in the arrangement I before proposed will be approved of, for although no one is more deeply convinced than myself of the necessity of this State pursuing the strictest and most economical scale of expenditure, yet this small monthly stipend, even paid as it will be for hardly more than nominal service, will tend more to reclaim Kooer than any other measure that can be adopted, and teach him in some degree to appreciate the blessings of peace and good government.

20. As it is the present intention of Kooer occasionally to relieve his brother and to take up his abode at Nandod—an intention well worthy of encouragement—he has received from the Raja a Purwana containing the amudruft Bhandaree of Abdoolah Jumadar, to remain in force only so long as he conducts himself properly, and upon which, at Kooer's request, I have affixed my signature.

21. Another measure alluded to in the 17th paragraph of my letter is the sending back with Kooer a Thana consisting of forty horse and eighty foot, to be for the present stationed in the Sakhbara district. The Chief did not appear to relish its adoption, and endeavoured to obtain a delay of a few days upon several pretences, but in particular that he might be able to prepare for its reception by previously commencing re-inhabiting his district. As, however, the present opportunity for re-establishing the Raja's authority in that quarter was too favourable easily to be relinquished, I did not think it proper to listen to his proposal, observing to him that the Thana would be an assistance to him in the object he had in view, by holding out protection to all those peaceably disposed, and by inducing those who had left his and the adjacent districts to return to their homes. He finally gave up the point, and the above Thana has proceeded to its destination. It has been entrusted to an old, experienced Thanadar, who was formerly much employed in the mountainous tracts of Rajpeepla, and is personally known to most of the Bheel Chiefs who inhabit them. He has received the necessary instructions to promote as much as possible the great object of re-peopling the extensive tract of country placed under his charge; to act vigorously, but at the same time equitably, and in as conciliatory a manner as possible, towards its savage inhabitants; to pay immediate attention to all complaints made either on the part of the British or Gaekwar Government; and above all diligently and carefully to keep a watch over the actions of Kooer Wussawa, and to report any act he may commit contrary to the engagement he has now concluded.

22. With reference to the request alluded to in the 2nd para. of my letter as having been made by Kooer in his petition, although it would not perhaps be advisable to extend such an act of grace to him until the Raja's authority has been firmly re-established, and the merits of the arrangements which have been entered into shall have been tried by a short experience of the manner in which he may hereafter conduct himself, yet doing so eventually would, without doubt, tend something towards his reformation. The captives alluded to were, I believe, taken prisoners by the force under the command of Captain Rigby, and their release, which is prayed for, will perhaps materially depend upon the circumstances under which they were originally captured, with which I am not acquainted.

23. I have, at the request of Kooer, written a letter to the Political Agent in Khandesh, informing him of an agreement having been concluded with this Chief, and requesting him to have the kindness to issue the necessary instructions that he be no longer considered in the light of a disturber of the public peace. I have the honour to annex copy of this letter, which I have given to Kooer himself, enclosed under a flying seal, for the information of Captain Rigby.

24. I have further addressed a letter, copy of which I also enclose, to Ameen Jumadar, the Gaekwar Sirsoobah of the Surat Attaveesy, informing him of the same event, and requesting him to issue the necessary directions to the Thanadars under his authority stationed at Soonghur, Nansur, and other places, in future to refrain from offering further molestation either to Kooer or his followers. As, however, the late conduct of the above officer renders it probable he will pay no further attention to my request than will suit his own interests, it would appear very desirable that an order to the above effect should be issued to him by the Gaekwar Government, whose territories will now be relieved from the annual attacks they have been for many years subjected to from Kooer and his dependants.

25. Such is the nature of the arrangement concluded, and although perhaps more of hope than certainty will be considered to be attached to it, yet I have done my utmost to make the best of the materials at my disposal. Kooer Wussawa took leave of me on the 1st instant, on which occasion I took the opportunity of reminding him that as long as he continued to act in conformity with the deed he had subscribed to, he need not be under any apprehension of molestation from any quarter; at the same time warning him of inevitable punishment awaiting him in case he did not do so. He replied in suitable terms, and I at least hope his professions, if not from choice are from necessity sincere. Kooer is something above the common order of his caste, in proof of which may be stated his ability to write a tolerable hand, an attainment which only one other Bheel besides himself, that I have as yet met with, has acquired. He has not yet given me a memorandum of his claims, which therefore still remain to be investigated and reported upon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Camp Nundod, 4th February 1822.

Translation of a Representation from Kooer Wussawa, of the Purguna of Sakhbara, to John Pollard Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant Resident at Baroda, dated the 26th January 1822.

1. The Government shall be pleased to forgive all the turbulent acts which I formerly committed.

2. I shall now conduct myself peaceably and equitably, for which purpose I do hereby agree, for my own welfare, to give security for good behaviour, and securities for Arr Zamin, in conformity with the drafts of bonds of securities prepared by Government, and I shall not excite nor perpetrate any turbulent act.

3. I shall henceforward dismiss the Seebundies now in my employ, for I have no further need for their services.

4. After a proper inquiry shall have been instituted respecting my rights, whatever the Government shall be pleased to allow me I shall be content with he same.

5. It rests with Government to settle the disputes which have arisen between Chamar Wussawa and myself.

6. I have, of my free will, agreed to act peaceably and render personal and sincere services to Government, agreeably to its orders, without any deviation.

7. The land revenue (Jumabundee) of the Purguna has been constantly given up to me by Government. The Veera, &c. collections belong to Government, together with fines and penalties, and the customs, &c. at Sakhbara.

8. While we were residing in the village of Parrey in the Sakhbara district, Wussawa Chamar brought a Government detachment from Dhooliagur and took the village, when seven men were seized and carried off by the English gentlemen to Dhooliagur. I request that an order may be given for their liberation; it is nearly twenty months since they were taken prisoners.

In attending to my foregoing representations, the Government will have the goodness to settle my affairs properly. I am ready and willing to serve Government. Dated 2nd Maha Sood 1878 (26th January 1822).

(Signed) Wussawa Kooer Omud.

Translation of a Fuel Zamin Bond entered into by Kooer Wussawa, of the Sakhbara Purguna, with Maharana Verisal, Raja of Rajpeepla, on the part of himself and all the Villages of the above Purguna subject to his authority, &c., his brethren, all those who reside within the limits of his Purguna Dharola, (or those who bear any kind of arms), Ryuts, and all who reside in the district of Sakhbara, of his own free will, dated the 9th of Maha Sood, Sumvut 1878, *corresponding with the* 31*st January* 1822 A. D.

I. I myself, my brethren, and all who reside in the villages of (my) Purguna will continue to reside in them, and remain in obedience to the orders of the Sirkar, the same as Ryuts.

II. An exemption was anciently made from paying revenue from my Purguna Sakhbara, but the ancient Veera (or taxes), Dund Furozee (or fines levied from criminals), &c. &c., and other levies, small or great, formerly paid to the Sirkar, I will now pay. The customs of the Purguna of Sakhbara belong to the Sirkar, and will be collected by its Thanadar.

III. I will always obey the Thanas which are now placed by the Sirkar, and if any other (Thanas) may in future remain (or be sent), I will always pay obedience to the orders they may give me.

IV. If I have become possessed of any village or land by force unjustly, I will restore it by the order of the Sirkar; in future I will not take possession of any village or land by force, but if any one is willing to give (land) to me, having informed the Sirkar (that such is the case) and having obtained its order, I will take it.

V. Whatever I justly owe, or whatever is justly owed to me, or whatever just right I may possess, whatever boundary dispute may arise relating to me, whatever claim I may have in the territories of the Honorable Company, in those of the Gaekwar Government, in those of the Rajpeepla Government, or in any other districts, wherever they may be, I will make the same known to the Sirkar, and will agree to whatever settlement it may make, and take (accordingly). I will not distress the Patel or Ryuts of any village, nor take more than may be fixed by the Sirkar, nor occasion any additional expense (to any village) beyond that fixed by the Sirkar.

VI. If from this time any robbery shall be made in any village, or any injury be offered to Ryuts, merchants, or travellers, and it is proved I am concerned or in fault, I will give a satisfactory answer to the Sirkar.

VII. I will seize any refractory persons, robbers, Bharwuteeas who may go out with a gang with the intention of committing depredations, plundering on the highway, or to commit Jhansa, who may enter any place situated within my boundaries; if they are too strong for me, I will without delay give the necessary information to the Sirkar, and having obtained the assistance of the Sirkar, will seize them. I will not join any robbers or Bharwuteeas, neither will I give them a hookah or water, nor allow any one to do so. I will not give them a resting place or food, nor allow any one else to do so.

VIII. If any new persons, either a relation or a Purdeesee (or a person belonging to any place situated out of his own territory), may come to reside in my village, having taken security from him I will allow him to take up his residence. If any fault shall be proved against him, I will produce him before the Sirkar. If it is proved that I secretly allow any person to remain, I will give an answer to the Sirkar.

IX. I will not entertain in my service any Purdeesee (foreign) Seebundy, either horse or foot. If it shall be discovered that I do so, I will give an answer, and will agree to whatever punishment the Sirkar may impose upon me.

In conformity with the above written nine Articles which I have given, I will continue to act. If in any respect a difference occurs, I will give an answer, together with the expense of Roz Mohsullee, and whatever punishment it may please the Sirkar to inflict I will consent to. Besides the above I will act in conformity to whatever orders may be issued by the Sirkar, for which Mylo Wussawa, of the village of Roomalpooroo, and Katreeo Wussawa, of the village of Sumkharee, are my perpetual Fuel Zamin security; they will

observe this themselves, and make me do so. Kano Fuqueero Wussawa, of the village of Wurendeeya in the Broach Purguna, and Manglo Wussawa, of the village of Duroopulie in the Sakhbara Purguna, are Arr Zamin (or counter security).

Declaration made by the persons who have become Counter Security.

We, of our own free will, become Arr Zamin, that in conformity with what is written above, we will give an answer, or cause one to be given, year by year, always, as long as the authority of the Honorable Company, that of the Gaekwar Sirkar, that of the Raj Sirkar, &c. &c. shall continue to exist. Dated the 9th of Maha Sood, Sumvut 1878, corresponding with the 31st January 1822 A. D.

(Signed) Wussawa Kooer Omud, Λ his mark.
„ Wussawa Mylo Poonja, Λ his mark.
„ Wussawa Katreeo Hudna, Λ his mark.
„ Wussawa Kano Fuqueero, Λ his mark.
„ Wussawa Manglo Dewaleeo, Λ his mark.

Memo.—This bond was confirmed by the Government of Bombay on the 7th March 1822.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Assistant to the Resident at Baroda,

To Captain Briggs, Political Agent, &c. &c. in Khandesh.

Dated 1st February 1822.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have succeeded in concluding a settlement with Kooer Wussawa, upon nearly the same terms as proposed in the enclosure of my letter to your address dated the 13th ultimo, and to acquaint you that that person is about to return to his home.

2. I shall hereafter have the honour to transmit for your information the particulars of this arrangement, and in the mean time have to request you will have the kindness to issue the necessary instructions that this Chief shall not any longer be considered as a disturber of the public peace, as he is still very apprehensive of being attacked by the force under the command of Captain Rigby, and of receiving molestation from Chamar Wussawa and his followers.

3. I have assured him that he need not entertain any fear of the kind as long as he continues to abide by the terms of the engagement he has lately entered into; but at his request, and to restore confidence to his mind, have given him this letter to your address, which I have enclosed under a flying seal, for the information of Captain Rigby.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 1st February 1822.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated the 2nd March 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th of last month, forwarding the copy of one from Mr. Willoughby, of the 4th idem, respecting the agreements he has concluded with Kooer Wussawa.

2. The Governor in Council is under an apprehension that the present agreement may be at variance with the line adopted by the Political Agent in Khandesh, and wishes some previous consultation had taken place with that gentleman on the subject; abstractedly considered the arrangement is a good one, and does much credit to Mr. Willoughby's abilities.

3. The Political Agent in Khandesh will be instructed to communicate direct with you, or Mr. Willoughby, on all subjects connected with the Principality of Rajpeepla which may require despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1822.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To W. CHAPLIN, Esq., Commissioner in the Deccan.

Dated the 2nd March 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a despatch from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 9th of last month, and of my reply of this date.

2. With the view of facilitating the termination of the discussions regarding Rajpeepla, the Political Agent in Khandesh should be authorised to communicate direct with the Resident at Baroda, or his First Assistant now in Ra peepla, on all subjects connected with that Principality which may require despatch. I have the honour to convey the directions of the Honorable the Governor in Council that you will issue the necessary instructions to Captain Briggs accordingly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1822.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 19th February 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in reply to my despatch of the 21st preceding, forwarding Mr. Willoughby's report respecting Kooer Wussawa's arrival in Camp, and the agreement he roposed to effect with that Chieftain.

2. Your letter informs me that these conditions are, abstractedly considered, thought well adapted by the Honorable the Governor in Council for securing the quiet of the country, but that apprehension is entertained of their clashing with the terms of engagement which the Political Agent in Khandesh may have entered into with Jeewa Wussawa ; Mr. Willoughby's letter to me, in reply to one addressed to him on receipt of your despatch now acknowledged, will I trust satisfy the Honorable the Governor in Council, that from the cautious mode in which the engagement is drawn out, the anticipated embarrassment is not likely to arise. It appears but proper that the Political Agent should communicate the nature of his settlement with the Bheel Chiefs on the border of the Rajpeepla and Gaekwar territories direct to this Residency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Presidency, 19th February 1822.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant Resident,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 13th February 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Warden, dated the 31st ultimo, upon the subject of my proceedings with the Bheel Chieftain Kooer Wussawa, and requesting my attention to the instructions it contains.

2. Having already concluded a settlement with Kooer as reported to you in my letter dated the 4th instant, and that person having returned to his home, I am unfortunately unable to give effect to the wishes of Government that such should have been delayed until the receipt of a communication from the Political Agent in Khandesh.

3. I cannot, however, but hope that no inconvenience will, in the present instance, be occasioned by the termination of the arrangement, as I do not perceive any stipulation it embraces that can possibly affect any prior engagement that may have been entered into with the family of Jeewa Wussawa. It

was with this view that I did not press Kooer to deliver to me a statement of his claims before he took his leave, knowing that this would have imposed upon me the necessity of making an early inquiry into their merits, which perhaps might have led me to have offered an opinion in his favour upon some of these claims, which might eventually have been found to have belonged to Jeewa's family or those of other Bheel Chiefs.

4. My letter to your address dated the 14th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter I had written to Captain Briggs, will show that I had anticipated the wishes of the Honorable the Governor in Council, in communicating with that officer not only upon the subject of Kooer's settlement, but also upon that of the Bheels generally in Rajpeepla. I have not, however, as yet received any reply to that communication.

5. Had I delayed terminating the settlement with Kooer longer than I did, I much fear he would have returned, as he came, a plunderer and a disturber of the public peace. As it was, it required the greatest exertion on my part to satisfy his mind, during the period which intervened between his arrival in my camp and the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, authorising me to endeavour to induce him to accede to the terms proposed in my letter of the 9th preceding; for it was with the greatest difficulty and persuasion that I could make him comprehend the necessity of my awaiting instructions prior to concluding an agreement with him.

6. I confidently trust, therefore, that Government, under this explanation, will be pleased to consider that I did not act injudiciously in entering upon the negotiation with as little delay as possible after receiving your instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 13th February 1822.

From F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 7th March 1822.

Sir,—By a despatch received from the Commissioner in the Deccan, of the 26th of last month, it appears that the settlement effected by Mr. Willoughby with Kooer Wussawa, is not at all at variance with the measures pursued by the Agent in Khandesh.

2. The Governor in Council has derived much satisfaction in perceiving that Mr. Willoughby's arrangements, so beneficial in themselves, are in perfect consistency with those previously adopted by the Agent in that Province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. Warden, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1822.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 10*th March* 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 16th ultimo, reporting the satisfactory intelligence of Kooer Wussawa having, without delay, complied with that part of the settlement lately concluded with him, relating to his brother residing at Nandod for the performance of personal service to the Raja.

2. The anticipations formed by my Assistant upon this event, and upon that of the establishment of the Raja's Thana at Sakhbara, appear well founded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 10*th March* 1822.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant Resident,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 16*th February* 1822.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in reporting, for your information, the arrival of Mylo Wussawa, the brother of Kooer Wussawa, at Nandod, on the 13th instant, for the purpose of residing here, under the arrangement reported in the 19th paragraph* of my letter dated the 4th instant.

2. I take this opportunity of reporting the arrival of the Thana, sent with Kooer to the district of Sakhbara, at its destination; that its presence has already laid the foundation of the re-peopling not only of that, but of its adjacent districts; and that from the early performance by Kooer of that part of the settlement lately concluded with him, relating to his brother being sent for the purpose of residing at Nandod and performing personal service to the Raja, a sanguine hope may be entertained that it is the present intention of this Chieftain to lead in future a quiet and peaceable life.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

Camp Purtaubnuggur, 16*th February* 1822.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copy of Mr. Willoughby's report upon the Bheel population, with copy of my instructions thereon, which are

* Vide page 712 of this Selection.

necessarily very imperfect. I am most anxious to be furnished with any account which may be in the possession of Government respecting the settlement of the Khandesh Bheels, which would be some guide to Mr. Willoughby in his future arrangement with that class of people. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 17th March 1822.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Assistant Resident,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 8th February 1822.

Sir,—With reference to the 26th* and three following paragraphs of your letter to my address dated the 28th of October last, I have now the honour to submit a few observations, resulting from the inquiries I was therein directed to institute, upon the important subject of the past and future management of the Bheel population of Rajpeepla.

2. It is not my intention, in my present letter, to enter into any discussion upon the origin and history of this singular but barbarous race of people, as such would require more time and leisure than are at present at my disposal; but I intend, as much as possible, to confine my remarks chiefly to the two points laid down in your instructions, viz. 1*st*, to report upon the ancient mode by which, during the days of the prosperity of this State, the Bheels were kept in order; and 2*nd*, the mode which appears at the present time best calculated to ensure the same desirable end, and, by keeping the Bheels under proper restraint, to ensure not only the peace of the districts which they inhabit, but also that of the country generally.

3. In taking into consideration the first point, it was necessary to go as far back as the reign of Ryesingjee, who succeeded at a very early age to the sovereignty of Rajpeepla in Sumvut 1820 (or A. D. 1763), and reigned twenty-two years, or until Sumvut 1842 (or A. D. 1785). During this Raja's reign, but more particularly towards the latter end of it, Rajpeepla was in a very flourishing and prosperous condition; its finances were unencumbered; its inhabitants were equitably ruled; and the numerous classes of Bheels, composing at that time a very considerable proportion of its population, were kept under proper control and subjection. Soon after the death of Ryesingjee, and during the reign of his successor Ajebsing, this happy order of things was changed; the cause of which chiefly originated in the rebellion of Omed, the father of the present Kooer Wussawa. This powerful Bheel Chief, by the aid of a large body of Arab and Scindian mercenaries which he enlisted in his service, possessed himself of several

* Vide pages 701 and 702 of this Selection.

of the Hill Purgunas, and greatly harassed and disturbed the peace of the whole country by his frequent plundering incursions. Although this Wussawa was eventually put to death by emissaries secretly employed for the purpose, yet his example, combined with the weak and imbecile rule of Ramsing, the circumstance of Narsing becoming a Bharwuteea, and other events of too recent occurrence now to require to be enumerated, have engendered in the minds of the Bheels generally such habits of plunder, and disregard to all just rule and authority, as to render it only a work of time and patience, under the most wise and judicious system, to effect their reformation.

4. The mode by which the Bheels were curbed and kept in order by Ryesingjee, was by stationing a chain of Thanas throughout the districts they resided in, of sufficient strength to enforce prompt and ready obedience to his orders, to punish any infraction of them, as well as to maintain their general peace and tranquillity. The whole force maintained for this purpose occasionally varied in number, but its general strength is said to have been about 50 horse and 230 foot.

5. The principal station, as being the most important, was Sakhbara, the seat of the authority of the family of Kooer Wussawa, where a Thana consisting of 50 horse and 100 foot was generally stationed.

6. The importance of this station consisted principally in Sakhbara being the place at which customs were levied by the Raja from goods which were transported to and from different places by a road which, as being the shortest and most commodious, was at that time generally frequented by merchants, who carried on their commercial dealings between Guzerat, Khandesh, and the Deccan. These customs, in the time of Ryesingjee, yielded this State an annual profit of from 40 to 50,000 Rupees, which, however, it has ceased to derive ever since the rebellion above alluded to, at which time the road became unfrequented, from the insecurity of property which arose incident to the disturbances which followed it. These having continued to exist either in a greater or less degree ever since the above period, or for thirty-five years, the road has consequently never been re-opened. No attempt was made by the Gaekwar authorities to effect this desirable object, a circumstance chiefly owing to the Hill Bheels refusing to acknowledge them as their rulers, which would have rendered all their efforts to make the road safe abortive, but also from a less disinterested motive, viz. that the shutting up of this road has been a very considerable source of emolument to the Gaekwar Government, by the great increase it has occasioned in its own customs levied at Soanghur.

7. The re-opening this communication has therefore been reserved to form one of the many advantages likely to attend the restoration of the legitimate rights of the son of Narsing. The benefits likely to arise from such a measure are not easily estimated, whether in reference to those it will confer upon this

State individually, or upon the commercial part of the population of Guzerat, Khandesh, and the Deccan generally. Provided it can be rendered secure and safe, the facility of commercial intercourse between the above and many other places will be greatly increased, and, as a more remote advantage, may be mentioned the opening of a shorter and more convenient route for the movements of troops. It will, however, be some time before such can be effected, a tract of upwards of 25 koss through which it runs being at the present moment entirely waste and covered with the thickest jungles. Measures are, however, now in progress for clearing these away, and, as I have already reported, a Thana has been sent to Sakhbara for the purpose of rendering the road secure when made. I shall take as early an opportunity of travelling through this country as may be practicable, which will enable me to report more fully and satisfactorily upon its nature and the difficulties it presents to those who may hereafter frequent it; and in the mean time have to apologise for this digression from the principal subject of my letter, to which, however, it may be considered in some degree to relate.

8. The remainder of the force, alluded to in the 4th para. of my letter as having been maintained by Ryesingjee for the purpose of keeping his Bheel subjects under restraint, was distributed by him in the other Hill Purgunas, in small Thanas of from ten to thirty men each, but so situated as to be able to keep up a communication, and to aid each other, if necessary, in preserving the general tranquillity of the whole.

9. Another circumstance, which undoubtedly greatly tended to keep the Bheels in order, was the Raja building a fort at Rajpeepla (properly so called), which is situated in the centre of several of the hill districts. This place he also made his capital and the seat of his authority, not from choice but from necessity, being always under the apprehension of attacks from foreign enemies, but more particularly from the Gaekwar Government. The fort is of brick, built in a small plain, surrounded on every side by high hills, the possession of which, with artillery, would render it soon untenable. The approach to it, however, for the distance of about two or three koss, not only presents very great natural obstacles in the number and steepness of the ascents and descents through which it runs, but was formerly defended by a gate known by the name of the *Lal Durwaja* built in a strong position, being on one side flanked by a high hill also fortified, and on the other by the rocky though rather shallow river Kurjun, the approach to which was moreover defended by other fortifications, if such they can be termed, consisting of breastworks and bastions erected upon commanding positions. The fort itself, as well as its secondary defences, are now in a very ruined and dilapidated condition, having undergone no repairs for the last eight or ten years. Their ruins, however, still remain, the memorials of the policy and wisdom of Ryesingjee their founder.

10. All apprehension of foreign danger having, by the recent arrangements, been removed from the Raja's mind, Rajpeepla will now no longer continue the capital of the country except in name. It is proverbially unhealthy, and the more commodious and healthy town of Nandod will henceforward constitute the fixed residence of the Raja. This change can only be regretted in one point of view, viz. that the keeping the Bheels in order must have been greatly facilitated by the Raja being, as it were, obliged to reside amongst them, and the check which must have existed against the misconduct from the large force which, independent of the Thanas I have enumerated, the Raja in those troubled times was obliged to retain near his person, will in consequence be removed.

11. In former times no other measures were resorted to except force, to ensure subjection and obedience to the orders of the Raja from his Bheel subjects. It never has hitherto been the custom to take general perpetual security for their good behaviour, although, when any individual Bheel was apprehended on account of the committal of any crime, not sufficiently heinous as to render it expedient that he should forfeit his life, before he was dismissed from custody he was obliged, in addition to taking an oath upon the Raja's Gadee that he would behave peaceably in future, to furnish security that he would do so. The number of the securities taken varied in proportion to the nature of the offence committed and the character of the Bheel who had to furnish them. The securities furnished were Bheels, generally relations of the criminal, no other caste having yet ventured to become security for the Rajpeepla Bheels, who reverence the sacred character of a Bhatt or Bramin as little as that of any other person.

12. Before I proceed to enter upon the second subject of my letter, it will be useful to enumerate a few of the punishments inflicted upon Bheels by the Rajas of this district in ancient times, as well as the principal rights and privileges anciently granted to this race of people; both of these topics bearing reference to the general subject of my letter.

13. The punishments inflicted by the Raja upon offending Bheels were various, and for the most part cruel and summary. In case of a whole village being in fault, it was generally attacked and burnt to the ground, the whole of its wretched inmates being without discrimination of sex or age put to the sword. The punishments inflicted upon those seized who had committed treason against the Government, murder, or any very heinous crime, was generally death, although sometimes commuted to fines and imprisonment. The modes in which death was inflicted were various and sanguinary, such as by impalement, burning in a slow fire, blowing the offender from the mouth of a gun, and beheading with a sword, in which case the body was generally exposed upon a tree. The punishment of depriving

criminals of a limb (generally the offending member) was also often inflicted. For minor offences, fines, imprisonment, corporal punishment, and other lighter punishments were had recourse to. It is not to be supposed that the Government was ever very ceremonious in the selection of the proper objects for public example, but that wherever the criminal was possessed of wealth, with the exception of state crimes, he could generally succeed in purchasing his pardon. In case of suspicion, trial by ordeal was frequently had recourse to, the terrors of which very commonly had the effect of causing those who were to be subjected to it to confess themselves guilty, in preference to undergoing it.

14. The ancient rights of the Bheels are few in number, and simple in their nature. In several instances Purgunas, the residence of any powerful Bheel Chief, have been exempted from the payment of any regular revenue to the Government, with a reservation, however, of the power of levying a small tax upon each *Chupra* or Bheel hut, and of amercing any of its inhabitants who may have committed any offence. Of this description I have already reported the district of Sakhbara to be, which was formerly ceded upon the above conditions to the family of the present Kooer Wussawa, besides which no less than four other districts have been ceded upon similar conditions to different Bheel Wussawas, viz. the district of Coolywara, or Gungather, given to the family of the late Jeewa Wussawa; that of Gharuswala, given to a family of which Kuleea Vulvee is the present representative; that of Ratee, given to the family of the present Dermo Wussawa, who is now residing in the Gungather district, his own being entirely waste; and lastly, that of Wudgaum, belonging to Lalljee Wussawa, who is now residing in the Nansur Purguna, his own being also waste. The whole of these districts are situated upon the borders of Khandesh, the southern boundary of Rajpeepla; and it must be observed, that in addition to the conditions abovementioned upon which they are held, their possessors owe entire obedience, and any service which they may be called upon to perform by the superior State. In other instances, villages have been granted to Wussawas, or heads of Bheel villages, upon nearly the same terms as I have described above; amongst this class of Bheels is Ryesingjee, the father-in-law of Kooer, for it must be observed, that although this Chief at the present moment is the wealthiest, if not the most powerful of all the Bheels residing in this country, yet he owes his aggrandizement more to his own personal exertions than to birth, as he is considered much below in hereditary rank to many who are now involved in the extreme of poverty and wretchedness. A general and universal right enjoyed by every Wussawa of every rank, whether high or low, is known by the name of *Vultur*, which consists in an exemption from paying revenue upon whatever quantity of land he himself and those who reside in his house may cultivate. This privilege, however,

entails upon its possessor the duty of providing with a subsistence any person who may be sent by the Government to his village, either for the purposes of collection or any other cause whatever. In villages inhabited by Koonbees, this is an expense which falls upon the villages generally, but in the case of Bheel villages, from the above cause it falls upon the Wussawa alone. There is no exception whatever to this rule, Vultur being equally the hereditary right of the Bheel who resides in the lower, or the one who resides in the hill districts of Rajpeepla. Another general right, which long usage and custom has given to every Wussawa, is that of *Koontee*, or a small tax levied by them upon merchants who may halt for the night in their villages. This is willingly paid by the merchant as the price of protection both from personal injury or loss, the Wussawa under whose care he entrusts himself and property being understood to be responsible for both. These are all the rights, at least the undisputed rights, of the Bheels of Rajpeepla, that have as yet come to my knowledge. Kooer Wussawa, however, and others, assert their pretensions to different rights from the territories of the late Peshwa, as well as those belonging to the Gaekwar Government. From all the information, however, now in my possession, I am disposed to believe that these, upon investigation, will be found untenable, either from their having been recently established or from their having originally belonged to the Raja, under whose authority they live. A more minute enquiry will, however, hereafter decide the question.

15. Such are the imperfect details that, with the utmost diligence, I have been enabled to obtain, relative to the first point under discussion. The lapse of nearly thirty-five years which has occurred since the time of Ryesingjee, has rendered it no very easy task to procure information that can implicitly be relied upon as correct. This mode of managing his Bheel subjects, imperfect as it must be confessed to have been, is the one by which, even in the present day, they must be in a great measure ruled. The natural faithlessness of the Bheel character will not warrant, at least for the present, any hope being entertained that they will abide by any engagements it may be thought expedient to require them to enter into, unless a sufficient force is at hand ready to punish any infraction of them ; as it is the dread of punishment alone which will ensure these engagements being duly observed.

16. In considering the second subject of my letter, it is necessary to divide into two separate divisions the Bheels residing in Rajpeepla, viz. first, those who reside in its lower districts, and second, those who inhabit its mountainous districts. This division is rendered necessary from the different situation and condition of each, rendering a somewhat different mode in the treatment and management of each necessary.

17. Those included under the first division principally dwell in the three

districts of Gora, Gorreswer, and Khunthal, which are inhabited by them alone: the Purgunas of Ruttunpoor and Jubboogaum are also in a great measure peopled by them, and the remaining five lower districts partially so. I have already, in my letter to your address dated the 19th ultimo, given a brief account of this class, which precludes the necessity of my now making any further remarks upon them, except that, compared with the second class, they are peaceably disposed, pay their just proportion of revenue to the Government, and, in short, in their general character correspond in some degree to that of the submissive and obedient Ryut.

18. The treatment of this class appears to be obvious, viz., as long as they conduct themselves properly, and strictly observe any engagements which may be entered into with them, that all their hereditary rights and privileges shall be respected and no oppression exercised towards them, or any undue exactions levied from them; but should they, on the other hand, (and which may occasionally be expected) pursue a different line of conduct, and either fail in their engagements or disturb the public peace, that they should be visited with a punishment proportionate to the cause which may render such necessary. The Thanas which are stationed in the districts abovementioned will be of sufficient strength to prevent any common internal disturbances occurring within them, and, as a measure which promises to tend to the same end, I would suggest that of taking without delay Sanklee Zamin (literally chain security) from the inhabitants of these districts. By this arrangement each village is required to furnish as security for its good conduct the villages situated on its right and left, and so on throughout the whole Purguna, altogether forming the completest and strongest kind of security which can be obtained. Its appellation is metaphorically derived from its similitude to a chain. In such an arrangement also, the principal Bheel Wussawa in each Purguna would become security for the good behaviour of every village in the district in which he resides, and would be required to give as his securities persons who do not reside in the same district as he himself does. Although the demanding this security will constitute an innovation of established custom, yet I am not apprehensive that it will be received with jealously or suspicion by them, provided the objects in view are carefully and properly explained. The bond to be subscribed to by them would, perhaps, in substance be the same as that I have had the honour to forward as having been executed* by Kooer Wussawa, making the alterations necessary from the difference which exists in their situation and that of the latter. I shall, however, await your instructions, prior to adopting any steps towards accomplishing the object in view.

19. The management of the second division into which the Bheels have been divided will not, from local causes, combined with the more unsettled

* Vide pages 715 to 717 of this Selection.

habits of those who compose it, be so easy as that of the first class. Although it is impossible that the present condition of this Government will admit of its keeping up so large a military force as was maintained by Ryesingjee, yet, nevertheless, it must chiefly rely upon the strength and vigilance of its Thanas to maintain the general tranquillity of the mountainous districts belonging to it. It will, therefore, be necessary that a larger force should for the present be kept up than will permanently be required, not only with a view of recovering the authority over these districts which has in a great degree been usurped by the Bheel Chiefs, but also with that of running no risk of again losing it after it has been once regained. This will undoubtedly occasion an expense to the Government it cannot well afford, and without any immediate return; but it will be eventually fully recompensed by the increase which is likely to take place in its resources from the re-inhabiting, and restoration of good authority in these now deserted tracts. The principal stations at which it would appear to be the most advantageous to place Thanas, are Sakhbara, Rhocha, and the Fort of Rajpeepla. I have already alluded to the importance of the first of these places, and reported that a strong Thana has been sent there with Kooer Wussawa. Independently of keeping an eye over the actions of that Chief, it will have to preserve the peace of the district in which he resides, as well as that of the Purgunas of Nowagaum, Gajun, Gota, Thowah, Natrug, Wurcoonta, Koomdebka, Ghoonevalee, Gungadhur, Rotee, and Wudgaum. The tranquillity of all of these districts is of primary importance, as it will affect that of the province of Khandesh to which they adjoin. The strength of the Thana sent will, I trust, prove sufficient for the object in view, for although an addition to it would be desirable, yet the ability of this State to furnish it must not be disregarded. The second station is the district in which Ryesingjee Wussawa resides, who will for the present be required to be kept under some restraint. This Chief has not yet repaired to my camp, and after a short delay to see whether the departure of Kooer will induce him to do so, I must have recourse to the expedient of sending Mohsuls upon him, as any longer forbearance would not be advisable, from the prejudicial effects his example is likely to have upon the minds of others. The strength of this Thana need not exceed twenty or twenty-five men, as it could easily be supported in case of necessity by the Thana which will be stationed in the adjacent districts of Ruttunpoor and Jubboogaum. I have in the 9th para. of my letter described the advantages of the last station recommended, and shall only therefore in addition remark, that to it will be entrusted the protection of the Fort, as well as that of the Morjuree, Chopree, and Phoolswaree districts, which are situated in its vicinity; its control also extending to the Doomkul Purguna. This arrangement will, I believe, embrace the whole of the sixteen hill districts belonging to the Raja, and on it alone must their tranquillity for the present mainly depend.

20. Many causes suggest themselves why it would not be advisable at the present moment to demand security from the Bheels who compose the second division, the chief of which are the three following:—1*st*. The inutility of such a measure. This arises from the impossibility of obtaining any security that could be depended upon, no person of any respectability being willing to become responsible for the behaviour of persons so notoriously faithless as the Hill Bheels are known to be. It would be impracticable now to obtain the security of any person residing out of the hill districts, and such it will continue to be until the Raja's authority has been firmly re-established in them. Until this has been effected, criminals will always be able to find a sure refuge from punishment in the jungles and fastnesses with which these tracts so plentifully abound. The second objection is, that the present condition of these Purgunas is opposed to such a measure. Many of them are now entirely waste, others nearly so, and the whole very thinly inhabited. Such being the case, it would appear to be more expedient, should it be decided that security is to be taken from them, that the doing so should be postponed until these tracts have been in some degree re-peopled, and brought into some degree of peace and order. The last objection is, the opinion entertained by such experienced persons as I have been able to consult on the subject, that the measure in question would, if now agitated, create in the minds of those to whom it refers, suspicion and apprehension. The causing such would, without doubt, be productive of very pernicious effects, the chief of which would be the checking and retarding the great object of inducing those whom poverty and oppression may have caused to emigrate from their country, again to return to it. I am most happy to be able to report that the whole of Rajpeepla is daily receiving great accessions to its population by the return of its former inhabitants, and as in such consists the foundation of its future renovation, it would be impolitic to adopt any measure which, in all probability, would have the effect of deterring many from doing so.

21. The only exceptions which it would appear advisable to make to the above rule, are in the cases of Ryesingjee Wussawa and perhaps the principal Wussawa residing in each Purguna. With the former, in the event of my suggestion being approved of, I would endeavour to conclude a settlement upon somewhat similar principles to that I have lately concluded with his son-in-law. This would appear to be necessary not only from the influence and power possessed by this Chief, but because he has now in his service a number of Seebundies, horse and foot, amounting as is reported to upwards of fifty men. The dismissal of these appears requisite, not only as being unnecessary to Ryesingjee himself, but also because his retaining them would hold out a temptation to Kooer's returning to his former lawless mode of life. I have already

observed, in my letter reporting the settlement with this Chief, that it is by depriving him of the power and means, rather than placing reliance upon his promises and engagements, that we can safely hope to be able to prevent his resuming his former character of a general disturber of the public peace, and Ryesingjee being allowed to retain these troops in his service would be contrary to this rule, from the apprehension that in case of need they might be placed at the disposal of his son-in-law.

22. Before I conclude, I must make a few observations upon the subjects of the future rights of the Bheels generally, and of the punishments to be inflicted upon those who are found guilty of having committed any crime. Regarding the first, I shall take for granted that no ancient right they may be entitled to will be infringed, and, as a measure likely to conciliate and reclaim them, I would further venture to suggest their extension. Should such be thought expedient, it might be effected by the Raja granting a village upon similar condition of service, and paying small quit-rents like those alluded to in the 14th para. of this letter, to the principal Bheel Wussawa residing in each Purguna. I have not mentioned my proposal to this Government, but doubt not that it would be readily acceded to if recommended, because no present loss would be sustained by it, and a very small alienation of its future resources be made. The beneficial effects these grants would have would be great, provided they were made resumable in case of any misconduct of those to whom they are given. The power and influence of the favoured Chief would be augmented; he would be looked up to by the minor Wussawas; and the grant might be considered to be given to him as a kind of equivalent for his becoming responsible for the peace of the whole of his district, and the regular payment of the revenue justly due from it.

23. I had the honour to allude last year to the frequency and enormity of crimes at that time prevalent in Rajpeepla, which naturally in a great measure referred to its Bheel population. Although the happy effects of the restoration of the legitimate authority will greatly tend to their diminution and suppression, and have in fact already done so, it will, however, be absolutely necessary to make a few examples upon persons who may be detected in having committed offences of a very glaring nature, for to spare such would appear to be misplaced mercy. Although, as I have above hinted, crimes have become proportionally less, and detections more frequent, since the short period during which the Raja has been restored to his rights, yet I regret to be obliged to report the commission of two murders within this period. The perpetrators of one are suspected to have belonged to the district of Tullukwara, and have not yet been discovered; but the other was quickly apprehended, and is now in custody. The Government are anxious to make an example of this unfortunate man, the murder having been committed upon the body of his brother;

but wish to receive directions from me previous to doing so. As, however, there are cases in which interference may not be considered proper, I have hitherto told them to act for themselves, in conformity with the ancient custom of the country, which it must be observed would equally justify the death of the criminal, or his being discharged upon payment of a heavy fine. I shall persevere in this line of conduct until I receive instructions to act differently. The other offences which have come to my knowledge as having been committed, are few in number, and have most frequently been attended with detection and suitable punishment. It is true that Ameen Jumadar has preferred several complaints against the Bheels of the Ruttunpoor district, which may, however, be said to have been occasioned rather by his unjustifiable conduct in sending Mohsuls upon them and carrying some of them off prisoners, than to any systematic habit of plunder; an inference which is supported by the fact of not a single complaint having been made during the same period by any of the Company's authorities, and which is one of no small importance when the former frequency of such complaints is recollected.

24. Having made allusion to the above Gaekwar officer, it occurs to me to remark, that every endeavour at conciliating and reclaiming the Bheels residing in this district will be fruitless, unless the Gaekwar Government discountenance such acts as those reported in my letter to you of the 17th ultimo, and acts similar to that of putting a poor unoffending Bheel to death, as reported in my letter of the 28th ultimo, being committed by its local officers.

25. Having now come to the conclusion of such observations as have occurred to me upon the important topic of my letter, I have the honour to solicit your early instructions upon the different points which may appear to you to require them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 8th February 1822.

Political Department.

From J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant to the Resident, Baroda.

Dated the 19th February 1822.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th instant, reporting upon the important subject of the management of the

Bheel population in Rajpeepla. From this despatch it will be seen that even during the golden age of Rajpeepla, in the reign of Ryesingjee in 1763, no better plan than the occupation of posts in the Hill Purgunas by Thanas of various strength was ever adopted, and no other means were had recourse to of conciliating this class of people, or of inducing them to abstain from plundering, than the severity with which offenders against the public peace were chastised; and their punishments appear to have been of the most sanguinary nature. For the present I conclude that part of this system must be pursued, viz. the maintaining of Thanas in the Hill Purgunas.

2. The arrangement concluded with Kooer Wussawa, the Bheel Chieftain of Sakhbara, is admirably calculated to induce that Bheel Chief to become a useful auxiliary in the grand plan of introducing settled habits among the wild classes inhabiting the hills. His example will do much; and the allowance which has been granted to him for the maintenance of a few men in the service of the Raja, must make it an object with him not only to remain peaceful himself, but to keep others so. Any acts of grace on the part of the Raja towards these Wussawas, such as granting them waste lands, will be attended with the best effects, and the preserving to them entire all their ancient privileges and rights and not permitting the Government to trench upon them, as they will always be sufficiently well inclined to do, must in the course of time operate beneficially on the minds of these uncivilized people; and, when they feel that they suffer no oppression or hardship, then they may be expected to remain quiet and satisfied with the new order of things.

3. I can see no objection to the Wussawa retaining the privilege of Vultur, as explained by you, and the mode in which revenue is realized from their Purgunas by a tax or Veera upon each hut should be adhered to. Respecting the Koontee, or duties levied by them on merchants, should it tend towards discouraging the transit of commerce, it might perhaps be commuted for a money payment from the Government, the Raja's officers collecting this duty. I am induced to believe, from the reasons assigned in your despatch, that it would be inexpedient at the present time to attempt taking security from those mountaineers.

4. With respect to the Bheels who are described by you as assimilating more to the character of Ryuts, the same apprehension of their committing excesses does not exist; the measure, however, of taking Sanklee Zamin, I would certainly recommend being adopted. Although it be an innovation, I have reason to believe that no ill consequences would result from its introduction, of which, from your familiar local acquaintance, you must be the best qualified to form a correct judgment. The measure likewise of the principal Wussawa becoming security for each village within his limits, he also furnishing counter security for his own good conduct of persons residing in other.

districts, is also calculated to connect the links of the chain; and bonds, as recommended by you, might be taken from the Wussawas. These should be simple in their nature and consisting of few articles.

5. Ryesingjee, the lowland Bheel Chief, appears to be one of the richest in the country, and it may be politic to conciliate him by showing him some marks of attention and favour from the Government, such as granting him one of the waste villages in Inam or Jaidad, or a small allowance, at the same time causing him to dismiss his Seebundy.

6. With respect to the administration of criminal justice, that power must be left unimpaired in the hands of the Native Government, who should try all causes and punish all offences according to the Moolk Seerishta; and I would only recommend your interfering when any gross act of injustice was meditated by the Government, or any of their proceedings calculated to excite discontent in the population. You can, however, and it is essential for the national character, recommend strongly that no sanguinary or cruel punishment be inflicted as described in your despatch; and should it be, as in other Rajpoot communities, the custom, in cases of murder, for the relatives to accept the price of blood, I would suggest your not offering any opposition to this composition, as an interference of this kind is likely to give offence to both the governing party and the governed. The rude people among whom you are, cannot be fitted to comprehend our system of enlightened government, and they are managed through their own customs and institutes, which, however repugnant they may appear in our eyes, to common sense, or justice, yet will be found better adapted for the wild people among whom they exist. I take this opportunity of referring you to the instructions given by Major General Sir J. Malcolm, G.C.B., to his Assistant in Malwa, as applicable to the state of affairs in Rajpeepla, and to the nature of your duties incident to our connection with that petty State. From the 26th to the end of the 33rd paragraphs are peculiarly worthy of your observation, as also the remark in the 35th para. of the instructions above quoted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 19th February 1822.

From F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the Resident at Baroda.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th of last month, forwarding the copy of one from Mr. Willoughby, of the 8th February, on the subject of the past and future management of the Bheel population of the Rajpeepla Principality.

Your instructions to Mr. Willoughby have very judiciously prescribed the line of policy to be pursued towards the Bheels of Rajpeepla, and are similar to those adopted in Khandesh, with the difference that the allowance to the Bheel Chiefs was in money instead of land, a method apparently less suited to the means of the Rajpeepla State.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1822.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 9th March 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand up, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a despatch from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 25th ultimo, reporting his having succeeded in concluding a settlement with the Bheel Chief Ryesingjee, which appears to me to be as satisfactory as the one lately concluded with his son-in-law, Kooer Wussawa.

2. The only difference in these two settlements is pointed out in the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of Mr. Willoughby's letter, and the reasons assigned for such being in his judgment expedient and satisfactory. The nature of the security furnished by this Chief is alluded to in the following paragraph, and appears to be unexceptionable.

3. I fully concur in the reasoning contained in the 6th paragraph of my Assistant's letter, and his refusing Ryesingjee's request relative to the perpetual farm of the Roodha Purguna being granted, was, in my opinion, politic and expedient.

4. The three concluding paragraphs of Mr. Willoughby's letter contain a sketch of the character, situation, and circumstances of this Bheel Chief, which is not very favourable; but the fact related in the letter to Captain Briggs, relative to my Assistant having recovered, through his information, two horses supposed to have been stolen, and which I have since been informed belonged to the Poona Auxiliary Horse, and were stolen by two persons who escaped from the gaol at Dhoolia, itself proves the improbability of Rajpeepla being, as hitherto, a sure refuge for plunderers, and shows that the Raja has already established his authority in his highland districts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 9th March 1822.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Acting Resident,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 25th February 1822.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, referring to the 18th and 21st* paragraphs of my letter to your address dated the 8th preceding, and authorising me to enter into the arrangement therein proposed, with the Bheel Chieftain Ryesingjee and those composing the second division into which I have divided the Bheel population of Rajpeepla.

2. The former Chieftain, I am happy to say, has at length been prevailed upon to repair to my camp, and I now forward† the Fuel Zamin bond he has entered into, which is exactly similar to that I lately concluded with his son-in-law Kooer, except in the 2nd and 9th Articles.

3. The difference in the 2nd Article merely arises from the former Chieftain having been guaranteed in the possession of a whole district, and the latter in only that of three villages in the Roodha Purguna, viz. those of Warree, Nansoor, and Peemgote. His right to the two former was undisputed; but his right to the latter is not perhaps strictly tenable, having merely been granted to him a very few years since by Narsing, when the latter was fighting for his rights. As, however, I consider it to be a very grand object to conciliate and bring over this powerful and wealthy Chief to the newly established Government, I thought Government would be likely to approve of my recommending that he should be confirmed in the possession of this village also, as a measure likely to contribute to the above object being gradually effected. I have accordingly done so, and the suggestion has been acquiesced in by the Native Government, which is fully sensible of the advantages it is likely to derive from extending to the Bheels generally such conciliatory measures, and in fact to make it worthy of their consideration to relinquish their usual predatory habits upon the grounds of personal interest alone. The measure also appeared to be further expedient, as its adoption precluded the necessity of the Rajpeepla Government incurring any expense similar to that incurred on account of Kooer, by settling any provision upon Ryesingjee in consideration of personal service.

4. The difference in the 9th or concluding Article of Ryesingjee's settlement consists in my having, for the present, consented at his earnest entreaty to permit him to retain in his service eight of the Seebundy now in his employ,

* Vide pages 728 to 730 of this Selection.

† This being similar in effect to the settlement concluded by Mr. Willoughby with Kooer Wussawa, (vide pages 715 to 717 of this Selection) no copy of this Fuel Zamin bond was forwarded to Government by Mr. Williams.

upon condition of his immediately dismissing all above that number, which amount to upwards of forty men. Although I could have wished to have dispensed with this reservation, yet his entreaties were so urgent, that I thought it prudent to yield to them (subject however to the subsequent sanction of Government), and considering that a point of no small importance was gained in his consenting to dismiss all but the small number in question, to which he was certainly very much averse, as diminishing his influence and power.

5. The security that Ryesingjee has furnished is, I am happy to say, most satisfactory and unexceptionable. It was his wish merely to furnish the security of persons of his own caste, to which however I would not accede, and he has consequently furnished as his principal security Abdoolla Beloochee, a Sindian Jumadar, who has already been brought to your notice as having become one of the securities for the due performance of the engagement the Karbaree of this Government has entered into with the Raja. The remaining security, and the two counter securities, are Bheel Wussawas, who, although they jointly add to the value of the whole engagement, are not worthy, separately, of much confidence being reposed in them. I feel, however, considerable reliance in the beneficial effects likely to arise from the engagement, which is not a little increased from my knowledge that Abdoolla Jumadar, fully aware of the responsibility he has taken upon himself, has relieved himself from a part of it by privately taking the counter security of several other Bheel Chiefs residing in the lowland districts of this country, his doing which I thought it my duty strongly to advise and recommend.

6. I think it right here to mention a request made to me on the part of Ryesingjee, which I did not think it expedient or proper to accede to, viz. that I would insert, in the engagement I have remarked upon, a clause granting him the perpetual farm of the district of Roodha, in which he resides. My refusal was not only grounded upon the idea that consenting to it would not have been an act of justice to the Native Government, but because I doubted, even had such an objection not existed, whether it would have been politic or expedient; for although I conclude the expediency of avoiding any interference with rights and privileges at present enjoyed by the Bheels of Rajpeepla will be considered advisable, yet I should humbly conceive a different conclusion would be drawn as to the policy of entrusting to any particular Chief (who may already possess more than his share) any increased degree of power and influence. Ryesingjee may certainly be considered as a Chief of this class, and possessing, as he does, the authority and power which follow the possession of riches, the acceding to the request I have mentioned appeared unadvisable, and calculated to increase both. As, however, it appeared to occasion considerable discontent in his mind, to

avoid falling into the opposite extreme, I privately suggested that he should have the farm of the district given to him for the present year, leaving it at the choice of the Native Government to continue it or not in future years, as it might deem to be most expedient. This has been done, Ryesingjee having willingly agreed to farm it for the sum of Rs. 500, and in addition to pay to the Raja, on his accession to the sovereignty of Rajpeepla, the sum of Rs. 400 as a Nuzerana. He has already returned to his own district, and, I have every reason to believe, contented and satisfied; and his consent has been obtained to the precautionary measure being adopted of stationing a Thana of twenty Foot Seebundy to preserve the peace of Roodha and its neighbouring districts.

7. The character of Ryesingjee has already incidentally been adverted to; differing perhaps in no material degree from the general traits of the Bheel character, except perhaps that his individual disposition is more marked by the cunning and craftiness all his caste possess, being evinced in a more timorous and deceitful manner than is generally the case. I am induced to make this remark from his submissive demeanour, and the whining cant he displayed during his conference with me, which particularly struck me. His real character was not perhaps badly conveyed in the reply I received from one whom I interrogated on the subject, "that he had sweet water in his mouth, but black blood in his heart." He is now between forty and fifty years of age, and entrusts the principal charge of the management of his affairs to the son of the Parsee alluded to in my correspondence last year with Mr. Norris upon the subject of the Rajpeepla Bheels as being at that time his Karbaree, the latter having died a few months since. He informed me that he had not had an interview with his son-in-law Kooer since the conclusion of the settlement with the latter, but added that he had heard from him stating he was much pleased with the terms granted him, and the generosity shown to him by the British Government. I did not fail to take the opportunity thus afforded of explaining to him what kindness for this once had generously been extended to his relation, but that no longer forbearance would be exercised towards him in case he swerved from his late engagements, in which event he and those who united with him would be hunted down, and treated as disturbers of the public peace. This Ryesingjee appeared to be convinced of, and promised to me his influence to prevent the necessity of such a measure being resorted to.

8. I have already mentioned that Ryesingjee is considered to be very wealthy, the foundation of which was acquired in Sumvut 1865, or A. D. 1809, in which year he is said to have obtained property of upwards of a lakh of rupees value. This was occasioned by the memorable disturbance raised in the above year by the Bhora caste in the territories of the Raja of Mandvee, for a number of that caste, after the disturbance had been quelled by the means

of a British force, sought an asylum at the village of Warree, belonging to this Chief, and only obtained it on condition of giving to him a large portion of the plundered property they had brought with them. Soon after a demand was made to Ryesingjee that these fugitives should be delivered up to justice, with which he ungenerously complied, making (with the characteristic craftiness of his caste) a stipulation that no claim should at any future period be made for any part of the plundered goods. This was readily consented to, the fugitives were given up, and the Chief left sole and undisputed possessor of the whole property the former had brought with them. This account is only given from hearsay, but the fact of Kishendas Bukshee, a former Karbaree to this State, having demanded and obtained a Nuzerana of 20,000 rupees on this pretence is, I think, of itself sufficient to prove its truth. Ryesingjee's present wealth is very considerable, as during the Gaekwar's rule the revenue he paid was very small in comparison with the resources of his district. This was also visible from the dress and ornaments of himself and followers, and is also proved by his being able to support nine wives, by whom he has issue seven sons and eleven daughters, the eldest of the former of whom is Overeed Ryesingjee, a young man of about twenty-five years of age.

9. In conclusion, and as evincing more favourable grounds of hope than the above detail can possibly afford, of the future good conduct of this Chieftain, I have addressed a letter to the Political Agent in Khandesh, reporting my having recovered through Ryesingjee two horses, I have every reason to believe are stolen property; and I must add I am not without hope that I may succeed in apprehending the robbers, for which measures are now in progress which appear to me to be best calculated for attaining this desirable object.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Camp Bhalode, 25th February 1822.

Political Department.

From F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 19th March 1822.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th of this month, forwarding one from Mr. Willoughby of the 25th ultimo, reporting his having concluded a settlement with the Chief Ryesingjee.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approves of the measures adopted by Mr. Willoughby as reported in his despatch.

3. I am directed to observe, on this occasion, that the Governor in Council

has derived great satisfaction from the system of conciliation adopted by that gentleman towards the Bheels of Rajpeepla.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Fe WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1822.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To F. WARDEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 10th March 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand up, for the information of the Honorable Board, copy of a letter from my Assistant, dated the 28th ultimo, in reply to one I had addressed to him the 19th* preceding, copy of which has already been forwarded to you.

2. From this it appears, that in the short period which intervened between those dates, that gentleman succeeded in accomplishing the grand object of taking Sanklee Zamin from 78 of the villages, inhabited by Bheels of the second of the two divisions into which he has divided the Bheel population of Rajpeepla in his letter of the 8th ultimo.†

3. The suggestion made to the Native Government by Mr. Willoughby, and alluded to in the 6th para. of his letter, appears calculated to restore confidence to the Bheels residing in the highland districts of Rajpeepla.

4. In the 7th para. of my Assistant's letter a description is given of the ancient mode of realising revenue from the Bheels of Rajpeepla, which will be pursued in future.

5. The Native Government of Rajpeepla appears sensible of the advantages it is likely to derive from confirming the ancient rights and privileges of its Bheel subjects, and even to extend them, in the manner suggested by my Assistant in the 22nd para. of his letter to my address dated the 8th ultimo.‡

6. For the reasons assigned in the 9th para. of Mr. Willoughby's letter, the measure of commuting the Koontee right enjoyed by the Rajpeepla Bheels to a ready money payment, does not appear at the present moment practicable.

7. In the 10th para. of my Assistant's letter he alludes to a former despatch to my address, in reference to the information it contained of his having taken Fuel Zamin security from such villages under the authority of the Rajpeepla State as are inhabited by the industrial castes.

8. These are 126 in number, and the stipulation these villages have subscribed to appears calculated to ensure the prevention of crime, the detection of such when committed, and to preserve the general peace of the country.

* Vide page 732 of this Selection.

† Vide page 16 of the letter referred to, at page 727 of this Selection.

‡ Vide page 731.

9. The three concluding paras. of my Assistant's letter refer to the character and situation of the Mehwasee who was last year brought to the notice of Government, by name Bajee Daimen, residing in Tullukwara, belonging to the Gaekwar Government.

10. The measure Mr. Willoughby had it in contemplation to adopt, of paying off the whole of this person's claims by borrowing their amount from a Soucar, appears a good one, but could not be effected at the present moment, in consequence of no one being found willing to engage in a transaction which promised such remote advantages, and which may also be considered as proof, if such were wanting, of the distressed state of the Rajpeepla State. The only resource left was to direct that the villages upon which these dues have been established should pay them for the current year, but as soon as any one can be found willing to enter into the above arrangement, it would appear desirable that it should be adopted.

11. It would be premature to enter into any observation upon measures it will hereafter be considered necessary to adopt to restrain the depredations of Bajee Daimen and the other Mehwasees residing in his vicinity, and I shall delay doing so until I have been furnished with the information alluded to in the concluding para. of Mr. Willoughby's letter, merely remarking I have no doubt the caution and prudence which mark his proceedings will be approved of, as the ill effects which would have arisen from any failure in attempting a settlement are too obvious to need remark.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 10th March 1822.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Assistant Resident,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, replying to my letter of the 8th preceding, upon the subject of the Bheels residing in Rajpeepla, and furnishing me with instructions upon the different points to which it referred.

2. My letter of the 25th instant* will have already apprised you of my having succeeded in concluding a settlement with Ryesingjee Wussawa, and I have only therefore now to express a hope it will be approved of, and that in it I have shown him such consideration as his wealth and power, his circumstances and character, rendered expedient.

3. I have now the honour to report my having taken Sanklee Zamin from the whole of the Bheel villages of the ten lowland districts of Rajpeepla, with

* Vide page 736 of this Selection.

the exception of a few Domala villages, and several others at present in the possession of Bajee Daimen, residing in the Tullukwara Purguna, which will be taken as soon as possible. It would appear advisable that the original bonds should be deposited with the Native Government, and copies of them in the Residency records, as in case of future complaints being preferred against any of the parties concerned by the British authorities, the same will be useful to refer to, and save the necessity of repeated references being made regarding them between Baroda and Rajpeepla.

4. As, however, it will take a considerable time to transcribe copies of the whole of these deeds, amounting to 78 in number, I merely now enclose a copy* of one of them, from which it will be observed they consist each of ten Articles, containing nearly the same stipulations as those I have already remarked upon in my letter forwarding the settlement lately concluded with the Bheel Chiefs Ryesingjee and Kooer; having however a retrospective effect, which the latter have not, which modification appeared necessary under the probable event of complaints and claims being advanced against some of them on account of their past acts.

5. The whole of these engagements were subscribed to in my presence, and I did not fail of taking the opportunity of explaining, as clearly as I was able, the nature of the transaction to the parties concerned, of holding out assurances and promises of the Native Government performing its part, but of inevitable punishment awaiting those who, in any degree, infringed the stipulations entered into. It would be unreasonable to expect that such will not occasionally occur, but sanguine hope may be entertained that these will gradually become rare of occurrence, and that the whole arrangement is calculated to contribute, with other measures, to the desirable objects of reclaiming the Bheels generally, to the prevention of future disturbances and crimes, and to preserving the peace of the whole of Rajpeepla and such other districts as are affected by it.

6. The whole military force now kept up by this State has been distributed in Thanas varying in strength according to the importance of the post assigned to each, throughout the districts subject to its authority, in such a manner as appeared best calculated to ensure the preservation of the peace of the whole, and a communication being kept up with one another. It is to this arrangement alone that, at the present moment, it must trust to its maintaining a proper degree of authority over the Bheels residing in its highland districts, and a very considerable proportion of its whole force has consequently been stationed in them, to enable it to maintain such. The grand work of repeopling these districts has, I am happy to say, commenced generally, and, as

* Being similar to the engagement concluded with Kooer Wussawa, given at page 715 of this Selection, no copy of this bond was forwarded to Government by the Resident.

likely to promote it, I have suggested to the Native Government the advantage it is likely to derive from deputing Abdoolla Jumadar, who is personally known to the principal Bheel Chiefs residing in these districts, for the purpose of extending the assurances I have given, to all with whom I have had any intercourse, of future protection to the well-disposed, and of punishment to the ill-disposed, and of encouraging all to commence cultivating the soil, under a faithful promise that the Government will only demand such a share of its produce as is its ancient and undisputed right to enjoy. This suggestion has been concurred in, and that person will shortly proceed on these duties, added to that of finally fixing upon the most convenient stations at which the Thanas are in future to be posted.

7. As from the 3rd paragraph of your letter now under reply, I am led to believe my former letter has induced you to conclude that the general mode anciently adopted by this Government of realizing revenue from the Bheels was by levying a tax from each hut, I take this opportunity of stating that my observations upon this point only referred to such of them as were situated as I have described the families of the present Chiefs Kooer and Chamar to be, viz. the district in which they reside having been granted to them as a fief, upon condition of paying this tax, and performing personal service to the Raja. The general mode of collecting revenue from its other Bheel districts is in proportion to the number of bullocks each Bheel village is possessed of, upon each pair of which a sum of money is levied: this is noticed in the 22nd para. of my letter to your address dated the 19th ultimo. This sum varies in amount in different districts, and its highest amount, that I am informed was anciently levied, was sixteen rupees per each pair, half of which is paid in money and the other half in kind, by giving the Government a certain quantity of Dangur. The Purgunas of Roodha, Natrung, and Wurcoonta are assessed in this manner. The lowest amount is eight rupees upon the pair paid as above, and according to this rate eight of the highland districts are assessed. I have only given the maximum and minimum rates, but there are intermediate rates above and below them in other districts, of ten, twelve, and fourteen rupees, which were originally fixed with reference to the superior advantages each district possessed, or was supposed to possess over the other. That part of the revenue paid in kind was always paid in Dangur, and not in the particular grain the Bheel might choose to grow, eighteen maunds being paid from districts paying sixteen rupees for each pair of bullocks, and so on in proportion, according to the amount of the different other rates. This is the general mode adopted, but in cases where the Bheel is not possessed of a bullock, a tax of two rupees and a half is levied upon his *Kowaree* or hatchet, and his *Kodalee* or pickaxe, and one-half of that amount upon his *Daturdee* or instrument for cutting grass. These petty taxes do not vary in amount, but are

paid in a similar manner as that levied upon each pair of bullocks, or half in specie and half in kind, and were originally imposed as the Government share of the profits the Bheels derive from the possession of those implements of Bheel agriculture.

8. It is the intention of the Native Government to observe the above mode of realizing its revenue, sanctioned as it is by the ancient usage of the country. It is also fully aware of the policy of infringing none of the just rights anciently enjoyed by its Bheel subjects, and consequently still to allow them their Wuttun and Koontee rights. It also has it in contemplation to make an arrangement of the kind alluded to in my letter to your address of the 8th instant, of giving a village of small value to the principal Wussawa in each of the Bheel districts upon the terms I have therein mentioned. Narsing was much struck with the benefits likely to arise from showing this mark of favour to them, and said, as far as he was concerned, it met with his concurrence, not only on grounds of expediency, but also on that of the good name it would give to his sirkar's government, evincing as it would that he was not unmindful or ungrateful for the services he himself had derived from the Bheels when a Bharwuteea, fighting for his hereditary rights.

9. With reference to the 3rd para. of your letter, although the proposed measure of commuting the right of Koontee enjoyed by the Bheels, for a ready money payment from the Government, would appear likely to relieve the commercial community from a chance of undue exactions being levied from it, yet with all due submission I do not think it can be effected. I have already stated the nature of this levy, from which it will have been observed that it is undefined in its amount, and not levied at any particular place; but that it is a small tax willingly paid by the merchant, to the Wussawa of any Bheel village under whose protection the former may choose to entrust himself for a night. In the case of any Wussawa being asked what is the amount of his right, he would reply he knew not, as it entirely depended upon the flourishing or depressed state of commerce, to which may be added his personal character as to honesty and good faith. In speaking to the Native Government upon the feasibility of the proposed measure, it delivered the same opinion, observing upon the almost entire impracticability of in the first instance dividing this right, small and trifling as it is, amongst so many persons who would be claimants for a share of it; or, in the second place, of its ability to collect the levy without incurring a very considerable expense above its amount. Under these considerations, I am induced to delay taking any further steps upon the subject, until I am favoured with your reply to these observations.

10. I have already, in my letter to your address dated the 19th* of January

* Vide the close of para. 6 of that letter, at page 534 of this Selection.

last, alluded to my having taken Bhatt Fuel Zamin security from such villages belonging to the Rajpeepla State as are inhabited by the peaceable and industrious castes. For the reason alluded to in the 4th para. of my letter, I am only now able to hand up a draft of this document, the substance of which is, that each village engages to refrain from the committal of offences, or to give a satisfactory answer to the Government in case any are committed; that it will not connect itself with any robbers or disorderly persons; that it will not quarrel with any one; that it will not unjustly take possession of any land; and in case any robbers are traced within its boundaries, that it will either trace them into those of another, or restore the plundered property or its value. These deeds amount to 126 in number, the originals of which are in the possession of the Native Government, and copies will be hereafter forwarded for the purpose of being deposited in the Residency records, to refer to in case of necessity.

11. I take this opportunity of referring to the 31st para.* of your letter of the 28th of October last, relating to Bajee Daimen. This person paid attention to a request I sent him to repair to my camp, and upon investigation I found his rights upon this State had been established during the late troubled times, by his advancing money to many of the villagers to satisfy the demands of the Government, with whom he agreed to receive, under the denomination of Geeras, twenty-five rupees per cent. annually until the principal was repaid, in order to avoid the law professed by his faith never to enter into usurious contracts.

12. The plan which suggested itself to me as being the most expedient, and one which I think I could have carried into execution, was for the villages to take up a sum of money at a moderate rate of interest from a Soucar, equal in amount to the money advanced to it by Bajee Daimen, and the latter upon its receipt to give a release in full of all demands. In this, however, I have for the present failed, as I could find no one willing to engage in such a transaction, which only promised remote advantages, as the villages would not for several years be able to repay the money advanced.

13. I shall hereafter report more at length upon the subject of this person's claims, which, for the present year, must be paid as heretofore by the villages. It will, however, be absolutely necessary for the peace and security of Rajpeepla, that an efficient check should be placed upon him and the other Mehwasees residing in Tullukwara, who are an annoyance not only to this, but particularly to the districts belonging to the Gaekwar Government. Although convinced as I am of the necessity of security being taken from all, I have not attempted to demand such, not only because they reside in a district now

* Vide page 702 of this Selection.

belonging to the Gaekwar Government, but because I could only have resorted to conciliatory measures to have effected it, as I do not consider the Detachment with me (in case the above had failed, and it was necessary to have had recourse to force) of sufficient strength to warrant full confidence of its operations being successful; the example given only last year, of a very large Gaekwar force being foiled in an attempt to punish them, proving them to be possessed of power to resist an hostile attack, to the success of which the nature of the district they inhabit, consisting principally of hills, jungles, and nullas, would greatly tend. Motives of prudence, therefore, made me rather prefer leaving the Native Government to protect Rajpeepla from their depredations for the present year, than to run the risk of meeting with a non-compliance to demands which it was not probable I could have enforced. I am endeavouring to become acquainted with the actual state of the parties concerned, and shall, as soon as I am able, report the result for your information and that of Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Camp Nandod, 28th February 1822.

From F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the Resident at Baroda.

Dated 22nd March 1822.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th instant, forwarding one from Mr. Willoughby of the 28th ultimo, reporting his having taken Sanklee Zamin from the whole of the Bheel villages of the lowland districts of Rajpeepla.

The Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approves of the measures adopted by Mr. Willoughby, as reported in his despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. Warden, Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1822.

Political Department.

From J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 16th January 1824.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, reporting the conclusion of an agreement with Wussawa Kooer Jeewa, and

Kalea Chamar, of the district of Kooleewara, consisting of four Articles, the nature and extent of which are shortly described in his letter. One great object is obtained by the conditions, in the opening of the road *viâ* Sakhbara into Khandesh.

2. I shall take an early opportunity of again urging upon the attention of His Highness the Gaekwar the measure of commuting the protection fees, levied by the Soonghur authorities, for a money payment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 16*th January* 1824.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident on Deputation,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 5th January 1824.

SIR,—With reference to the 8th paragraph of your letter dated the 3rd of November last, I have the honour to report the arrival, at Nandod, of a brother and of a son of the late Chamar Wussawa, and that they have concluded a settlement with the Rajpeepla Government, which, with its translation, is herewith transmitted.

2. This engagement consists of four Articles only, containing the following stipulations:—

The 1st ensures the obedience and rights anciently due to the Raja from the family, and the stationing a small Thana in their district.

The 2nd stipulates that the family shall not harbour any offenders, or commit any disturbances themselves.

The 3rd secures the eventual opening of the new channel of communication I have proposed, between Khandesh and Guzerat, *viâ* Sakhbara, by providing against any molestation on the part of the family to merchants frequenting it, safety to them in their passage through their limits, and prohibiting them from levying more than their ancient rights.

The 4th and last provides against any interference on the part of the family with the established rights of Kooer, or any other Bheel or Mehwasee Chief; but in case of any dispute arising between them and any other Chief, the same to be submitted for the arbitration and decision of the superior Government.

3. From the above summary it will be observed I have purposely made this settlement as concise and as simple as possible, for from the connection of the family with the British Government, it appeared to me to be unnecessary it should be as strict and detailed as those formerly concluded with the Bheel

Chiefs Kooer and Ryesing*. I kept also in view the avoiding all interference with the engagements the family have entered into with the British Government, which cannot possibly be affected, no allusion even being made to them.

4. The engagement is of course subject to the final ratification of Government, although it has been duly signed by the parties concerned, who were anxious to return home without delay. Their district is offered as the guarantee for its performance. The family have, on the other hand, received from this Government the usual Chap, or sealed paper, guaranteeing to them the peaceable enjoyment of their present possessions and rights.

5. I shall hereafter have the honour more particularly to report the advantages expected to be eventually derived by the Raja in particular, and the public in general, by the opening of the road alluded to in the 3rd Article of the agreement, which has been shut up for the last fifty years, in consequence of the late unsettled state of Rajpeepla.

6. In conclusion, I take the opportunity of reporting that this family, as well as that of Kooer Wussawa, have both renewed their solicitations for the restoration of the Ghoonwalee Koontee, or protection fees at present collected by the Gaekwar authorities of Soonghur. It will be in your recollection that the Governor in Council, in Mr. Secretary Farish's letter dated the 18th of December 1822, recommended that this claim should be commuted for a money payment by the Gaekwar Government, in the wisdom and policy of which, it is to be hoped, the latter will finally acquiesce. The particulars of this claim were reported upon in my letter dated the 10th of October of the same year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident,

Camp Nandod, 5th January 1824. on Deputation.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Wussawa Kooer Jeewa, and Kalea Chamar of the district of Kooleewara, on their own part and that of their brethren, with Maharana Verisal, Raja of Rajpeepla, dated the 3rd of Pous Sood, Sumrut 1880, *or the 4th January* 1824.

We, of our own free will, subscribed to a security bond containing the following Articles:—

Article I.—We will live in obedience to the Rajpeepla Government according to ancient custom, and pay whatever are its ancient rights. A Government Thana will be stationed at (the village of) Lungree, for the preservation of the peace of the district, to which we will live in obedience.

* Vide pages 715 and 736 of this Selection.

ARTICLE II.—We will not harbour any turbulent Bheels, or Mehwasees, or any offenders against the Government. We will not ourselves commit any disturbances whatever.

ARTICLE III.—We will not give any molestation to merchants frequenting the Sakhbara road, but we will give them a safe conveyance through our limits. We will levy whatever may be our ancient rights, but no more; whatever may be the rights of Government, it will levy.

ARTICLE IV.—Kooer Wussawa, the Vulvee, or any other person, will enjoy whatever may be their ancient established rights. In this matter we will offer no hindrance, and will not enter into a dispute with any one. If a difference arise on any subject, we will make the same known to Government, and act in conformity with its orders relating to the same.

In conformity with the above four Articles of agreement which we have entered into, we will conduct ourselves properly. If we commit any disturbance or fault whatever, our Purguna is security for the same. What is written is true.

(Signed) WUSSAWA KOOER.
„ WUSSAWA ROYA, and TATTIA and MOONDA, 2 Bhyes.
„ WUSSAWA GOMER and KALEA VULLUD CHAMAR.

Witness:

NEELKUNT BAJEE, inhabitant of Coparell, and Agent of the Family.

(True translation)
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident,
on Deputation.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay,

To the COMMISSIONER IN THE DECCAN.

Dated 26th January 1824.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 16th instant, forwarding copy of one from his Assistant, reporting the conclusion of an agreement between Wussawa Kooer Jeewa, and Kalea Chamar of the district of Kooleewara, and the Rajpeepla Government.

2. The Governor in Council requests, that you will be pleased to call on the Collector in Khandesh to state whether this agreement interferes with any claims of Chiefs in the district under his charge.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1824.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. CHAPLIN, Esq., Commissioner, &c. &c., Poona,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 29th March 1824.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th January last, with the transcript of a letter from the Resident at Baroda, and to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the copy of a letter from the Collector in Khandesh, dated the 13th instant, and of its enclosures, relative to the agreement concluded between the Wussawa family and the Rajpeepla Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. CHAPLIN, Commissioner.

Bombay, 29th March 1824.

From Major A. ROBERTSON, Collector in Khandesh,

To W. CHAPLIN, Esq., Commissioner, &c. &c., Poona.

Dated 13th March 1824.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st January, giving cover to copies of a letter dated the 26th of that month, from the Chief Secretary to Government, and of its enclosures from the Resident at Baroda, relative to an agreement concluded between the Wussawa family and the Rajpeepla Government.

2. To enable me the more satisfactorily to reply to your query as to whether this arrangement interferes with any claims of Chiefs in this Province, I made a reference on the subject to Captain Rigby, whose acquaintance with the interests and rights of the Bheel and Mehwasee tribes towards Rajpeepla is more extensive than my own; and I have now the honour to submit a copy of that gentleman's observations, under date the 27th of last month, as well as a copy and translation of the paper given by Kooer Wussawa, to which Captain Rigby's letter adverts.

3. From what I can gather from these documents, as well as from other sources, I conceive that the agreement does not trench on the rights of any Chieftain in this district; but under the feelings evinced by Kooer Wussawa in regard to being again subjected to the authority of the Rajpeepla State, and especially in reference to the policy of not disturbing the order of things under which the Wussawas have so long abstained from aggression, it still remains a question whether the 1st Article of the agreement had not better be, at all events for the present, suspended. The Article itself is very indefinite, and

therefore leaves much room for discussion; and discussion among such people is next of kin to violence and aggression. There is no doubt, too, that the presence of a Thana, especially as it is asserted never to have been before established, will be an eye-sore, which will not patiently be borne with. Indeed it will require both that the one party should forget the exertions they have made and the hardships they endured to become independent, and that the other should think no more of the injuries sustained in this struggle, before we can expect either that the former will be contented or the latter moderate. The influence of our Government both here and in Rajpeepla may, it is true, for a time smother the enmities that such a state of things will not fail to engender, but the chances are that they will at no distant period break forth with a violence equal to the restraint by which they may be kept under.

4. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Rajpeepla State should content itself with the acknowledgment merely of its supremacy, and leave all its other rights, whether admitted or not, in abeyance; at all events, that it should exercise none without the express sanction of the British Government, to whose influence alone it is indebted for the fealty, such as it is, of these tributaries. Besides by this policy consulting its more immediate pecuniary interests (for enforcing its rights will cost more than they are worth), it will materially promote the due fulfilment of the other Articles of the agreement, which are the most valuable parts of that document, and the objects of which can only be secured by such means as will keep the Wussawas quiet and contented.

5. If at any future time the Wussawas should misbehave, then the 1st Article might be enforced, and in the mean time they should be told that it is suspended only so long as they zealously acquit themselves of the other parts of their treaty, and faithfully discharge their obligations to our Government.

6. I have offered no remark on the Wussawas now cavilling at a clause they profess to have agreed to with their free will; but I may observe, that if so soon after such a profession they make no hesitation in stating their objections, we may assume that however cordially they may have signed the paper, they have no intention of equally with their free will acting up to this part of it; and this may suggest to us to follow the policy I have ventured to recommend. Nothing, I will only add, will so soon render all these tribes of little consequence, as carefully refraining from any measures that will either tempt, or force them to aggression, and thereby oblige them to feel and remember that they are powerful both in their numbers and in the country they inhabit. The Wussawas are already beginning to forget these advantages, and therefore we should be careful not to rouse them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. Robertson, Collector.

Camp Julgaom, 13th March 1824.

From Captain G. A. Rigby, Commanding Field Detachment under the Collector in Khandesh,

To Major A. Robertson, Collector in Khandesh.

Dated 27th February 1824.

Sir,—I should have had the honour to have replied ere this to your official of the 9th instant, relative to the enclosures therein contained, but for the absence of Kooer Wussawa, the Bheel Chief, whom it principally concerns, having been engaged in the celebration of a religious festival. Yesterday he visited me, and I translated to him the agreement entered into at Nandod, as essentially necessary to enable me to answer your reference. The enclosed document (No. 1) will place you in possession of the sentiments of this Chief relative to the 1st clause of the agreement.

2. With the utmost deference I beg to submit, what my long experience with the Bheels may be permitted to plead as my excuse for offering for consideration. No Native Chief, either the acknowledged or nominal head of any of the Bheel tribes, possesses any real authority other than that of the conviction entertained by the mass of the population of his ability to aid their aggressions, his power to screen their delinquencies, or to coerce and effectually to curb and punish their irregularities. All of the Rajpoot Rajas, and most of the other petty Chiefs, the population of whose districts and villages are composed principally of Bheels, entertain a greater or less number, in proportion to their means of payment, of the most abandoned, worthless, and profligate description of Seebundies. The tyranny and oppression exercised by these Chiefs thus supported, joined to the endless petty exactions and haughtiness of these armed miscreants, is one principal source of the miserable poverty so generally and lamentably existing amongst the Bheels, and the origin from whence may be traced the long catalogue of the blackest crimes which ever disgraced humanity. The countenance of Government afforded to any one of these Rajas greatly magnifies the evil, by placing him above the fear of any armed combination, and tends only to increase his avidity for plunder, and more effectually to rivet the chains of wretchedness. During the time I have been honoured with this command, the Bheels crowd to me for redress of their numerous grievances, their complaints are attentively considered, and if (which is almost invariably the case) they have been aggrieved, my utmost influence is exerted with their Chief, and I have seldom failed to obtain for them redress, either by reason or admonition, or, as a last resource, explaining it would be my duty to represent their conduct to Government, who, though anxious to secure to them and preserve inviolate their just rights, would never tolerate acts of injustice, and the forfeiture of their pensions might be a probable consequence of the marked displeasure of the Government.

We have, I conceive, under this rule of conduct, divested the hitherto formidable family of the Wussawas of all power, further than that which they command by means of a few Seebundies, their relations, and immediate dependants. We have enlisted the population of their district on our side; the popular feeling is in our favour; they are fully impressed with a sense of the security their persons and property enjoy under our protection; and I very much question if any member of the family could now succeed in effecting anything amounting to a general disturbance. It is worthy of remark how utterly incompetent the Rajpoot Rajas and their villanous soldiery, left to themselves, have repeatedly and invariably been proved to punish, apprehend, or even effectually to assist in any operation against predatory bodies of Bheels, who have taken to the hills and renounced the authority, from whatever cause, of their hereditary superiors. Concession in the first instance, accompanied with the most solemn asseverations of pardon and security of their lives and property on submission, and never failing subsequent treachery, are the infallible remedies to which, on all occasions of revolt, the Rajpoot Rajas are certain to resort. Their revenge is equally cowardly, implicable, and diabolical, which their Bheel subjects well know from many bitter lessons of experience; whence the resolution and determined obstinacy with which they reject all accommodation. Men who can prepare a meal from wild pulse, the seeds of grass, roots, and berries, and if by accident a little tobacco and salt are obtained are in the enjoyment of luxury, whose scanty clothing is a mere span of the coarsest cloth, whose armouries crowd whole forests, have little to dread from the futile attempts of the effeminate, luxurious, opium-intoxicated crew by whom they are followed not pursued. The privations to which our troops are exposed on Bheel expeditions, the fatigue they suffer, the sickness and casualties which ensue, the constant expense incurred, contrasted with the public benefit likely to result from securing to the Bheel his right to property acquired by his industry; in fact to show him and convince him he is a man, and not unworthy the consideration of an enlightened, humane, and powerful Government; let him learn that he has rights which can only be forfeited by his own misconduct, by interposing between him and his Chief the powerful shield of Government to guard him from plunder and oppression, the females of his family from being forcibly appropriated or bestowed as suits the will or caprice of the Chief, or from being transformed into disgusting living monuments of the Bheel superstition of witchcraft; to save him from being converted into a scourge to society, and from revenging on the community at large the injuries he has suffered, are all points which I venture most respectfully to submit as every way entitled and well worthy of your attentive and mature deliberation.

3. Such is the morality of these Chiefs, that after having stripped the Bheel

of his little all, they will supply him with a little food, and provide him with arrows, urging and exciting him to rob and plunder; of the fruits of which they receive the principal portion. Deprived of the power to reduce the Bheel to the dreadful alternative of starvation or plundering for a support, this very Bheel, nine times out of ten, would prove a peaceable subject; would not injure, if he did not contribute to the revenue of the country; and would be willing and ready to aid in seizing all disturbers of the public tranquillity.

4. By supporting the Rajpoot Rajas we neutralize the active hostilities of some few hundreds of contemptible Seebundies, and increase and perpetuate a wide circle of abuses, which extends to the whole Bheel population, and embraces in its consequences the maintaining constant detachments, heavy expenses, the recurrence of frequent disorders, and the perpetration of crimes of the most horrible description.

5. With the character of the present Raja of Nandod I am unacquainted, but I earnestly implore, before vesting him with the power and authority of his ancestors, you will take into consideration that the exercise of this power was the fruitful source of dreadful calamities to Khandesh, upwards of a lakh of Rupees having been paid by Jeewa as the Raja's portion of the acknowledged plunder of its miserable and devoted inhabitants. It is true circumstances are now widely different; but if it is allowed to be of importance to have a friendly, powerful, industrious tribe placed as a barrier between our Purgunas from aggressions from the hills, I beg your serious attention to the policy of risking the present comparative security enjoyed by the inhabitants of this part of Khandesh, and disturbing the slow, though visibly progressive, improvement amongst the Bheel population, by the renewal of a yoke Jeewa threw off with indignation, which he evinced his ability to maintain, which his zealous and faithful services to Government may be permitted to confirm, and which if renewed, his sons will bear impatiently, and eagerly embrace the very first favourable opportunity, joined by the united efforts of the whole tribe, to assert their independence, and re-establish, to their utmost ability of compassing, the former reign of anarchy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. A. Rigby, Captain,

Commanding Field Detachment under the Collector in Khandesh.

Kookurmoonda, 27th February 1824.

Translation of a Paper given by Kooer Wussawa bin Jeewa Wussawa to Captain Rigby, dated 26th February 1824.

We beg to state that we went to Rajpeepla, where we entered into an agreement of four clauses; of these, three are proper. In regard to the fourth, it states that we are to remain subject to the authority of the Rajpeepla Raja; to

discharge the Raja's usual dues; to have a Thana of the Raja at Sangree. I have not however agreed to this entirely from consideration to the Raja, but to the English gentleman (Mr. Willoughby) who was there. The district formerly became waste, owing to the annoyances sustained by the demands of the Raja's Sepoys for subsistence, and we have suffered a great deal. Owing to this, my father, on the English authority being established in Khandesh, made an arrangement with it, and the Company's troops, horse and foot, pay for their food, and occasion no loss to our Ryuts. From this the Bheels have become settled. However, if we are hereafter to be subject to the Raja and a Thana established in Sangree, the Ryuts will be distressed and quit the country. Heretofore no Thana has been stationed in Sangree; and as to established dues, it was owing to them that the country was formerly run waste. It is now somewhat re-peopled, but it will again be deserted if the Bheels and Ryuts are molested. They will betake themselves to the hills, and will not listen to us. We therefore beg to present this petition.

Written by VENAEK GOVIND, Koolkurnee of Kookurmoonda.

(Signed) KOOER WUSSAWA BIN JEEWA WUSSAWA, of Sangree.

KOOSHAL WULLUD GUMBAR SONAR, witness.

(A true translation)

(Signed) A. ROBERTSON, Major.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 8th April 1824.

SIR,—Referring to your despatch of the 16th January last, relative to the conclusion of an agreement between the Wussawa family and the Rajpeepla Government, I have it in command from the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Commissioner in the Deccan, dated 29th ultimo, and of its enclosure from the Collector in Khandesh, whose observations on the subject appear entitled to great weight.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1824.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 18th April 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 9th instant, reporting a visit

paid to him by the Bheel Chieftain Kooer Wussawa, and of his having concluded a settlement with him on the part of the Gaekwar Government for his share of the Ghoonwalee Koontee, for the nature of which I beg to refer to the enclosure to my Assistant's letter, a translation of the same. The information given of the conduct of this celebrated Chief since his submission, may be considered very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident at Baroda.

Baroda Residency, 18th April 1825.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident on Deputation,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq, Resident at Baroda.

Dated 9th April 1825.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Bheel Chieftain, Kooer Wussawa, after some hesitation has been prevailed upon to repair to my camp. It appears that this hesitation arose from his not being aware of the precise object for which his presence was required.

2. Kooer has willingly agreed to accept the sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Gaekwar Government in commutation of his share of the Ghoonwalee Koontee. I have the honour to enclose an agreement he has in consequence entered into, with a translation. From the latter you will observe, that the Chief's Wuttun (estate) and Geeras are pledged as security for his future good conduct, and entire abstinence from making depredations or disputes in any quarter.

3. I had the pleasure of making the first payment of the sum now settled on him, which must greatly tend to induce him to abide by existing engagements. His receipt for Rs. 1,000 is enclosed, for the satisfaction of the Gaekwar Government.

4. I have already reported to you my communications with Kooer respecting the complaint preferred against him by the Raja of Mandvee through Mr. Romer. I am happy to repeat here that it is the only one which has come to my notice during the last three years, and even this has not yet been proved. I am sanguine therefore that I have grounds to consider him a reformed character, and did all in my power to impress upon the Chief the necessity of his still pursuing a peaceable mode of life, causing his former engagement to be read over to him in my presence. His promises were very favourable, he himself justly observing that now that his rights were restored to him, and that he did not receive molestation from any one, he had no cause or motive to resume his former occupations.

5. I took this opportunity of acquainting Kooer with the decision of Government respecting his claim to the Nowapoora Koontee, to which he immediately consented. I could not conclude the final agreement respecting this claim, the annual amount of commutation to be given for it not being yet fixed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident, on Deputation.

Camp Tullukwara, 9th April 1825.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Kooer Wussawa, with J. P. Willoughby, Esquire, renouncing all claim to the Ghoonwalee Koontee, on condition of receiving a pecuniary commutation from the Gaekwar Government for the same, of One thousand Rupees per annum, dated Sumvut 1881, *Chyter Vud the 5th, corresponding with the 8th of April* 1825.

I will never commit any depredation or dispute in the territories belonging to the Honorable Company, to the Gaekwar, to Rajpeepla, or in any other Talook (district); but will pursue a peaceable mode of life. On this point I formerly gave a writing to Government, with security for my good behaviour, which still continues in force. The Gaekwar authorities at present collect the Koontee of Ghoonwalee at Soonghur, the half of which belongs to me. I entrusted the settlement of this claim to Government, promising to abide by its decision respecting it; upon this, Government in its beneficence have agreed to obtain from the Gaekwar Government one thousand (1,000) rupees per annum in commutation of my half share of the Koontee in question. To this settlement, of my own free will and pleasure I agree. From this time I will not make any dispute or depredation in the territories of the Honorable Company, the Gaekwar, Rajpeepla, or any other district, but will live quietly, performing service according to the orders of Government. If any infraction of this agreement arises, I shall be an offender against Government, and if for my offence Government should confiscate my Wuttun (entire estate) and Geeras, I relinquish my claim to the same. I agree to this stipulation for the satisfaction of Government, and for my acting in conformity to this engagement, and pursuing a peaceable course of life, the securities given to my former engagement are in force. They will cause me to answer for myself, or give an answer for me.

(Signed) Wussawa Kooer Omed.

Witness:

(Signed) Abdcolla Khan Belooche Jumadar.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 28th April 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, with copy of one from your Assistant on deputation in Rajpeepla, detailing the result of a visit paid to him by the Bheel Chieftain Kooer Wussawa, and to acquaint you that the Governor in Council approves of the agreement concluded with that Chief, renouncing his claim to the Koontee of Ghoonwalee at Soonghur.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1825.

SETTLEMENTS EFFECTED BY MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, IN THE YEARS 1823 to 1826, WITH THE BHEELS, NAIKRAS, AND MEHWASEES OF THE WUSRAVEE, TULLUKWARA, PUNCHMAHALS, AND OTHER DISTRICTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 14th November 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that I have directed Mr. Willoughby to proceed on deputation to Rajpeepla, and to enclose copy of my letter furnishing him with instructions for his guidance.

2. It will be observed, that the chief object for which that gentleman is deputed, is to endeavour to apprehend, or make a settlement with, Bajee Daimen and his associates, so as to render it practicable for the detachment of British troops at present stationed in Tullukwara to be altogether removed or considerably reduced.

3. From the 11th paragraph of my letter to Mr. Willoughby, Government will learn with satisfaction that His Highness the Gaekwar has agreed to remit Rs. 45,000 of last year's tribute, in consequence of the heavy calamity which lately visited Rajpeepla.

* * * * * *

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 14th November 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant, Baroda.

Dated 3rd November 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to request you will be pleased to proceed to Rajpeepla, as soon as may be practicable.

2. The object of the greatest importance of your present deputation is to endeavour to apprehend, or make a settlement with, Bajee Daimen and the other turbulent Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara, in order to do away with the necessity of maintaining the detachment at present stationed in that province.

3. I am not without hope that you may be able to accomplish so desirable

an object, as it is to be supposed, if you do not find their apprehension feasible, that they will be found disposed to listen to terms. The precise nature of the terms to be offered to them I leave to your discretion, and experience of their situation and connections; but the basis must be the relinquishing their present place of residence, on condition of their lives being spared and a maintenance being regularly paid them at Baroda, or any other more convenient place.

4. I shall direct Captain Morin, the officer at present commanding the Tulukwara detachment, to comply with any requisition or instructions he may receive from you with the above object in view.

5. You will be pleased to furnish an account of the actual receipts and disbursements of the Rajpeepla State, contrasted with the estimate forwarded in your letters to my address of the 23rd of February last, and also an estimate of the same for the present year.

6. Government having sanctioned the tenor of the bond you have recommended the Raja should enter into with the British Government, you will take this opportunity of causing the same to be executed and sent to Baroda.

7. I have the honour to furnish you with copy of a letter from the Collector of Surat, reporting upon the claims of the Rajpeepla Geerasias within his jurisdiction, admitting some and rejecting others. You will furnish the local Government with the information it contains, and request it to acquaint the parties concerned, who are of course at liberty to adduce proof in substantiation of any of the rejected items, if such is in their possession. I have not as yet been favoured with a similar report regarding these claims from the Collector of Broach, to whom, however, I have written on the subject.

8. I have written to the Political Agent in Khandesh requesting him to direct the representative of the family of the late Jeewa Wussawa to repair to Nandnd, as I am aware, until a settlement has been concluded between the Raja and that family, the object you contemplate, of opening a short and convenient channel of communication between Guzerat and Khandesh *viâ* Sukhbara, cannot be effected.

9. You will also be pleased on this occasion to ascertain, whether the different arrangements concluded in Rajpeepla remain unimpaired, but particularly that entered into between the Raja and the farmer of his seven principal districts.

10. The Gaekwar Government has issued instructions to its late Komavisdars of Rajpeepla to send with you persons properly qualified to settle, in conjunction with the local Government, the amount of claims each mutually makes against the other on account of balances of revenue on the one hand and over-collections on the other.

11. You are aware of the arrangement lately consented to by His Highness the Gaekwar, to remit Rs. 45,000 of the last year's tribute, in consequence of

the calamity the tributary sustained from the overflowing of the river Nerbudda. There is also a balance of tribute due for Sumvut 1878 of Rs. 35,000, of which Rs. 15,000 must be remitted to Baroda in cash immediately; and the only way of meeting this demand is by borrowing the amount from the holders of the Government Potdar. The remainder of this balance is to be added to the Rajpeepla debt, for the gradual liquidation of which an arrangement has already been effected. The tributary, on the other hand, must agree to relinquish a part of its Geeras rights upon the Gaekwar districts of Sinnore and Koral, which suffered from the same calamity which has induced this Government to grant the above remission.

12. As I am aware the marriage of the young Raja cannot be longer deferred without infringing the Rajpoot customs upon this material point, you may authorise an advance of Rs. 10,000 beyond the Nemnook, towards defraying the unavoidable expense which such will occasion. The remaining portion of the extra expense which may be incurred must be provided for elsewhere, the situation of Rajpeepla being such as to render any further advance impracticable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 3rd November 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 25th November 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, forwarding copy of your instructions to your Assistant, Mr. Willoughby, on his proceeding to Rajpeepla for the purpose of making a settlement with Bajee Daimen, and the Mehwasees of Tullukwara, which are approved by the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 6th December 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, on deputation in Rajpeepla, reporting the measures adopted for the apprehension

of the Mehwasee Chiefs, and of my reply thereto, which I trust will meet the approval of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 6th December 1823.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant to the Resident,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 27th November 1823.

Sir,—I have now the honour to report some preliminary measures which have been adopted, since my arrival in Rajpeepla, to effect a settlement with the Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara, by either of the two modes prescribed in your letter of the 3rd instant.

2. I have naturally first turned my attention towards the practicability of apprehending them, without entering into any previous negotiation. The obstacles opposed to this are principally three—1st, the difficult nature of the country in which they are concealed; 2nd, the assistance they undoubtedly receive from the inhabitants of the villages which were lately taken from them and given over to the Government to whom they in right belong; and 3rd, the difficulty which, on this account, exists of procuring correct intelligence of their movements.

3. Over the first I can have no control, and it will remain in full force until March or April next, when the jungles may be in some degree cleared by burning them. The remedy for the second appears to rest with the Gaekwar local officers of Tullukwara and Sunkeera, who, I am sorry to report, do not appear to co-operate with us with the cordiality it is the interest of their Government they should do. They have not in any one instance given information regarding the Mehwasees, in the absence of which it is impossible for the officer commanding the Tullukwara Detachment to act with effect. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Gaekwar Government should be urged to issue the necessary instructions to its officers, directing them to use their utmost exertions in aiding the British Government in its operations against the Mehwasees, and blaming them for the supineness they have hitherto evinced. They should be further instructed to take good security from the inhabitants of the villages under their control not to assist Bajee Daimen and his associates, and severely to punish any infraction of this agreement. The villages which are principally suspected of secretly affording aid, are those under the Thakoor of Wujeeria, and the village of Chooreswur, which are all connected with Bajee Daimen, the Chiefs being related to him. To remedy, if

possible, the third obstacle, I have employed through this Government a Bheel Turvee, or Chief, with forty followers, well acquainted with the country, who, if unable to seize them himself, may be able to give such intelligence as may lead to this desirable event. The incitement I have held out to him is not in the shape of a pecuniary reward or fixed pay, but the promise of a small Bheel village being granted to him in Inam if successful. I have thought this to be the most powerful stimulus I could hold out to him, the reward being entirely dependent upon the success of his exertions, and the village can with justice be selected from those lately recovered from the Mehwasees. It is also my intention, with your approbation (and in the event of other measures now in progress failing) to offer a considerable pecuniary reward to any person who may apprehend them or give intelligence which may lead to their apprehension. I am induced to believe you will concur in the expediency of such an offer being made, as likely to prove economical in the end, by doing away with the necessity of continuing the expense which the Chiefs now render necessary, at an earlier period than is otherwise likely.

4. As, however, I am extremely doubtful whether the above plan is likely to attain the object in view, at least for some time to come, I have thought it advisable to endeavour without delay to open a communication with the Chiefs, through the agency of a Rajpeepla Bhat, to induce them, if possible, unconditionally to surrender themselves into my hands, under an assurance of their lives being spared, and that a settlement will be eventually concluded with them, the precise terms of which, however, are to be dictated by the power into whose hands they surrender themselves. This overture is made without any hindrance to the continuance of offensive operations intermediately, which are not to cease until it has been acceded to without any reservation. Its acceptance will, of course, entirely depend upon the degree of distress the Chiefs may have been reduced to, and which, I am inclined to think, has made a strong impression, to which may be added, as another strong motive for acquiescence, the circumstance of their families being now in confinement at Baroda.

5. I shall be better able, when a reply to this communication has been received, to decide what measures seem best to be next resorted to. At present, in the event of non-acquiescence, there appears to be only one remaining mode of proceeding, viz. to grant the Chiefs amudruft Bhandaree to visit me at Nandod, and then to endeavour to effect a settlement with them. I have every reason to believe this invitation would be accepted, *i. e.* if any reliance can be placed in the sincerity of an offer (to that effect) made in a paper purporting to be from Bajee Daimen, lately found in Tullukwara and sent to me by the Officer commanding there. I am, however, averse to resorting to this measure for the present, it being optional with the acceptors of the

invitation to accept or reject the terms subsequently offered them, and, in the event of their doing the latter, ensuring them a safe return to the place from whence they came.

Trusting that the proceedings now reported will be approved of,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant to the Resident, on Deputation.

Camp Nandod, 27th November 1823.

Political Department.

From J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant on Deputation, Nandod.

Dated 4th December 1823.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 27th ultimo, reporting some preliminary measures adopted in regard to the Tullukwara Mehwasees.

2. The Gaekwar Government will be informed of the supineness of its officers, and requested to enjoin more vigorous co-operation, and to direct the security you recommend to be taken from the villages under the control of the Gaekwar managers. If you have reason to think that a reward being offered for the seizure of Bajee Daimen, Omed Khan, Nusseer Khan, Surdar Khan, Bapoo Hulderwa, and Meea Jadoo is likely to be effectual, I have no hesitation in requesting that the same may be promulgated without delay: the sum may be from 1,000 to 5,000, as you deem necessary.

3. The plan of employing through the Rajpeepla Government a Bheel Chief and his followers, either to apprehend or at least obtain and furnish correct intelligence of the haunts of the Mehwasees, appears to me to be the most likely to be attended with success, as the Rajpeepla Government, from former habits, must be well acquainted with all the Mehwasees and with the nature of their haunts; and the proposed plan of remunerating him Government will of course make no objection to, they benefiting so much more than the Gaekwar by their dispossession.

4. I should wish, however, that the terms mentioned in my instructions be proffered to Bajee Daimen and his associates, with the exception of Bapoo Hulderwa and Meea Jadoo, and that the communication may be direct, as through circuitous channels other interests may perhaps be brought to interfere with the measure; their repairing to you at Nandod, as mentioned in the last paragraph of your despatch, appears the best mode of effecting my wishes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 4th December 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 17th December 1823.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from your Assistant on deputation in Rajpeepla, reporting the measures adopted for the apprehension of the Mehwasees of Tullukwara, I have the honour to acquaint you that the Governor in Council approves of your instructions to Mr. Willoughby.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

Dated 13th December 1823.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, I have the honour to forward copy of a further letter from Mr. Willoughby, in continuation of his proceedings connected with the Mehwasees of Tullukwara, together with my reply of this day's date, approving of the same.

2. From Mr. Willoughby's letter Government will learn with satisfaction, that he has succeeded in inducing one of these turbulent Chiefs unconditionally to surrender himself a prisoner into his hands, and that he has arrived at Baroda. Independent of the immediate object obtained by detaching Nusseer Khan from his two associates, it may have an ultimate beneficial effect upon the minds of the latter.

3. For the particulars of this event I beg leave to refer Government to my Assistant's letter, and have only to express a hope that his proceedings may be honoured with its approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 13th December 1823.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant on Deputation in Rajpeepla,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 7th December 1823.

SIR,—With reference to the 4th paragraph of my letter dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the Bhat employed by me to open

a communication with the Mehwasee Chiefs, returned on the 2nd instant, with the information that Bajee Daimen and Omed Khan were unwilling to accept the offer conveyed to them, but that Nusseer Khan seemed inclined to acquiesce in it, though prevented from doing so by the other two.

On the receipt of this intelligence, I immediately determined upon giving the three Chiefs amudruft Bhandaree to visit my camp, considering it to be a great object to detach Nusseer Khan, if possible, from his two associates; thus anticipating the orders conveyed in the last paragraph of your despatch of the 4th instant.

The Bhandaree was accepted, and the Chiefs arrived at Nandod on the 4th instant; and I was chiefly engaged on that and the following day in endeavouring to induce them to agree to the terms prescribed in my instructions, speaking to them both collectively and individually.

All at first most positively refused to repair to Baroda; but in my last interview with Nusseer Khan, I am happy to say he consented to proceed thither, to accept any settlement which might hereafter be proposed to him, and to remain a prisoner until he had furnished satisfactory security for his abiding by the same.

I have contented myself for the present with taking from him a written agreement to the above effect, which is herewith enclosed, and have forwarded him, with three attendants, to Baroda, under a military escort. I beg leave, however, to mention that this latter stipulation was principally proposed by me, with a view of ensuring his safe transmission to Baroda; but I should trust, on his arrival, it may be deemed expedient to release him on personal bail, since his so promptly surrendering himself upon the terms he has, appear to entitle him (however great his former misdeeds) to the clemency of Government.

Nusseer Khan is an old man, of about 50 years of age, and is evidently too infirm to be capable of much personal exertion. He was, however, the proprietor of the villages of Ulwah and Bheelthan, so much complained against by the Collector of Broach, and notorious for harbouring Meea Jadoo and Bapoo Hunderwa and other Geerasia offenders, who were assisted in their attacks upon the village of Kaveetha by Nusseer Khan and his followers, who also participated in the plunder they obtained. The submission of the Chief may, therefore, be considered an object gained of some importance. His former rights were not very extensive, being chiefly confined to a few Bheel villages lately restored to the Gaekwar Government by Captain Garraway, regarding which I shall procure all the information I am able, to enable you to decide what provision should be assigned for his future support.

Bajee Daimen and Omed Khan resisted from first to last all my endeavours to prevail upon them to accept the proposed terms. They would not

even consent to proceed to Baroda for the purpose of concluding a settlement, much less to relinquish permanently their present place of abode. They, however, expressed their willingness to agree to any arrangement I might propose on the spot, having for its basis permission to remain in Tullukwara—a proposal I could not, of course, pay any attention to, being so essentially at variance with my instructions. Finding all my attempts to persuade them to change their determination ineffectual, both by assurances of the advantages they would derive from doing so on the one hand, and by pointing out the probable evil consequences they were bringing upon themselves and families by not doing so on the other, I was compelled, though reluctantly, to direct them to be safely conveyed back to the place from whence they came, after which every exertion will be made to apprehend them by force of arms.

I am inclined to consider the failure of my attempts to prevail upon these two Chiefs to proceed to Baroda is to be attributed to their natural distrust and suspicion, and to their inexperience of the policy so generally pursued by the British Government towards persons in their situation, of forgiving past offences on security being furnished against their repetition. I am supported in this opinion from information I have received, of their sending with Nusseer Khan a person to acquaint them of the treatment he may meet with. I have not thought it expedient to take any notice of this circumstance, as in case they succeed in eluding the measures now in progress against them, they may hereafter be induced, on finding their late associate is treated with leniency, to follow his example, should the granting of permission to do so be considered advisable.

With reference to the allusion made in the 2nd paragraph of your despatch of the 4th instant to the Broach outlaws, Bapoo Hulderwa and Meea Jadoo, I have the honour to report that they have long since fled from the fastnesses of Tullukwara. The former was supposed, according to information received by Captain Garraway, to have fled to Katteewar, but the latter is stated by Nusseer Khan to be now residing in the town of Cambay. This intelligence cannot be entirely relied upon, but I doubt not you will consider it worth while to inquire into its accuracy. Nusseer Khan also confirms the report of the Veymar Koolies (who rescued Bugwan Rugoonath) having in the first instance taken refuge with the Tullukwara Mehwasees, and mentions that two of their number arrived wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Assistant on Deputation in Rajpeepla.

Camp Nandod, 7th December 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant on Deputation in Rajpeepla.

Dated 13th December 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, in continuation of your proceedings with the Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara, and in conveying my approbation of the same, take the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I have derived from learning that you have succeeded in inducing one of them, Nusseer Khan, unconditionally to surrender himself into our power, which may finally induce his two associates to follow his example.

Nusseer Khan has safely arrived at Baroda, and will be released, according to your suggestion, on finding personal bail for his appearance, until a settlement of his rights is finally concluded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 13th December 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 24th December 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of this month, forwarding copy of a despatch from your Assistant on deputation in Rajpeepla, in continuation of his proceedings connected with the Mehwasees of Tullukwara, and to acquaint you that the Governor in Council approves of the measures adopted by Mr. Willoughby for inducing these turbulent Chiefs to submit to our authority.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 13th January 1824.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Governor in Council, copy of a report from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 7th instant, in

continuation of his proceedings with the Mehwasees of Tullukwara, and containing the satisfactory intelligence of his having induced another of their Chiefs, by name Omed Khan, unconditionally to surrender himself.

2. For the reasons stated in the 2nd para. of my Assistant's letter, I have agreed to the Chief alluded to being, for the present, permitted to remain at Nandod. I also fully concur in the propriety of the suggestion that his family, now in confinement at Baroda, be released on finding personal bail for their appearance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 13*th January* 1824.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident on Deputation,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 7th January 1824.

SIR,—In continuation of my proceedings with the Mehwasees of Tullukwara, I have the satisfaction to report the unconditional surrender of another of their Chiefs, by name Omed Khan. This event is to be attributed to the measures I have already reported to have been adopted against them, but in particular to their being deprived in a great measure of the assistance they have hitherto derived from the inhabitants of the villages lately taken from them.

2. I have contented myself, for the present, with taking from Omed Khan a written agreement, nearly similar to that subscribed to by Nusseer Khan, forwarded in my letter dated the 7th ultimo, binding him to submit to whatever settlement of his affairs may hereafter be dictated to him. I have not for the present put him under restraint, or deprived him of his arms, although, at the time of surrendering himself, he tendered the latter for my acceptance. It is not either my intention for the present (with your permission) to forward him to Baroda, but to suggest his being allowed to continue at Nandod, as I am not without hope I may be able, partly through his means, to induce Bajee Daimen (the only Chief of consequence now remaining at large) shortly to submit on the same terms.

3. The rights of this Mehwasee Chief principally exist in Rajpeepla, upon which State he was formerly dependant. I shall have the honour hereafter to report upon them in detail, merely now observing, that whatever provision may be hereafter allowed to him and his family, must be chiefly paid by the Rajpeepla Government.

4. In conclusion, I take the liberty of suggesting, for your consideration, the expediency of the family of Omed Khan, now in confinement at Baroda,

(consisting of his wife, by name Umruttoo, his aunt Soorujboo, his daughter Phoolbaee, and three female attendants) being released on personal bail, which I am given to understand they are willing and able to furnish.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident,

Camp Nandod, 7th January 1824. on Deputation.

Political Department.

From W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the Resident at Baroda.

Dated 26th January 1824.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding copy of one from your Assistant, reporting the unconditional surrender of Omed Khan, a Mehwasee Chief of Tullukwara, and to acquaint you that the Governor in Council approves of Mr. Willoughby's proceedings respecting the disposal of this Chief and his family.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Newnham, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1824.

Political Department.

From J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 22nd February 1824.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 7th instant, reporting the unconditional surrender of the Mehwasee Chief Bajee Daimen, as well as that of a relation of Omed Khan, another of the Chiefs whose surrender has already been announced.

2. The above persons, with Omed Khan, have been safely delivered over to my custody. An investigation of their rights will hereafter be made, and a settlement of them be proposed for the sanction of Government.

3. For the particulars of this event I beg leave to refer Government to Mr. Willoughby's report. I cannot, however, refrain on this occasion from expressing the high sense I entertain of the value and importance of the services my Assistant has accomplished in successively inducing these turbulent Chiefs to submit without terms, which renders the final arrangements to be concluded with them easy to be effected.

4. The service rendered is of still greater importance at the present moment, when complaints are so frequent, all around, of the injury and loss sustained from the depredations of the ill-disposed. The Tullukwara Geerasias having so long been celebrated for the resistance they have made against all lawful authority, and for the asylum they have afforded to the most notorious offenders of all descriptions, their submission will be the more striking, and likely to be attended with most beneficial consequences.

5. By the submission of these Chiefs the necessity of maintaining the Tullukwara Detachment has ceased, and it has, in consequence, been recalled to Baroda.

6. I beg leave, in conclusion, to bring to the notice of Government the favourable mention Mr. Willoughby makes of the assistance he has derived from the Karbaree of the Rajpeepla State throughout his proceedings with the Tullukwara Mehwasees; and it occurs to me to recommend that Purvoodas's conduct be noticed and rewarded by Government with some suitable mark of favour, as an example to others. I am given to understand that the Raja has for some time since wished to reward his Karbaree's long and faithful services by the grant of a village of small value in Inam, and I should deem the present moment a favourable one for carrying his intentions into effect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 22nd February 1824.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant Resident on Deputation,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 7th February 1824.

SIR,—It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to report the unconditional surrender of the Mehwasee Chief, Bajee Daimen.

2. Enclosed is the written agreement I have taken from him, which is exactly similar to the one subscribed to by Omed Khan, transmitted in my letter of the 7th ultimo.

3. It is necessary, however, to observe, that notwithstanding the willing acquiescence made by this Chief in my presence to surrender himself without any terms whatever, he subsequently evinced the greatest reluctance to act up to it when informed he must proceed to Baroda. I am happy to state that in the end I succeeded in persuading him peaceably to deliver up his arms, and to abide by his agreement. I have verbally promised him his life shall be spared, that he shall not be delivered over to the Gaekwar Government, and that he will only be retained a prisoner during the time which must intervene

prior to a settlement being concluded with him and his furnishing satisfactory security for abiding by the same.

4. I have made arrangements for this Chief, as well as Omed Khan, being transmitted to Baroda under a military escort, and have thought it right to request Lieutenant Bartlett, at present commanding the Rajpeepla Detachment, to proceed in charge of them, with directions to deliver them over to your custody. A distant relation of Omed Khan's has also surrendered himself into my hands, and will be sent to Baroda by the same opportunity.

5. I have found it necessary temporarily to withdraw the post at Mangrolee to Nandod, the escort to be sent with the Chiefs reducing the detachment at the latter place to a very few men.

6. All the Mehwasee Chiefs having now submitted, it will be comparatively easy for the Gaekwar and Rajpeepla local officers to preserve the peace of the country; and, in my humble judgment, no absolute necessity will now exist for the Tullukwara Detachment being still maintained to assist them. It will be necessary, however, for them to be vigilant in suppressing any petty disturbances which may be committed by the Mehwasee villages, which cannot be expected to cease at once. I have made the necessary arrangements with this Government, and hope that those which have been issued by the Gaekwar Government may be repeated on the withdrawal of the detachment, should such be deemed safe and practicable.

7. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the great assistance I have derived from Purvoodas, the Karbaree of this Government, throughout my proceedings with the Mehwasees; and it is chiefly to this aid I must attribute their successful termination. The contingent expenses which have been incurred, are very trifling considering the importance of the objects gained, and, with the exception of a few presents I have made to persons whom I found useful, have been defrayed by this Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident,
on Deputation.

Camp Nandod, 7th February 1824.

Political Department.

From W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

Dated 16th March 1824.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd of last month, forwarding copy of one from your Assistant, on deputation

in Rajpeepla, reporting the unconditional surrender of Bajee Daimen, the Mehwasee Chief, and of that of a relation of Omed Khan, another of the Chiefs, whose surrender had been previously reported.

2. The Governor in Council fully participates in all the terms of commendation bestowed by you on the successful result of Mr. Willoughby's proceedings, and he begs that you will convey to that gentleman the expression of his entire approbation.

3. It affords the Governor in Council much satisfaction that you have thus been enabled to withdraw the detachment from Tullukwara.

4. Adverting to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am directed to state, that it will be very gratifying to the Governor in Council to be informed, that the Raja of Rajpeepla has rewarded the services of his Minister with a grant of a small village in Inam, as appears to have been long contemplated; and, as far as the sanction of this Government is necessary, the arrangement has its entire concurrence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1824.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 14th April 1825.

SIR,—I have much satisfaction in forwarding the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, on deputation in Rajpeepla, reporting the completion (on the part of the Gaekwar Government) by that gentleman of an arrangement securing the quiet and permanent settlement of the three Geerasia Chiefs so long in confinement at Baroda. This appears to have been framed with great care, and attention to the preservation of both the rights of the Government and those of the Geerasias, and in all respects is as favourable to the latter as they had any title to expect. All excesses, encroachments, or disputes have, as far as the nature of events will admit, been guarded against, and the securities are sufficiently respectable to warrant the indulgence of an expectation that this settlement will be lasting. Mr. Willoughby's conduct in the discharge of the various duties entrusted to him has, on many occasions, attracted the favourable notice of the Honorable the Governor in Council, and he has now the merit of having, as far as depended upon his own exertions, laid the foundation of a system (which was commenced in Rajpeepla by that gentleman) which promises to introduce into those jungles habits of peaceful industry, where for a series of years the most criminal excesses had been perpetrated

with impunity, from the natural strength of the country enabling the Mehwasees to bid defiance to the irregular bands of the Gaekwar, and where the most notorious offenders found a secure asylum. An important benefit has been conferred by these arrangements upon the Honorable Company's subjects in the Broach Purguna, who, as the records of that Zilla for the last ten years abundantly testify, were continually subjected to severe loss in lives and property from the banditti who lived unmolested in those fastnesses, from which a British detachment alone, after a considerable period, could entirely dislodge them. The Gaekwar and Rajpeepla subjects also participate in the benefit resulting from the perfection of this settlement. It is only requisite for me to add, that I fully concur in all the observations contained in the despatch, and that I entertain a confident expectation that the arrangement above reported will meet with the approbation of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 14*th April* 1825.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., First Assistant Resident on Deputation,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident, &c. &c., Baroda.

Dated 6th April 1825.

SIR,—I have now the honour to report the particulars of the arrangement effected with the three Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara lately in confinement at Baroda. That it was not in my power to recommend their enlargement at an earlier period is, you are aware, solely to be attributed to either their inability, or disinclination, to furnish until now good and efficient security for the due performance of their engagements.

2. The three bonds now forwarded are (with one exception to be noted) of a similar nature. Translation of the one, therefore, entered into with Dajee Daimen, the principal Chief, and his brother Vujoo Daimen, is only necessary, and the remarks I shall now make will at once explain the nature of the three.

3. The engagement, consisting of seven Articles, after premising that it is entered into by the above two Chiefs for themselves and for their families, relations, and dependants, and alluding briefly to the circumstances which led to their coming to Baroda, stipulates in the 1st Article that the subscribing parties will for the future conduct themselves as peaceable Ryuts; will cease to commit depredations or make disputes with any one; and will obey the orders they may receive from the Thanas, or Detachments of Government troops, which at present or in future may exist.

4. The 2nd Article provides for the payment of the revenue, and rights of every description, which may be justly due to Government by the contracting parties.

5. The 3rd Article binds them to abide by and agree to whatever settlement may be made by Government of such of their rights, lands, and claims in the Gaekwar and Rajpeepla territory, as on inquiry may be found to be just.

6. The 4th Article renounces the right to all Geeras (not hereditary) which the parties may have established by lending money to different villages; promises to agree to any arrangement which may be made for the re-payment of the latter; and to cease from making any dispute, interference, or expense with any village direct, but to submit any which may arise for the arbitration of Government and abide by its decision.

7. The 5th Article stipulates for the restoration of all villages and lands the parties may have illegally become possessed of, and prohibits them in future from acquiring villages, lands, Pusaeeta or Geeras, either by purchase, mortgage, or gift, without the permission of Government.

8. The 6th Article prohibits the contracting parties from associating with or in the slightest degree harbouring outlaws and other disturbers of the public peace; binds them, if it is in their power, to deliver all such persons over to the custody of Government; makes them answerable for the claims upon such characters, together with a fine for associating with them; and stipulates that robbers traced to their villages are to be traced on to the next, or produced with the property they may have stolen.

9. The 7th and last Article stipulates that Bajee Daimen is to reside at Baroda for five years, from the date of the agreement, as security for its observance, at the expiration of which it will rest with Government to annul or prolong this obligation, with reference to the manner in which the parties may in the mean time have conducted themselves.

10. The agreement concludes by the contracting parties promising to suffer any punishment Government may think fit to award for the infraction of their engagements, for the performance of which their Wuttun, or entire estate, is pledged as security. A Baroot of the Baroda Purguna has become perpetual security for their good behaviour, as well as for their personal appearance whenever such is required. The counter-securities are the Thakoors of Ahmod and Wujeeria. The first, from his character and connection with the British Government, is most unexceptionable; the second is a petty Chief, possessing several villages in the Tullukwara Purguna, the principal of which is Wujeeria, and also bears a fair character.

11. I am not aware that any further remarks are required in elucidation of this settlement. The provisions of the bond are as just as they are strict, and

the securities exacted are as binding as could have been procured from persons of the class of the parties concerned. The objects mainly kept in view in framing the engagement were, 1st, to work a reformation in the habits of the parties; to do justice to them by securing their rights, and justice to others by causing them to restore whatever possessions they had illegally possessed themselves of; 2nd, to deprive outlaws and other ill-disposed persons in future finding an asylum they have so long obtained in the intricate jungles and fastnesses occupied by the Tullukwara Mehwasees, at the same time putting an end to the depredations of the latter so long carried on with impunity to the serious detriment of the peaceably disposed; and 3rd, to prevent the necessity of Government being again obliged to put itself to the expense and inconvenience of adopting military measures for their suppression. Time alone will show whether these objects are attained. The parties to the present engagement have never been before tried, and it would be unsafe to place much reliance in their protestations, which are urgent and of a favourable nature. They have, however, felt severely the effects of their former misconduct, and I rely with more confidence to the fear they entertain of future punishment in case of misbehaviour, than on any written bond they might subscribe to.

12. With reference to the 3rd and 4th Articles of the bond, I beg to state that the rights therein alluded to are in a train of investigation and settlement. I shall not, however, be able finally to report upon them until I return to Baroda, a portion of the rights being claimed from the Gaekwar territory, an admission of which on the part of the Baroda Durbar is necessary prior to final adjustment. All villages and other rights to which an undisputed title is proved, will be restored with the least possible delay.

13. With reference to the 7th Article, I beg to observe, that I should not deem it necessary that it be at all times strictly enforced; on the contrary, I should think that Bajee Daimen might occasionally be permitted to visit his villages, and that his being allowed to do so might be attended with beneficial effects. I thought it, however, most advisable that the stipulation for his residence at Baroda (which I conceive to be the most important of the whole) should be made without any reservation, so that his visiting his villages might be made entirely an act of grace and favour. I should however suggest, whenever permission to the above effect is granted, that from prudential motives his brother or some member of his family should reside at Baroda during his absence.

14. Bonds of an exactly similar nature to the above have been taken from Omed Khan and Nusseer Khan, with the exception that they are not required to reside at Baroda. The same Baroot who has become security for Bajee Daimen, has undertaken a similar responsibility on their account. The counter-securities are the Thakoor of Wujeeria before alluded to, Bajee Daimen,

and his brother Vujoo Daimen, which is the best they were able to furnish; and taking into consideration the connection which exists between the three agreements, I think it is perfectly satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident,

Camp Tallukwara, 6th April 1825. on Deputation.

Translation of a Fuel Zamin Bond taken by J. P. Willoughby, Esquire, for the Gaekwar Government, from Bajee Daimen and Vujoo Daimen, Mehwasees of Tullukwara, including their Families, Relations, and Dependants, dated the 14th of Falgoon Sood, Sumvut 1881, *corresponding with the 18th March* 1825.

In consequence of our improper conduct coming to the notice of Government, a force was equipped against us, which inflicted punishment upon us. Now through the beneficence of Government we have been directed to re-inhabit our villages, and to conduct ourselves properly for the future, according to the orders of Government, after the manner of Ryuts. Agreeing to this order, we, of our free will and pleasure, and in our right senses, subscribe to the undermentioned Articles of agreement:—

Article I.—We will reside in the country belonging to the Government after the manner of Ryuts, and transact our business in an equitable way. We will not commit any depredations, or make any dispute with any one residing in the districts of the Gaekwar Government, of the Honorable Company, of Rajpeepla, Chota Oodepoor, Gurh, or any other Talookdar. We will act in obedience to the instructions of the Thanas of Government which at present exist, or may in future exist.

Article II.—We will pay whatever revenue is due on account of the villages of Tullukwara belonging to Government, and will pay, according to the custom of the district, the levies put upon Oopurwureea land, besides Salamee and Babtees according to annual custom.

Article III.—We have given to Mr. Willoughby a written paper giving an account of our just rights, lands, and claims upon persons residing in the districts of the Gaekwar Government and Rajpeepla. In whatever manner Government may arrange such of these as on inquiry shall appear to be just, we will agree to the same for ourselves and posterity from generation to generation; according to this settlement we will abide, and receive whatever Government may choose to give us.

Article IV.—In several villages we have lent money and taken writings for Geeras in lieu thereof. We admit that we have no claim for the Geeras in

question, and we will agree to whatever arrangement Government may make for the repayment of such sums we have lent as on inquiry may be found to be just. From this time we will not make any dispute on the subject with the inhabitants of the villages in question. In future, if any dispute arise with any one regarding money transactions, we will petition the Government and act according to its order respecting the same. We will not directly make any dispute in future with the inhabitants of the villages, and not take more than that awarded to us by the Government arrangement; nor will we cause expense to fall upon any village ourselves direct.

Article V.—We will restore whatever villages and lands situated in the districts of Government, or in those of the Talookdars, we may be found to have unjustly possessed ourselves of, when Government gives an order to that effect. In future we will not, without the permission of Government, either take on mortgage, buy, or receive as a gift, villages, lands, Pusaeeta or Geeras, from any one.

Article VI.—We will not associate with rebels and disturbers of the public peace of the districts of the Gaekwar and the Honorable Company, of Rajpeepla and the other Talookdars. We will not afford them an asylum, or permit any one to harbour them in our villages, or give them food, or allow any one to do so. If we are able, we will seize and deliver them over to the custody of Government. If it is proved that we do associate with any person of the above description, we will become answerable for the claims upon him and for a fine for doing so. If any robber is traced to our villages, we will carry on the trace to the next village, and establish the same upon it; otherwise we will produce the criminal and restore the property stolen.

Article VII.—To satisfy Government for the due performance of the above written articles, Bajee Daimen agrees to reside at Baroda for a period of five years from this date, living upon his own means. If it appears to the satisfaction of Government, in the course of five years, that we act in conformity to the above written agreement, and no infringement of the same occurs, then whatever orders Government may issue regarding releasing the hostage will be obeyed by us. In conformity to this writing he will remain as a hostage.

In this manner seven Articles of agreement have been written. If any infraction of the same take place from this time, whatever punishment Government may award we will agree to. For this agreement our Wuttun (estate) and Geeras are security; Rowjee Bawa Gymulsing Baroot, inhabitant of the village of Tarjoolja, of the Baroda Purguna, is perpetual security both for our good behaviour according to what is writtten above and for our personal appearance; and Rana Abehsing of the Kusba of Ahmood, and Rhatore Sahib Khan of Wujeeria, are counter-securities for the same. In conformity with

what is written above they will act, and cause us to act; they will be answerable for claims upon us, and cause us also to be so.

(Signed) For BAJEE DAIMEN, by the Mehta of the Thakoor of Ahmood.
„ For VUJOO DAIMEN, by ditto.
„ RAOJEE BAROOT.
„ RANA ABEHSING (by his Karbaree Mehta Hurry Ram Dyaram).
„ RANA KESREESING SUJAN SING.
„ SAHEB KHAN, Thakoor of Wujeeria.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 25th April 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, with its enclosure from your Assistant on deputation in Rajpeepla, stating that an arrangement has been completed (on the part of the Gaekwar Government) for securing the quiet and permanent settlement of the three Geerasia Chiefs so long in confinement at Baroda, and to acquaint you that the Governor in Council approves of Mr. Willoughby's proceedings as reported in his despatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1825.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

Dated 18th April 1825.

SIR,—The enclosed correspondence will, perhaps, induce the Honorable the Governor in Council to approve of my obtaining the acquiescence of the Gaekwar Government to my First Assistant, Mr. Willoughby, while on deputation, inquiring into and settling the claim of the Bheels of the Wusravee Purguna, belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar. While the present system of violence and deceit is pursued, no alteration in the habits of these people can be expected. I do not wish to interfere with the internal management of the Gaekwar district, but solely to mediate an arrangement between this class and their ruler, which it would be our duty to see properly attended to by both parties. I anticipate no objection from this Government, as His Highness himself some time back spoke to me on the subject, in consequence of my

bringing to his notice some complaint from the Agent to the Honorable the Governor at Surat.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident at Baroda.

Baroda Residency, 18th April 1825.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant Resident on Deputation,
To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 8th April 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, with its enclosures; and in obedience to your instructions, I have, without delay, commenced a correspondence with Mr. Romer direct, upon the subject of the complaints lately preferred by the Raja of Mandvee against the Bheels of Wusravee and Rajpeepla.

2. The enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Romer of this day's date, will inform you of the measures I have adopted with the Bheel Chieftains Kooer and Ryesingjee. I deem it very unfortunate that the Raja's complaint is couched in such general terms, no specific act of aggression committed by the above Chiefs being urged against them. The former being at the time in my camp, denied (as was to be expected) the charge in toto, and the latter will doubtless do the same. In the absence of all proof I am obliged, for the present, to content myself with adopting measures to prevent the Raja sustaining further injury, the nature of which is fully explained in my letter to Mr. Romer, to which I beg leave to refer.

3. In the 2nd paragraph I have stated it to be my opinion (and I think you will admit on good grounds) that the evil complained of principally originates from the unsettled condition of the Wusravee district. The excuse urged by the manager of the Attaveesee is by no means well grounded. I do not think unassisted he would be able to make the arrangements necessary to put an end to the evil altogether. By maintaining, however, a proper force (which it is not his immediate interest as farmer to do) to punish the guilty and protect the innocent, I have no doubt he himself might greatly check the excess complained of. The exactions, oppression, and bad faith which Native managers almost without exception are guilty of, added to the natural habits of the Bheels, are no doubt the permanent causes from whence these excesses originate. The prevailing scarcity may be stated to be an additional, though (it is to be hoped) temporary, incitement to their commission.

4. Being directed to suggest such measures as appear to me likely to provide a remedy for the evils complained of, I would recommend that security bonds be taken from all the Bheel villages of the Wusravee district, the nature of which might be similar to those which exist in Rajpeepla; these

from experience having been found to answer. The Gaekwar Government sometime since hinted, through its Minister, Wittul Rao Dewajee, not only that it would not object to, but that it was even anxious such an arrangement should be effected under your superintendence, or that of any one Government might select for that purpose, observing that it should not be confined to Wusravee, but extended to the whole of the Surat Attaveesee.

5. There cannot, however, be a doubt that the measure above proposed would altogether fail to attain the objects in view, if the local manager was subsequently left the same liberty he now possesses to oppress these rude tribes. If no check were imposed to prevent his doing so for the future, the only effect would be to place them for a time more in his power, and, by a necessary consequence, increase the extent and frequency of his exactions, which at present are only limited in proportion to his means for enforcing them. It would appear to me, therefore, to be bad policy consenting to assist the Gaekwar's Government in making a permanent settlement with the Bheels in question, uncoupled with a stipulation that such supervision be subsequently vested in the British Government, as would prevent their being oppressed and tyrannized over, and driven, as an only resource for a livelihood, to resume their usual predatory life. In the absence of such a proviso, I may, moreover, observe, that the humanity of the measure, as far as the Bheels themselves are concerned, (it being calculated to affect them in the manner I have hinted at) might with some show of reason be called in question.

6. It is no part of my duty to give an opinion whether such interference would be compatible with the nature of the present connection which exists between the two Governments; this is a point to be left to the decision of my superiors. I cannot, however, avoid observing, that such an arrangement would tend evidently to the advantage of both Governments; to the peace and tranquillity of the districts of both; and to the consequent welfare and benefit of the subjects of both.

7. In conclusion I must observe, that a detachment of British troops would be required to carry into effect the measures recommended, which necessity, in the present demand which exists for their services, must, I fear, prevent their early adoption.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident

Camp Tullukwara, 8th April 1825. on Deputation.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant Resident on Deputation,

To J. Romer, Esq., Agent to the Honorable the Governor at Surat,

Dated 8th April 1825.

Sir,—I have been furnished by the Resident at Baroda with copy of your

letter dated the 30th ultimo, forwarding a complaint preferred by the Raja of Mandvee, relating to the injury his territory is suffering from depredations committed by the Bheels of the district of Wusravee, belonging to the Gaekwar, aided by those dependent on the Bheel Chieftains Kooer and Ryesingjee, subject to the Rajpeepla Government; and I lose no time in conforming to the instructions I have received to correspond direct with you on the subject.

2. I must premise by informing you that the injury complained of, to my certain knowledge, principally originates from Wusravee. The Bheels of that district have long been notorious offenders; they are under no check whatever; no security for their good behaviour exists; and it is not the apparent interest of the farmer to maintain such a force as would efficiently keep them in due subjection. Such being my conviction, it is with great regret that I am unable (in the absence of due authority) to adopt immediate measures for bringing them under proper restraint. I have been directed by the Resident to report the measures which the case appears to render expedient, and I do not apprehend any difficulty will occur in obtaining the consent of the Baroda Durbar to their early adoption.

3. Although I feel myself fully warranted in expressing the above opinion, I would by no means wish to be understood to imply the complaint against the Rajpeepla Bheel Chieftains to be without foundation. I know their character too well, to involve myself by making a pledge to the contrary in their behalf; still, however, there is a material difference in their situation, compared with that of the Wusravee Bheels, for, as I shall now proceed to show, security has been taken from them, and other subsidiary measures have been adopted to keep them under control.

4. Kooer Wussawa, after having been long celebrated for the extent, frequency, and daring of his depredations, finally submitted to the terms prescribed to him in February 1822, and as the shortest mode of acquainting you with the nature of the arrangement he then agreed to, I enclose copy of my letter to the Resident at Baroda reporting its conclusion.

5. Although security was taken from him for the due fulfilment of his engagement, I did not rely so much upon it as upon other measures adopted (and detailed in my letters) to ensure this desirable object. These arrangements continue to exist, and I still look to them as more likely to restrain Kooer from returning to his former habits than any security he could give me. I am happy to add, the objects of the engagement have at least been partially obtained, for since its existence, a period now upwards of three years, I have received no complaints of any consequence against him, with the exception of those from Mandvee.

6. This Chieftain is fortunately now in my camp. On informing him of the accusation I had received against him, as was to be expected he denied its

truth in toto, and no specific depredation committed by him being alluded to in the Raja's letter, which is couched in the most general terms, it will be evident that I could not contest the point with him, and was obliged to take his assertion at present for granted. The case would have been very different had the Raja furnished any detail of the acts of aggression committed.

7. Finding myself in this predicament, I was obliged to content myself with taking from Kooer a written paper (copy of which is annexed) containing, 1st, the disavowal he had previously made (verbally) of the charge preferred against him, and agreeing to become responsible if it should be proved; 2nd, promising, on the part of himself and dependants, not to commit any depredation in future in the Raja's territories; 3rd, agreeing to preserve the peace of the district of Peepulwaroon, belonging to Mandvee, on receiving the stipulated *Rukhopoo* allowance of Rs. 480 per annum; 4th and lastly, consenting to furnish satisfactory security for performing the obligations devolving on him on undertaking the office of guardian of the district in question.

8. The first stipulation was made, to be enforced in case you deem it advisable to recommend the Raja of Mandvee to claim compensation for any acts of aggression he may be able to prove against Kooer; and the second to prevent their recurrence. In reference to the third, it is necessary to observe, that it only embraces one of the Raja's districts, to which alone Kooer states his responsibility extends, the truth or falsehood of which can be only ascertained from the Raja. The fourth stipulation is to be conformed to with as little delay as possible. I do not think I should be able to persuade Kooer to proceed in person to Surat: he possesses a greater degree of suspicion and distrust than the generality of his caste, to whom such feelings are so peculiar. I should therefore suggest (if you see no objection) the arrangement be finally concluded by myself, as I have naturally succeeded in inspiring him with some degree of confidence in the intercourse I have had with him.

9. Should you concur in opinion on this point, I shall be obliged to you to acquaint me whether the Raja admits that Kooer's responsibility simply extends to the district of Peepulwaroon, and whether he admits the amount of annual compensation claimed for performing the duties it entails on him. I should also wish to be favoured with information respecting the channel through which you propose the latter should be paid on security being furnished, whether direct by the Raja, through you at Surat, or through the Resident at Baroda.

10. In the event, however of your deeming it requisite that the settlement should be concluded at Surat, I can only suggest that an agent on the part of the Chief should wait on you for this purpose, as I do not think I could (for the reason assigned) persuade him personally to attend.

11. With reference to Ryesingjee, I shall commence by observing that I consider it much more likely for him secretly to connive at and perhaps participate in the profits arising from the depredations complained of, than Kooer Wussawa. His districts are contiguous to that of Wusravee, and he is connected more or less with the worst characters residing in the latter. I have observed that the Raja of Mandvee always couples the names of Kooer and Ryesingjee together. This, I conceive, may be an error, for although they are connected by marriage, a domestic quarrel has arisen between them; they never meet; and if my information is correct, have little, if any, communication with each other. It does not follow, therefore, that either party is to be considered implicated in the misdeeds of the other.

12. I enclose copy of my letter reporting the arrangement effected with Ryesingjee, dated 25th February 1822. I do this with the same view as that with which the engagement of the other Chieftain is enclosed, considering such will at once apprise you of what has already been effected to ensure their good conduct, and enable you to suggest any other measures for adoption likely to tend to the same object. I need not add that your suggestions will meet with every attention and my best endeavours with this Government to give effect to them.

13. The security offered by Ryesingjee I consider to be efficient, and if I fail in obtaining redress to the Raja of Mandvee from this Chief direct, I hope to do so through other means. I have the pleasure to enclose copy of a letter addressed at my suggestion to Ryesingjee by this Government, calling upon him to answer the complaint made against him, together with copy of one to the Thanadar of the district under whose authority he is in some measure placed. These letters appear to me to embrace everything necessary, under present circumstances, to ensure justice being done. The manner in which they may be received will enable me to determine if any ulterior proceedings are requisite.

14. Should the conciliatory measure adopted with the two Chieftains, Kooer and Ryesingjee, finally fail in inducing them to amend, there only remains one alternative, that of reducing them *vi et armis*; a remedy, however, which the present reduced state of the troops at Baroda will not, I well know, admit of being immediately resorted to. I should hope such will not become necessary, and should be the first to deprecate resorting to such an extremity, until the necessity was beyond doubt apparent. Although I feel well assured that the Bheels are a tribe who can only be reformed by first resorting to conciliatory and mild measures, and, on their failure, to others of exactly an opposite nature, I should be very unwilling, in the present instance, to believe that the latter were necessary, apprehending, as I do, that such would be the signal for the rising in rebellion of the greater part of the Bheel population of

these districts. I am sanguine that the measures now adopted will prevent such necessity. Ryesingjee, I have very little doubt, secretly encourages others to commit depredations, and may, moreover, share in the profit accruing from the same. He has, however, I believe, too much at stake, openly himself to commit them and bid defiance to Government: he derives considerable profit from cultivation and other peaceable occupations, and his villages are in good condition, taking into consideration the lax authority they are subject to. Of the continued good conduct and reformation of Kooer I am still hopeful, more particularly as I am now engaged in the pleasing duty of restoring to him some ancient rights, which will add to other motives which exist, to induce him to pursue a peaceable course of life.

15. Although I have trespassed upon your time at considerable length, I must briefly allude to the village of Wantia Sagh belonging to this Government, of the misconduct of which I am well aware. This village is situated in a place of considerable natural strength, in the midst of thick jungle. I recommended to this Government the adoption of measures for its subjection, as the inhabitants would not hear reason, and the complaints against them were numerous and well founded. About this time last year these were carried into execution; the offenders, however, at the time escaped, but their wives and families were apprehended. The village, according to Native custom, (which on general principles is much to be condemned) was burnt to the ground. Eventually, in consequence of the apprehension of their families, the principal offenders surrendered themselves, were fined, and gave as security for their future good behaviour the Bheel Chief Ryesingjee. I trouble you with these details, to convince you that there exists no backwardness on the part of this Government to do what it can to check the depredations of the ill-disposed. I have reason to believe that the inhabitants of the above village have again resumed their former occupations, and, in consequence, have suggested to this Government the expediency of instituting an inquiry on the subject, and calling upon their security to answer whatever complaints may by the result be proved to be well founded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, First Assistant Resident,
Camp Tullukwara, 8th April 1825. on Deputation.

Political Department.

From J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant on Deputation, Rajpeepla.

Dated 4th April 1825.

Sir,—The enclosed copy of a letter from the Agent to the Honorable the Governor at Surat, would seem to refer the inability of the Gaekwar manager

of the Attaveesee to control the Wusravee Bheels, to assistance afforded by similar classes situated within the Rajpeepla dependencies, who, from their vicinity to Wusravee, are said to be active in opposing any measures adopted for preserving public tranquillity. Although I attach small credit to this representation of the Gaekwar manager, I think it right to forward it to you, and request you will take such steps as, in your judgment, the case, if true, may require, and correspond direct with Mr. Romer on the subject. I shall be happy to receive any suggestion which may occur to you respecting the better management of the Wusravee district of the Gaekwar, being convinced that the excesses complained of principally take their rise in the unjust and oppressive conduct of the Gaekwar officers and their total disregard of the rights of the Bheel, and the uniform harsh, and, I will add, generally faithless treatment the latter have experienced from them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Williams, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 4th April 1825.

From J. Romer, Esq., Agent to the Governor at Surat,

To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 30th March 1825.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to forward to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Raja of Mandvee, relating to the serious loss and damage his district has lately sustained, from the predatory incursions of Bheels from the Wusravee Purguna and the Rajpeepla country, and stating his apprehensions of more extensive plundering being in contemplation by the Wussawas Ryesingjee and Kooer.

The Sursooba of the Attaveesee has, at my request, made some attempts to control the Wusravee Bheels, but without effect, for he has at last given me to understand, that from the contiguity of most of the Wusravee Wussawas' villages to Rajpeepla, they had no difficulty in evading his endeavours to seize them, or to make them furnish good security.

I have offered Kooer, on the part of the Raja of Mandvee, the regular discharge of his Rukhawalee allowance, upon his giving security to perform the obligations of it better than he has done; but it is not probable he will return to his duty while his secret connexion with Ryesingjee and the Wusravee Wussawas makes it more profitable to join in plundering the Mandvee district, than to exert himself in protecting it.

Ryesingjee and Kooer have given security to the Rajpeepla State I believe, but to what particular object their obligations extend I do not know. I would however hope, that through your good offices with the managers of that State, as well as with the administration of His Highness the Gaekwar, such orders

may be given and measures adopted, in Rajpeepla and Wusravee, as shall tend to preserve the Mandvee Purguna not only from the threatened attack, but lead to the establishment of some efficient control over the lawless population of both districts, from which the subjects of the Raja of Mandvee have suffered so severely.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ROMER, Agent to the Governor.

Surat, 30th March 1825.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 29th April 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant, forwarding copy of your correspondence with your Assistant on deputation in Rajpeepla, and the Agent at Surat, relative to the adjustment of the claims of the Bheels of the Wusravee Purguna, and to acquaint you that the Governor in Council approves of the measures you have proposed for the settlement of these claims, provided the free consent of the Gaekwar be obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1825.

MR. WILLOUGHBY'S SETTLEMENTS WITH THE MEHWASEE CHIEFS OF TULLUKWARA.

From J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Dated 28th April 1825.

Sir,—I have considerable satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a very interesting despatch from Mr. Willoughby, dated the 26th instant, wherein, after reporting the nature of the securities he has taken from the whole of the Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara, on the same principle as those furnished by Bajee Daimen* and his associates, he draws my attention to the circumstances of seven or eight Chiefs tributary or connected with the Gaekwar Government. These are in a deplorable state at present; but the country they inhabit is so strong by nature, and affords such facility to the escape of plunderers, that any arrangement which would tend to the amelioration of the classes dwelling therein would be advisable: if not, we may expect to be again called upon by the Gaekwar Government to afford our aid in chastising these people, as was the case two years back, when large Detachments were employed for a considerable period without effecting the object of inducing the submission of the Mehwasees, which only took place on Mr. Willoughby's repairing in person, when, from the influence he possessed from his acquaintance with the head of the Geerasias during his successive deputations to Rajpeepla, they were prevailed upon unconditionally to surrender,

2. The petty Chiefs are situated in the Rewa Kanta; in respect to them it now becomes indispensable that some arrangements for their supervision by British authority should, as soon as practicable, take effect. Previous to entering upon this subject, it is incumbent upon me in the strongest terms to express my conviction of the value of the services rendered by Mr. Willoughby to both Governments during the time of his supervision of the Rajpeepla Government, or for a period of upwards of five years.

3. The late settlement of the Mehwasees has been completed after much personal labour, and is entitled to high commendation. His Highness the Gaekwar has expressed his satisfaction at the arrangement, and I entertain not the slightest doubt of his ready acquiescence in the extension of the system to the other Chiefs mentioned, even if they had not been included in the arrangements which transferred the Mahee Kanta and Katteewar tributaries to the control of the British Government in 1820. That they have hitherto been

* Vide pages 777 to 779 of this Selection.

overlooked is no reason why they should be excluded from the benefit of this measure, of which they appear fully sensible from the petitions of the Rana of Mandwa and Thakoor of Gurh, referred to in Mr. Willoughby's despatch.

4. Should the Honorable the Governor in Council sanction the adoption of the plan proposed in regard to the Chiefs mentioned in the 10th para. of Mr. Willoughby's despatch, the whole tract of country extending from the western boundary of Rajpeepla to Chota Oodepoor to the east, and from the Taptee to the south and Nerbudda on the north, would be efficiently superintended. The advantages of such a general settlement are too manifest to require particular remark, and I beg leave to request the attention of Government in particular to the 7th, 11th, and 12th paras. of the despatch, as containing the fullest information on the points submitted; and it only remains for me to add, that I entirely coincide in the suggestions and views of my Assistant. It will not, however, I trust, be considered presumption on my part, if I respectfully intimate that, in my judgment, the labour and exertions of Mr. Willoughby in the performance of the extra duties entrusted to his charge, arising out of the nature of our connection with the Gaek war and his tributaries, have not been compensated in a degree commensurate with the anxiety and toil they have occasioned.

5. The Agent employed in assisting the Pahlunpoor Government in the conduct of its affairs, from the first received an allowance from that Government; and latterly, since the petty Chiefs on the north-western frontiers have come under our protection, Government have been pleased to grant that officer an additional allowance. I may, moreover, add that the precedent at Pahlunpoor has often been quoted by the Rajpeepla Government, accompanied by a wish on its part to follow it, which is of itself the strongest proof of the manner in which it esteems the services rendered to it by Mr. Willoughby, though no attention has ever been paid to the request I allude to. When the newly contemplated arrangements take place, Mr. Willoughby's charge will bear a fair comparison with that of Pahlunpoor and with the local Agencies established by Sir John Malcolm and Sir David Ochterlony, and the Honorable the Governor in Council may then be disposed to take into consideration the reward for services actually performed during a period of more than five years, and the scale of remuneration which the increased duties that will necessarily devolve upon my Assistant would seem to demand.

6. In conclusion, I have to express my hope, that the above observations will not be considered as dictated by partiality or an undue opinion of the importance of the charge, but will be viewed as really flowing from a natural desire to see my Assistant obtain those advantages which other public officers similarly employed have enjoyed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 28th April 1825.

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq., First Assistant Resident on Deputation,
To J. Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 26th April 1825.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose fifteen original security bonds taken from the petty Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara, in addition to those already forwarded in my letter of the 6th instant.*

2. These embrace the whole of the villages of the Tullukwara district, whose inhabitants principally consist of Mehwasees and Bheels, who have hitherto lived by plunder and depredation. They complete, therefore, the arrangement I have made for the future tranquillity of the whole district, to the fullest extent the authority with which I am at present vested will admit. The engagements now forwarded do not essentially differ from those taken from Bajee Daiment and his associates, and do not consequently require any remark. I annex a statement, exhibiting the names of the principal Mehwasees who have given security, their places of abode, the security and counter-securities they have furnished, with their places of residence likewise.

3. With the exception of the first on the list, the whole are petty Chiefs, possessing from one to twelve small villages each. The Thakoor of Wujeeria, however, bears a good character; his family were originally Rajpoots, subsequently converted to Mahommedanism: he is, however, included in the present arrangement, because many of his villages are of the same description as the others.

4. The country in which these villages are situated is as wild and intricate as can be imagined, consisting of high hills, deep nullas, and rugged ravines covered with the thickest jungle. The parts that I have lately visited appeared to equal if not to exceed the worst parts of Rajpeepla, in natural strength and in the facilities they afford for opposing and escaping a regular force in pursuit of any object: such being the case, no argument is required to show the expediency of rendering, if possible, the present settlement permanent.

5. On this occasion I beg leave to refer to the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my letter dated the 8th instant, relating to the turbulent tribes of the Wusravee district. I conceive that the reasoning there made use of applies with at least equal force to the present case, nor can I for a moment expect that the benefits of the present settlement will be permanent if it be confined to the security engagements now taken. The parties will, beyond doubt, be unable to meet the exactions and demands they are under the present system liable to from the Gaekwar officers. These they have hitherto met, when Government possessed the power to enforce them, by giving a share of the profits arising from their depredations, which they must again resume if the same

* Vide page 774 of this Selection. † Vide page 777 of this Selection.

system is pursued. It does not require much foresight to predict the result. The Mehwasees will again become powerful, will again invite the worst of characters to join them, will retire to their fastnesses, and again (as lately) bid defiance to the Gaekwar Government and its officers, a dilemma from which the latter can only be relieved by a second interposition of the British Government.

6. The district of Tullukwara originally comprised a part of Rajpeepla, from whose Chief it was taken by the Gaekwar Government. There cannot be a doubt but that the condition of the Mehwasees residing in it has always essentially differed from that of Ryuts strictly so called. They were a class of minor tributaries, a fact which is at once proved by the principal right due from them to Government being to this day denominated Ghansdana. At the same time I do not deny that the Gaekwar local officers can show a prescriptive title to levying other dues from them when they are able. This they may urge regarding their immediate in preference to their more remote pecuniary interests.

7. To obviate the evils of the present system, I beg leave to suggest the following proposals for the consideration of the Gaekwar Government, for the future management of all the Tullukwara Mehwasees who have furnished security, with the exception of the Thakoor of Wujeeria:—1st, that their rights be investigated, and subsequently guaranteed to them; 2nd, that the rights of Government of every denomination be ascertained, and, whenever practicable, the annual amount fixed in perpetuity, with reference to former collections and the present ability of the Chief to meet them; 3rd, in cases where circumstances will not admit of the annual amount being fixed in perpetuity, that it be fixed annually with reference to the quantity and quality of land the Chief may cultivate, and to the seasons; 4th, that the Gaekwar manager of the district of Tullukwara continue to collect whatever amount may be fixed direct, but that an appeal to the British Government be admitted on the part of the Chief against any extra exaction or oppression the former may commit; 5th, that the police and general control over the Chiefs be still vested in the same officer, with an appeal however against any abuse of his authority; 6th and lastly, that the managers of the districts of Dubhoy, Sunkeira, and Bhadurpoor be restricted from any direct interference with the Tullukwara Mehwasees, with whom they, properly speaking, have no direct concern whatever.

8. I should hope the adoption of a plan embracing the above provisions (with any modifications you may deem expedient) would render my present arrangements of permanent utility. With reference to the last stipulation, I beg to state, that the managers alluded to, exercise more oppression and tyranny over the Mehwasees than even the officer in charge of Tullukwara. They are in fact at present exposed to the exactions of three instead of one person. It was my intention to have brought to your notice the ruinous system which

prevails in the former districts at present under Meer Surfraz Ali, its effects being felt in the territory under my supervision; but from circumstances which have come to my knowledge since my return to Baroda, I hope such will not be necessary, though, if I am mistaken, I shall not shrink from a duty (however disagreeable it may be) of reporting his conduct in detail, which I conclude cannot be fully known either to the Gaekwar Government or yourself.

9. Before I conclude this part of my letter, I beg to draw your attention to the accompanying representation from the Mehwasee Chiefs who have furnished security for their future good conduct. In it they candidly state that hitherto they have paid the Government demands by committing depredations upon the community, but that now, having furnished security to refrain from their predatory course of life, they will be unable to meet them, unless they are fixed with reference to their ability and ancient custom.

10. I now beg leave to bring to your notice the unsettled condition of the petty Rajpoot States of Mandwa, Wujeeria, Gurh, Dusgaum, Shanore, Agur, Nuswaree, and Punsallee, which are principally situated between Rajpeepla and Chota Oodepoor, and are more or less connected with the Tullukwara Mehwasees, many (if not all) of the villages belonging to them being inhabited by the same unruly and predatory classes of inhabitants. It follows therefore that to complete my present arrangement, and to render those concluded with Rajpeepla and Oodepoor more effective and secure, the petty States alluded to should be required to furnish security for their good conduct of a somewhat similar nature to those taken from all the other Gaekwar tributaries.

11. All the petty States above enumerated (with the exception of Gurh) are tributary to, or connected with, the Gaekwar Government. They are denominated Rewa Kanta tributaries, from their possessions being situated in the vicinity of the river Nerbudda, and under this denomination Rajpeepla and Oodepoor are included. The Gaekwar cannot, therefore, if he wished, dispute the propriety of a general control being vested in the British Government over them, a point which was set at rest at the time Rajpeepla and Oodepoor were proved to be included in the arrangement concluded in 1820 respecting the Mahee Kanta tributaries.

12. I would propose, therefore, for your consideration, the propriety of security engagements being taken as soon as possible from the eight petty Chiefs alluded to; that the tribute and other dues they may owe to the Gaekwar Government be investigated and consolidated in one amount, to be paid annually through the British Government; and that the rights of the Chiefs be also inquired into, and such as may be proved to be just, be admitted for the future.

13. The advantages of this plan are too evident to require particular remark; they are briefly alluded to above. Independent of the general

tranquillity of the country which will be promoted by it, it will secure to all parties their just rights, and remove from the Chiefs the tyranny and oppression they are now subjected to from the Gaekwar local officers. The grand road from Guzerat to Malwa leads through or near the possessions of these Chiefs, and its safety will be greatly increased by the adoption of the plan suggested. This is a point of primary importance since the re-occupation of Mhow by the troops of this Establishment, and will become of still more importance should the plan of transporting stores by the Nerbudda as far as Chanode or Tullukwara be ever carried into execution.

14. In conclusion, I annex two petitions from the Rana of Mandwa and the Thakoor of Gurh, praying that a settlement of their affairs be made by the mediation of the British Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, First Assistant Resident.

Baroda Residency, 26th April 1825.

Translation of a SECURITY BOND, *passed under date the 7th April* 1825, *to J. P. Willoughby, Esquire, Assistant Resident at Baroda, on the part of the Honorable East India Company and of His Highness the Gaekwar, by Rathore Sahib Khan Ruheem Khan, his Brothers, Nephews, and all the Subjects of Wujeeria, Purguna Tullukwara.*

The Sirkar, in consequence of being informed of our improper conduct, came and awarded punishment on us. Now the Sirkar has been pleased to order us to settle in our villages and to conduct ourselves peaceably as Government subjects. Agreeing to abide by that order, we, with our own free will and pleasure, pass this security bond to the Sirkar. The Articles thereof are as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—We, as Government subjects, shall follow our lawful trade in their territories; and that we shall not make a feud with any person residing in the jurisdictions of the Honorable Company and His Highness the Gaekwar, or with any one of either the Rajpeepla, Oodepoor, Gurh, or other States; and that we shall abide by whatever orders will be issued to us by the several Government Thanas now in existence, as well as by those which may hereafter be established.

ARTICLE II.—We shall pay Jumabundee to the Tullukwara Purguna in the same proportion as items may be fixed to be levied on the Khalsa villages of His Highness the Gaekwar; and the assessment for cultivating the Ooperwaria land will be paid according to the custom of the Purguna. The Sulamee and Babtee will also be annually paid agreeably to former years' payments.

ARTICLE III.—We have presented you with a detailed memorandum of our just claims for Hucks, land, and money, in the Government as well as in the

Rajpeepla districts. Whatever, therefore, we may be found fairly entitled to on an investigation into the same, and whatever way the Sirkar decides the same to be received, will be agreed to by us and our posterity, brothers, and nephews. We shall act accordingly and receive whatever the Sirkar may cause to be paid.

ARTICLE IV.—We hereby forsake our claims to Geeras which has been assigned to us by certain villages in lieu of loans advanced to them; and whatever amount the Sirkar fairly decides on that account in our behalf will be agreed to by us, but that we shall in no way indirectly interfere with the villagers in the matter. That in future, when we have any dispute with another person for debts or dues, we shall represent the same to the Sirkar, whose orders thereon will be upheld by us, but we shall make no quarrel with the villagers, nor receive from them more than what the Sirkar decides in our favour. We shall not also indirectly charge any village with expenses.

ARTICLE V.—If it appears to Government that we have encroached upon, or illegally obtained possession of any village or land belonging to the Government Mahals, or the districts of the Talookdars, &c., we shall restore the same to its rightful owner directly after we are ordered to do so by Government; and that in future we shall not, without the Sirkar's order, hold in mortgage, purchase, or receive as grant, any village, land, or Pussaeta and Geeras appertaining to another person.

ARTICLE VI.—We shall not be friendly with any Bharwuteea offender of either the districts of the Honorable Company or His Highness the Gaekwar's Government, or of those of their subordinate Talookdars of Rajpeepla, &c.; nor shall we afford, or allow any one in the village to afford, asylum or protection to any criminal; that if such an offender be found, we shall apprehend and make him over to the Sirkar; and that in the event of our being convicted of being friendly to any Bharwuteea offender, we shall be responsible for the same. Further, that if the footprints of a robber be tracked to our village, we shall trace them on to another village, otherwise we shall produce the robber and award compensation for the property plundered.

ARTICLE VII.—Whatever amount the Sirkar may fix on account of Ghansdana to the Tullukwara Purguna at the time they have proceeded into the districts for that purpose, will be paid by us as usual and for ever through the Komavisdar of that Purguna; the Hucks due to the Rajpeepla and other Chiefs will also be paid to them as usual and for ever, and we shall obey them.

We have thus entered into the above seven Articles. If we deviate from them, we will agree to whatever punishment Government shall think fit to impose on us. We pledge our Wuttun and Geeras for the strict adherence on our part to this agreement. Barote Bawabhaee Rugnathdas of Guwur, Purguna Nandod, in Rajpeepla, will permanently stand as our security that we shall, as above described, conduct ourselves peaceably; that he will answer for any

misdemeanor on our part, and that he will produce us whenever required. Rathore Hamud Khan Mota Bawa and Hemut Dajee Bawa, of Nungaum, also stand as counter-securities on our part, who will act, or make us act, according to the above, and answer, or make us answerable, for any accusation against us.

(Signed) RATHORE SAHIB KHAN RUHEEM KHAN, and others, including Brothers and Nephews.

I hereby declare, that I have, with any own free will and pleasure, become annual and perpetual security, on the part of Rathore Sahib Khan and others, of Wujeeria, against their misdemeanor, and to produce them whenever required. Shree Ramjee.

(Signed) *Security*—BAROTE BAWABHAEE RUGNATHDAS, inhabitant of Guwur, Purguna Nandod.

We, Rathore Hamud Khan Mota Bawa and Hemut Dajee Bawa and others, including brothers and nephews, hereby inform the Honorable Company and his Highness the Gaekwar's Governments, and their subordinate Talookdars, that we have, as above mentioned, become annual and perpetual counter-securities (on the part of Rathore Sahib Khan and others of Wujeeria) for their peaceable conduct, and that, if they do not behave themselves towards both the Governments in the manner above described, we shall personally be answerable for the same. In the handwriting of BADHURWA.

We have, as above said, become counter-securities.

(Signed) RATHORE HAMUD KHAN MOTA BAWA.
„ HEMUT DAJEE BAWA.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Resident.

Statement exhibiting the Names of the Mehwasee Chiefs of the Tullukwara Purguna, their place of Residence, the Names of the Security and Counter-Securities they have furnished for their good behaviour, and the place of abode of the latter.

No.	Names of the Chiefs furnishing Security.	Place of Residence.	Fuel Zamin, or Security.	Arr Zamin, or Counter-Securities, and Residence of the same.
1	Sahib Khan Ruheem Khan, for himself, family, relations, and dependants.	Wujeeria	Barote Bhawabhaee, of the village of Gowar, Rajpeepla.	Rathore Hamud Khan Mota Bawa and Hemut Khan Dajee Bawa, of the village of Nungaum.
2	Rathore Sutbawa, Dajeewa Rathore, and Hamud Khan Mota Bawa, for themselves, families, relations, and dependants.	Nungaum ..	Ditto ..	Sahib Khan Ruheem Khan, Thakoor of Wujeeria.

No.	Names of the Chiefs furnishing Security.	Place of Residence.	Fuel Zamin, or Security.	Art Zamin, or Counter-Securities, and Residence of the same.
3	Chura Ram Sing and Dadabawa Dadjee bin Narsing, for themselves, families, relations, and dependants.	Wulooria . .	Barote Bhawabhaee, of the village of Gowar, Rajpeepla.	Sahib Khan Ruheem Khan, Thakoor of Wujeeria.
4	Rathore Dadabawa Deenajee, for himself, family, relations, and dependants.	Shewadoon . .	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto.
5	Dinner Bhadurbawa, Tullebhoy Dinner Bhye, and Bawa Jeetabawa, for themselves, families, relations, and dependants.	Oochand	Ditto . .	Daimen Bajee and Daimen Vujoo, of the village of Tullukwara.
6	Gover Dullel Zafer, for himself and family.	Nulleea	Ditto . .	Bhadur Bawa Futtehbhoye.
7	Daimer Kooshall Bapoo, Omed Ariff, Bajee Vudder Vooddeen, and Ruheem Haebbhoye, for themselves, families, relations, and dependants.	Rengun . . .	Ditto . .	Bhadur Bawa Futtehbhoye, with Daimen Bajee of Wasun.
8	Gover Verum Bapoo, Dadee Omed, Nuhumbar Khan, Bhalbhoye Ulubhoye, and Jora Vujoo, for themselves, families, and dependants.	Chooviswar . .	Ditto . .	Bhadur Bawa Futtehbhoye, Bhoye Bawa Jetabawa of Ooched, with Omed Ariff, of the village of Rengun.
9	Gover Hatim and Futteh Nannoo, for themselves and families.	Jeeral	Ditto . .	Bhadur Bawa Futtehbhoye, and Bhoye Bawa Jetabawa, of Ooched.
10	Sathee Deimer wulud Shurbhoye, and Nannoo Nathbhoy, for themselves and families.	Wasun	Ditto . .	Kooshall Bapoo, Omed Ariff, Bajee Baddervoodun, Ruheem Haebbhoye.
11	Ugwan Sirdar Khan Koobera Khan, for himself and family.	Veerumpoora.	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto.
12	Gover Futtehbhoye Bawa and Nannoo Nathbhoye, for themselves and families.	Kamsoler. . . .	Ditto . .	Hemut Motee Bawa Hemut, of Nunagaum.
13	Raj Goman Sing, for himself and family.	Baunshe	Ditto . .	Rana Sonbawa, of Shinore.
14	Ranee Jut Sing Goman Sing, for himself and family.	Bhaloda	Ditto.	
15	Rana Sonbawa, for himself and family.	Para.	Ditto.	

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Baroda Residency, 26th April 1825.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the ASSISTANT IN CHARGE, BARODA.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Williams' letter, dated the 28th ultimo, submitting copy of your despatch, on the nature of the securities which you have obtained from the whole of the Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara.

2. The plan now proposed seems highly desirable; but before any further steps are taken, the Governor in Council directs that the Gaekwar's consent be first obtained to it; for, although that was granted in 1820, it has been allowed to lie dormant so long, that it requires to be mentioned again before it is acted on.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1825.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant Resident in Charge, Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 7th October 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches dated the 29th* of April and 23rd† of May last, and to report what I trust will be considered the successful termination of my negotiations with the Baroda Government, to obtain its acquiescence to the measures referred to in those despatches, proposed with the view of completing the arrangements submitted by the Resident for introducing a political supervision over Dowlut Rao Sindia's possessions in Guzerat.

2. My discussions on this subject have been conducted either personally with His Highness the Gaekwar or his Minister Wittul Rao Dewajee, and I am happy to report I experienced no difficulty in obtaining their assent to the general spirit of the measures proposed, after fully explaining to them their nature and the objects of the British Government in suggesting them.

3. This Government, however, was anxious, previous to its acquiescence being recorded, that the principles on which the measures were to be carried into effect should (in order to prevent future discussion) be explicitly defined. Hence sundry references to its local officers became necessary, and this circumstance will sufficiently account for the delay which has occurred in transmitting my present report.

4. I shall now proceed to recapitulate the contents of Memoranda received from the Baroda Durbar, containing the result of these discussions and

* Vide page 787 of this Selection. † Vide page 797 of this Selection.

inquiries, accompanying my summary with such explanatory remarks as appear called for. I may premise, however, by stating it to be my opinion, that the terms on which this Government gives its assent to the measures in question, are for the most part unobjectionable, and suited to the condition of the districts affected by them, though they are of course subject to the approval of Government, or to any modifications it may be pleased to suggest.

5. Enclosure No. 1 is translation of a Memorandum referring to the excesses of the Bheels of the Wusravee district, and to the measures proposed to check them. This I shall pass over without comment, inasmuch as the Gaekwar Government consents without reservation to the plan submitted in my letter to the Resident dated the 8th of April last, and approved of by the Honorable the Governor in Council in the first of your despatches now under reply.

6. Enclosure No. 2 is translation of an answer to a written communication sent by me to the Baroda Durbar, proposing the arrangements submitted in my letter to the Resident, dated the 26th of April last, for concluding settlements with the Rewa Kanta tributaries, with the Mehwasee Chiefs of Tullukwara, and with the Mehwasees of Sowlee, and other Gaekwar districts contiguous to those belonging to Dowlut Rao Sindia. This does not either call for observation, as it only refers to Enclosure No. 3, which is translation of another Memorandum, containing the terms on which this Government wishes these settlements should be concluded.

7. This document commences by enumerating the districts, Zumindars, and Mehwasees included in the present arrangements, which will be found to be considerably more comprehensive and numerous than the list which accompanied my letter of the 26th of April, which in fact principally referred to the district of Tullukwara. No return of the Mehwasee villages of Sowlee having been as yet received from the Komavisdar, the precise number could not be stated; but I am induced to believe that they will be found on inquiry to be upwards of twenty in number. A reservation follows this enumeration, that all villages not mentioned, similarly situated to those which are mentioned, are to be considered as included in the same settlements.

8. Five Articles are then introduced prescribing rules for ascertaining what villages are to be considered as included in the present plan, and those which are not. They are briefly as follows:—The 1st prescribes that wherever Tulput and Wanta lands are found to exist, such village is to be considered as belonging to Government, and not as a tributary. This is a good criterion for general adoption, inasmuch as it is founded on the well known division of the soil which was made between the aboriginal possessors of this province and their Mahomedan conquerors, in the proportion of one-fourth to the former, designated Wanta, and the remainder to the latter, called Tulput. As, however, in some cases this rule might disturb long established possession and prescriptive

right, I have provided for cases of this description by obtaining the consent of this Government to the introduction of the 2nd Article, declaring that where these two distinctions of the soil have ceased to exist, and have been blended together by the proprietor, he paying a fixed revenue, such village is to be considered tributary, and embraced in the present plan.

9. Article the 3rd stipulates that villages not belonging to, but simply leased to Zumindars by the officers of Government, are to be considered as the property of the latter, and not of the former. This is free from objection as a general rule, but for a similar reason and object as that given for the introduction of the 2nd Article, it is coupled with the 4th, stipulating in spirit that the 3rd is annulled in cases where its adoption would trench upon long established possession. The 5th Article, moreover, provides for the confirmation of the enjoyment of Tulput in conjunction with Wanta lands held by grants from former Governments.

10. A stipulation is then made that the management of half of the town of Chanode, at present vested in a Gaekwar local officer, is not to be affected by the present arrangements. This must be conceded, half of the above town belonging exclusively to this Government.

11. A definition of the principles on which a settlement of the tribute to be paid to this Government from the towns and villages to be placed under British authority is then given. His Highness wished that the first should be the only mode of assessment to be in every case adopted, to which it was impossible to accede. The two last were subsequently added, and which, I am of opinion, provide for every possible contingency of distress or any other circumstance, which may render the adoption of the first rule impracticable.

12. Two Articles are next introduced, stipulating the mode by which the tribute is to be paid. In the cases of the larger townships, the tribute is to be paid through British agency, or in other words, they are to be placed exactly on the same footing as the Katteewar and Mahee Kanta tributaries. In the cases of the smaller Mehwasee villages, the tribute is to be fixed by the same agency, but to be paid direct to the local officer. This is in exact conformity to the mode proposed in my letter of the 26th of April last; and in the latter case, it may be observed, the stipulation that the local officer is to adopt measures in communication with the agent for the recovery of tribute overdue, imposes a check against his resorting to undue measures of severity.

13. The succeeding Article confirms the Zumindars and Mehwasees in the enjoyment of rights of every description, rejecting however all claims on their part of a later date than ten years. This limit should not, however, I conceive, be made to extend to cases where the claimants possess written proof of the justice of their claims, and the period during which they have ceased to enjoy them is not immoderate.

14. The six following provisions, introduced with the view of securing the Government villages against molestation from the Mehwasees and Geerasia proprietors, do not require any observation, inasmuch as they are in conformity with the custom of the country, and suited to the condition and habits of those affected by them. They can be inserted in the security bonds which it will become necessary to take from these classes.

15. The next Article provides for the settlement of boundary disputes, which may arise between the tributaries and Government villages, whenever practicable by the Native system of Punchayet (or jury of five), and on failure of this mode, through the Agent of the British Government.

16. Then follows a stipulation confirming Wanta rights due to the tributaries from the villages of Government, payable according to the custom of the country, but liable to no increase; and generally providing for the adjustment of disputes arising between the tributaries and the inhabitants of the Government villages, through the mediation of the Agent of the British Government. The subsequent Article enjoins that protection be afforded to respectable persons, bankers, and Bramins, against oppression and injustice from the tributaries, to such an extent as is warranted by existing custom.

17. I endeavoured to persuade this Government to relinquish the claim it stipulates for in the succeeding Article, but was unsuccessful. The occasions on which the tributaries will be called upon to make the Nuzeranas referred to will not be frequent, and the conclusion of the Article provides for their being exacted with reference to the condition of the tributaries.

18. The Articles providing against all future encroachment of the Mehwasees; for their independence in their own villages in their transactions with the religious orders; restricting them from resuming charitable grants of remote existence; from levying more than the usual duties upon the Chanode wood-cutters; and providing for the payment of the usual dues in cases of adoption, but securing to them hereditary succession, appear unobjectionable.

19. The 10th Article provides for the settlement, in perpetuity, of tribute and other dues which this Government claims from some of the tributaries, payable every alternate year, when a Moolukgeeree circuit is made of the Rewa Kanta. If this claim have foundation, I conceive it cannot altogether be rejected. If, however, as I have some reason to believe, it is untenable, the Article is virtually annulled by the concluding stipulation, that the claim is to be only recognized on the production of substantial proof of its justice.

20. The insertion of the 12th and last Article was quite unnecessary; but this Government is anxious to guard against the contingency of the Jageerdars of the districts of Tullukwara and Sowlee preferring a claim founded on the present arrangement, for other districts being assigned to them in lieu of those they at present hold. With such a demand the British Government would

have no concern. It is not, however, likely that the caution of this Government will prove to have been necessary; for, although the tyranny and oppression hitherto exercised by the Jageerdars over the tributaries to be placed under our control will be checked, whatever they may lose in consequence will be made good to them by the increased peace and prosperity of their districts, which will eventually ensue from the cessation of the former and substitution of the present system.

21. In conclusion I take this opportunity of reporting the receipt of a demi-official communication from Captain Macdonald, apprizing me that he had instructed the managers of the petty State of Baria to obey all orders they might receive from hence, and to prefer all complaints they might have to make to the Resident. An agent has waited upon me for this purpose, and has represented the peace of the above petty State to be endangered by the adherents of the late Karbaree, and by the turbulent Naikra Bheels residing in Dowlut Rao Sindia's districts. On the other hand, however, I have received numerous and frequent complaints from Sindia's manager against the excesses of the Baria and Loonawara Bheels. I have been obliged for the present to confine myself to addressing letters to the parties complained against on both sides, and requesting that measures be adopted for preserving the peace of the country and restraining the excesses complained of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident in Charge.

Baroda Residency, 7th October 1825.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Translation of a Memorandum from the Gaekwar Government, dated 23rd Mohurrum, Sunna Fusli 1226, (A. D. *7th September* 1825).

A letter has been received from the Residency, dated Jest Wud 7th, A. D. 7th June 1825, the several paragraphs of which are to the purport that the disorderly Bheels of the Wusravee Purguna cause great disturbances in the Surat and Broach districts, and that complaints are constantly making against them by the Collectors of those Zillas, and Mr. Romer the Political Agent in Surat, and that it is evident to Government that the local authorities are inadequate to adjust the differences or preserve the peace. Therefore, on the representation of the Resident, Government has addressed a letter to him, dated Wushak Shood 11th (A. D. 29th April 1825), directing that a gentleman should be sent from the Residency to make a settlement with these people on the spot, and, inquiring into the actual possessions and claims of Geeras due to these Bheels, &c., fix them for the future. Upon which the letter above alluded to

requests that instructions may be sent to the Sursooba of the Attaveesee, and the Komavisdar of Wusravee Purguna, that they guide themselves by the advice of this Agent. In reply to this we answer, that we have much at heart the adjustment of the differences and making settlements with these troublesome people; therefore letters shall be addressed by this Government to the Sursooba of the Attaveesee that the settlements are to be made, but no injury thereby caused to the Purguna.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Translation of a Memorandum from the Gaekwar Government, dated Mohurrum 23rd, Sunna Fusli 1226, (A. D. 7th September 1825).

A letter has been received from the Residency, dated Jest Wud 7th, A. D. 7th June 1825, the several paragraphs of which relate to the adjustment of the affairs of the Mehwasees and Zumindars of the Rewa Kanta (banks of the Nerbudda), and stating that the security for good behaviour, and security for the securities of Bajee Daimen and Vujjoo Daimen, Mehwasees of Wussun, and Nusseer Khan of Ulwa, and Omed Khan of Paun Tulouri, altogether three papers, and further similar securities from fifteen Mehwasee villages having been obtained, copies of these were separately enclosed for our information. To this we reply, that the above-mentioned four documents so sent, are received. With respect to the settlement in the Rewa Kanta alluded to, this Government has had the matter in consideration, and has sent a separate Memorandum of Articles of settlement with the Mehwasee Zumindars, which will explain the views entertained on the subject.

(True translation)

(Signed) R. H. KENNEDY, Translator.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Translation of a Memorandum from the Gaekwar Government, being arrangements for the Settlement of the Mehwasees of the Rewa Kanta, (without date).

I.—The following is the list of the Mehwasee Zumindars in the districts:—

1. The Purguna of Sinore, containing Shanore and the three Maundwa Towns—Maundwa, Nundurria, and half the town of Chanode.
2. The Purguna of Sankaira Naswary, having twelve towns and four villages dependent; and Augur, consisting of Augur and Seesana.
3. The Purguna of Tullukwara, containing nine towns, as shown in the statement of the Komavisdars—Wujeeria, Oochad, Choveyswar, Pulsane, Para, Beelooria, Nullia, Balodra, Jeeral.

4. The Purguna of Saolee. No statement has been sent by the Komavisdar of this district of the Zumindars or Mehwasee villages; therefore, when the return shall be made, the Zumindars and Mehwasee villages therein shall be included in the arrangements to be controlled in conformity to the five following Articles.

5. The ten Geerasia villages, termed Dusgaum. For the above-mentioned villages belonging to Mehwasee Zumindars, or if on inquiry others should be found which have been overlooked, that is to say, for all villages that from any distant period have paid fixed revenues through the Zumindars, the following Articles are agreed to for the investigation of their rights and their better government:—

ARTICLE I.—In whatever town shall be found Tulput and Wanta lands, and from any remote period the fixed revenue has been paid through the medium of the Zumindar, it is to be understood that from the circumstance of their being Tulput land the town belongs to Government.

ARTICLE II.—If in any town Tulput land shall be found, which the Zumindars have united from any remote period with Wanta lands, and the revenues for past generations have been paid in one sum, such towns are to remain in possession of the Mehwasees, and the settlement of future revenue to be made on the present investigation.

ARTICLE III.—In such towns as have been let on farms by Komavisdars to Zumindars, and retained by them without their having any just right to the same, and the fixed revenues paid by the Zumindars as fixed by the Komavisdars, such towns are not to belong to the Geerasias but to Government.

ARTICLE IV.—If any town has been from a very remote period in possession of a Zumindar, and such town held by his ancestors or other Geerasias, then, in consequence of such long possession, he shall be confirmed therein, and the settlement of the future revenue to be made in the present investigation.

ARTICLE V.—If in any town the Zumindar shall possess Wanta lands, and hold also Tulput lands by grants of forty or fifty years' standing, or by grants from former Governments, by the production of such grants the town shall remain in possession of the Mehwasee, and the settlement of future revenue to be made in the present investigation.

In this manner is the revenue of the Mehwasee Zumindars to be adjusted; but the half of Chanode now consigned by Government to the charge of a Komavisdar is to remain as at present.

In settling the revenue from the Mehwasee villages, an average of the last

ten years, including Khurajaat Babtees, &c. must be fixed for a perpetual tribute; but in forming the ten years' average, no year of famine or invasion must be reckoned, for if they be, it cannot be expected that in future years of calamity a reduction can be consented to. In this manner the Agent is to make the settlement, in communication with Government.

When any Zumindar is completely impoverished, then, in communication with Government, a five years' agreement is to be made with him, commencing with smaller payments suited to his means, until the fifth year, when the lawful tribute is to be paid.

If, however, any Zumindar is so situated as that his affairs cannot be comprehended under either of the above provisions, then the Agent, in communication with Government, shall make the best arrangements that circumstances will admit, for a fixed perpetual revenue for the future.

The following is the manner in which, in conformity to the settlement, the Mehwasee Zumindars of the several Purgunas shall yearly give security to the Komavisdars of the same, to pay the revenue without any reduction:—

1. The Thakoor towns belonging to respectable Zumindars—Wujeery, Sinore, Maundwa, Augur, Nuswary, Palsoni, and Dusgaum—total seven towns, and any other place held by any respectable Thakoor, shall pay revenue as fixed by the present settlement, through the medium of the Resident, year by year, to the Komavisdar.
2. The smaller Mehwasee villages must pay their revenue, as fixed by the present settlements, to the Komavisdar; and if any one delay payments, the Komavisdar is to make it known to the Agent, and raise the money in communication with him.

II.—*The following are the Articles of arrangements to be entered into with the Mehwasees:—*

A. Whatever claim the Zumindars may have on their respective villages under the several heads of Geeras, or Wanta, or Dahn, or protection money (Rukkopa), shall continue to be paid by Government, as they are now established. They shall not be added to, and if any old or frivolous claims are advanced, if they are founded on precedents within the last ten years, they are to be admitted for investigation, and the Agent, giving them due examination, shall decide upon them; but if the claim be of anterior date to ten years, Government is not to be required to answer them. And in whatever village the Zumindar receives protection money he is to protect it, and if the village sustain injury he is to make good the loss, according to the local customs in such cases.

B. *Arrangements for the protection of the Villages in the Districts from Mehwasee Geerasias.*

No Mehwasee Zumindar shall afford protection to plunderers or robbers; and if thieves belonging to any Zumindar's villages commit depredations or outrages in the districts, and loss be thereby sustained, then the Zumindar guilty of having sheltered them shall make good the losses so sustained, agreeable to the custom of the country, unless he can prove that the thieves have passed on beyond his lands: if he cannot do this, he must make good the loss.

The sums at present paid under the denomination of Geeras, are to be continued at the present rates. No extortion or violence to be practised on the Ryuts on that account; and reparation will be enforced for injuries, if any injury be done to the Ryuts.

C. In whatever towns belonging to Zumindars any Geerasias may have fixed their residence, it is optional with them to remain and enjoy their rights at present enjoyed, such as Geeras, Ranwuttia, Wachun, and Pusaeeta; but they are not under these pretexts to advance additional demands, or give vexation or alarm to the villages; and if any injury be done by them to any village, the Zumindar who protects them will be compelled to make good the same, and to deliver up the persons of the offenders.

D. The Mehwasee Geerasias having hitherto been constantly in the practice of carrying on private wars one with another, this is to be discontinued, and the injuries to the peaceable villages consequent on such hostilities are not to be allowed. No infringement of public peace will be permitted to pass with impunity.

E. If people of disorderly habits belonging to Zumindars' villages enter peaceable villages for purposes of depredation, and any affray ensue and any of the offenders fall, the villagers are not answerable for what is done in self-defence, and no compensation to be demanded from them.

F. The Zumindars in their respective villages are independent to entertain or discharge Rajpoot Koolies or others, or give them Pusaeeta lands or monthly pay, or to invite settlers into their villages; but if they discharge people of disorderly habits, their being let loose on the country may be injurious to the peaceable districts: such people, therefore, previous to being discharged, are to be bound over under double security to good behaviour, and in case of this being omitted, and their committing depredations, the Zumindar through whose neglect this befalls will be made answerable for the consequences.

III. The limits of the several towns in the districts as now received are to be continued, and if at any time or in any place there should be boundary disputes betwixt the Zumindar and Government villages, the claims on both sides are to be made known to the Agent, who will settle them after careful examination;

but if they can by mutual arbitration of Punchayet settle the dispute amicably, there will be no necessity for his interference. In matters of this kind no injury or oppression is to be allowed against the Government villages, and if it shall appear that the Zumindars have in any case encroached on or appropriated lands belonging to Government villages during the last five or ten years, the encroachments are not to be permitted, and claims or complaints are to be adjusted by the Agent.

IV.—The Zumindars shall continue in undisturbed possession of the Wanta rights they at present enjoy in Government districts, nor suffer any molestation on account of counter claims of Tulput, &c.; but whatever villages pay Wanta are to pay the same to the customary amount only for lands actually under the plough, and fees due to Government from lands of that tenure are to be paid as heretofore, and on all Wanta lands whatever has been hitherto paid by the cultivating tenants respectively shall continue to be paid, and no increase permitted; and in case of Geerasias incurring debts to inhabitants of Government villages, or Zumindars dependent on Government, or merchants or others, and for the settlement of the same, or as compensation for public offences shall assign their rights of Wanta, or the produce of Wanta or Geeras, such shall be confirmed and no opposition offered to the arrangement. Precedents of former customs to be received as law, and if, on the other hand, Government Komavisdars or villagers have encroached on lands belonging to Zumindars within the last ten years, on their showing proofs of the same, the Agent, in communication with Government, is to restore the same; and if, in the manner above described, any Zumindars shall have assigned over Geeras or Wanta rights to Government Ryots, and cause molestation to the present possessors, the Agent is to examine into and decide on the claim.

V.—The Zumindars in their respective villages hold the government over the population of the same; but if they are found guilty of oppression or injustice to respectable persons, or Sowcars, or Bramins, the same, agreeable to custom, is subject to investigation and to be settled.

VI.—Whenever the Royal retinue of this Government proceeds for religious ceremonies to the banks of the Nerbudda, the customary tribute (Nuzerana) and preparations are to be expected from the Zumindars, but if any are impoverished, Government will take it into consideration and demand less.

VII.—The Zumindars are not in future to be allowed to obtain lands without the approbation of Government under the different denominations of Wachun or Pusaeeta or any other term. The Mehwasee Geerasias are a turbulent race, and their increase is to be deprecated. This is to be made known on the part of Government to the villages.

VIII.—The Zumindars are independent in their several villages respecting Bramins, Bhats, and other religious mendicants as to their Pusaeeta or alms,

to give or withhold the same; but they are not to deprive them of any ancient possession bestowed for charitable purposes.

IX.—Sundry Bramins and others, traders in Chanode, are wont to send wood-cutters to the hills to cut timber, which is brought down the Nerbudda in rafts. On this timber the Mehwasees are to levy no more than the customary duties, for if additional duties were put on, the timber could not be brought, and injury would accrue to this Government; therefore, the Mehwasee Zumindars are to be warned on this head.

X.—The Jumabundee dues levied every alternate year by the Rewa Kanta Moolukgeeree, including Khurajaat Babtees (extra levies) of every description, are to be fixed in perpetuity upon those by whom they have hitherto been paid. Respecting these, written proofs shall be separately furnished.

XI.—If any Mehwasee Zumindar, being without offspring, wishes to adopt a child as his heir, he may do so according to law established, paying the customary fees to Government; and when any Zumindar dies, his heir, near or remote in relationship, may succeed as has hitherto been the custom, the same being duly made known to Government.

XII.—The district of the Purguna of Sowlee is given to Meer Umeen ool Deen Hoossain Khan as his Jageer for his Risalla, and the Purguna of Tullukwara to Ramrow Anajee as his Jageer for his Pagah, both districts being thus assigned to special purposes by Government in Doomala. In case the Jageerdars may show the wish to exchange their districts in consequence of the arrangements, &c. with the Mehwasees being in future to be transacted through the Agent, this will not be attended to; the respectable Zumindars are to pay their tribute through the Resident to these Jageerdars, and the inferior Mehwasee villages to pay theirs as already provided for.

(True translation)

(Signed) R. H. Kennedy, Translator.

Political Department.

From W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the Assistant in Charge, Baroda.

Dated 22nd October 1825.

Sir,—Since the despatch of my letter of the 17th, I have had the honour to receive and lay before the Honorable the Governor in Council your despatch of the 7th, reporting the successful termination of your negotiations with the Gaekwar Government regarding Dowlut Rao Sindia's possessions in Guzerat.

* * * * * *

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Newnham, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1825.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 8th February 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter from Mr. Willoughby, reporting his intended departure from Baroda to assume charge of his situation of Political Agent in the Punchmahals and the Rewa Kanta tributaries.

2. Annexed also is copy of my letter and its enclosure to Mr. Willoughby, containing such instructions as I conceive necessary on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 8th February 1826.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 5th February 1826.

SIR,—The detachment of the 20th Regiment N. I. directed to be placed at my disposal having arrived at Baroda, I have the honour to report it to be my intention (with your previous concurrence) to proceed forthwith in the execution of the duties of my recent appointment, and to request you will be pleased to favour me with such instructions as you may conceive necessary, in addition to those I have already received.

2. I shall proceed, in the first instance, direct to Dowlut Rao Sindia's Punchmahals, and to the petty State of Baria, this being the most unsettled and disturbed portion of my charge. After having carried into effect the necessary arrangements in these districts, and obtained all the information regarding their past and present condition which may appear useful or requisite, I shall make a circuit of the several Gaekwar districts connected with them, visiting each, as well as the petty States of Oodepoor, Rajpeepla, and the Rewa Kanta tributaries in person, concluding with the district of Wusravee, for the purpose of carrying into effect the instructions of Government for concluding settlements with the Wusravee Bheels.

3. I take this opportunity of requesting to be favoured, at your earliest convenience, with the instructions of Government on the different points referred to in my letter to Mr. Newnham, dated the 7th of October last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powaghur Punchmahals,

Political Agent's Office, 5th February 1826.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., &c. &c. &c., Baroda.

Dated 8th February 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and in reply to acquaint you that I entirely concur with you in opinion respecting the expediency of your proceeding without delay into the Punch-mahals to assume charge in person of the new Agency, and also of the order in which you propose to proceed in effecting the important duties committed to your charge.

2. The whole of the correspondence which preceded your appointment being known to you and having in part been conducted by yourself, those detailed instructions which would otherwise have been called for are rendered unnecessary, independent of which the experience you have obtained here and in Rajpeepla of the tempers and dispositions, the customs and usages of the Governments, petty States, and turbulent Chiefs with whom you will so frequently come in contact, precludes the necessity of detail.

3. I shall therefore simply refer you to the official correspondence with which you have already been furnished, and particularly to my letter and its enclosures to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 16th November 1824, and to the general instructions from Government contained in Mr. Newnham's despatch of the 17th October last.

4. The different authorities noted in the margin have been apprized of your appointment, and have been requested to correspond with you direct in all cases where the general tranquillity of their respective jurisdictions, or the rights and claims of individuals, are connected with the districts of the petty States embraced in your present charge. Copy of the circular letter addressed on this occasion to the authorities referred to, is annexed for your information.

1. Agent to the Honorable the Governor at Surat.
2. Political Agent to the Supreme Government at Bopawur.
3. The Political Agent Mahee Kanta.
4. Collector of Broach.
5. Collector of Kaira.

5. I have the honour to enclose orders issued by the Gaekwar Government to the Komavisdars of the districts noted in the margin, directing them to assist you in carrying into effect the arrangements entrusted to your execution, and to furnish you with all the information you may require from them. It will, however, be advisable that you should delay concluding final settlements with the Rewa Kanta tributaries until your return to Baroda, when they will be the more easily fixed in direct communication with this Government. A reference will in the mean time be made to the Honorable the Governor in Council, for the instructions solicited at the conclusion of your letter, respecting these tributaries.

1. Sowlee.
2. Dhubhoy.
3. Bahdurpoor.
4. Sunkeira.
5. Tullukwara.
6. Sinnore.
7. Wusravee.

6. Captain Foquett, the Officer commanding the detachment of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry ordered to accompany you, has received instructions to place himself under your orders, and His Highness the Gaekwar has consented to a detachment of about 200 irregular horse being placed at your disposal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 8th February 1826.

(Circular.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the AGENT TO THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR at Surat.
The POLITICAL AGENT TO THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT at Bopawur.
The POLITICAL AGENT IN THE MAHEE KANTA.
The COLLECTOR AT BROACH.
The COLLECTOR AT KAIRA.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Willoughby Political Agent to the undermentioned districts, with the authority usually vested in officers of this denomination, and have to request you will be pleased to correspond direct with that gentleman on all subjects in which the tranquillity of that part of your jurisdiction contiguous to his charge is concerned, and in all cases where the interests or rights of individuals under your authority may render his interference or friendly mediation necessary. On the other hand, Mr. Willoughby has been authorised to communicate with you in all cases of a similar nature, affecting either the general peace of the districts committed to his superintendence, or the rights and claims of the Governments on whom they are dependent, or their inhabitants.

1.	District of Champaneer *alias* Powaghur.....	Belonging to His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia.
	Ditto of Hallole	
	Ditto of Kallole	
	Ditto of Godra.....	
	Ditto of Dokud	
	Ditto of Jhallode.....	
2.	District of Sowlee	Belonging to His HighnessSyajee Rao Gaekwar.
	Ditto of Wagonia.....	
	Ditto of Sunkeira.....	
	Ditto of Bhadurpoor.....	
	Ditto of Tullukwara.....	
	Ditto of Wusravee.....	

3. Petty State	of Rajpeepla.....	Belonging to different tributary Rajas.
Ditto	of Mandwa.....	
Ditto	of Chota Oodepoor	
Ditto	of Gurh	
Ditto	of Baria	
Ditto	of Rajghur Chutrusee	

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 6th February 1826.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 13th March 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding copy of one from Mr. Willoughby, reporting his intended departure for the Punchmahals, together with your instructions to that gentleman on the occasion.

The Governor in Council concurs in Mr. Willoughby's sentiments, as communicated in his letter dated the 7th October last,* on the terms proposed by the Gaekwar, and authorises the adoption of them, with the exception of Articles V. and VIII. of Enclosure No. 3,† which the Governor in Council conceives to trench on the independence of the Zumindars, and should not be acceded to unless it can previously be ascertained from those Chieftains that they contain nothing contrary to former practice.

In conclusion, I am directed to observe that the Governor in Council approves of your instructions to Mr. Willoughby.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1826.

No. 93 of 1826.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 13th March 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copy of Mr. Willoughby's letter to my

* Vide page 797 of this Selection.

† Vide pages 802 to 807 of ditto.

address, with its enclosure, of the 25th February last; the earlier transmission of this report has been delayed by my indisposition.

2. This communication details his proceedings, in pursuance of the instructions issued to the Political Agent, in accordance with the orders of Government, on his proceeding to the Punchmahals to enter upon his new charge. The conference with Dowlut Rao Sindia's manager, explained to that authority the nature and duties of his situation and the line of action intended in future to be observed towards the wild classes of Naikras, Bheels, and Mehwasees, in the reasonable expectation of inducing them, by the stimulus of hope of immediate good and fear of punishment, to relinquish the evil courses they have been so long accustomed to pursue.

3. The means proposed do not seem to have entirely met with the Manager's acquiescence, who took another view of the subject, and desired that a more summary mode of procedure should be adopted towards them, one more consonant to Muratha usage; this was of course very properly objected to by the Political Agent. After some further observations, the issuing of joint summonses to the Chiefs was resolved upon, and in most cases these were attended to; but since of course a system of perfect confidence could not at once be established, it became necessary to grant Bhat security for the personal safety of the Chiefs summoned, which in some instances was demanded.

4. On the arrival of the Chiefs in camp, the new order of things was carefully explained to them, and securities were then taken from the Mehwasees and Naikras for their future good conduct.

5. The Manager here wished an investigation and settlement of various claims against these Chiefs to be entered into by the Agent, who very judiciously represented to him the propriety and policy of postponing such a subject of irritation until the peace of the districts had in the first instance been perfectly secured.

6. I observed that many of the principal Chiefs of tribes had attended the camp readily, and among them the notorious Thakoor Humeer Sing, who, with some others, long the scourge of the vicinal districts of the Gaekwar, have one and all agreed to furnish security for future good behaviour.

7. The translation of the security bond forms an enclosure to the Political Agent's report, and is in my opinion unexceptionable in its terms. I beg leave to refer the Honorable the Governor in Council to the document, and I am hopeful that these retaliations and plundering excesses will now be put an end to.

8. I attribute the early and ready attendance of all the Chiefs to the well known character of Mr. Willoughby, established by the uniform tenor of his proceedings in Rajpeepla and the Gaekwar districts in the Nerbudda, where he successfully introduced a better order of things, than had been ever known

in that country for years; but I entertain great doubts of the cordiality of the Manager, for it seems that notwithstanding he assented to the terms of the security bond, yet he absurdly enough desired to exact similar ones from the Mehwasees of his own districts as well as those of the Gaekwar, on his own authority; this desire Mr. Willoughby at once checked.

9. The measure of defraying the expenses of the Mehtas and Peons proposed to be entertained and stationed in the different places enumerated, for the purpose of intelligence, is judicious, and might be paid by the Gaekwar and Sindia Governments, whose territories are so much benefitted by the arrangement, the charge of which at present is exclusively borne by the British Government.

10. These proceedings, now submitted, are entitled to credit from the temperate and judicious firmness of the Agent, as opposed to the violence of the Manager.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 13th March 1826.

No. 7 of 1826.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 25th February 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch and enclosures, dated the 8th instant, and to report my arrival in the Powaghur Punchmahals, and the commencement of the duties entrusted to my agency.

2. On the 15th instant I was visited by Untajee Rao Damodur, the present Manager in this province on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia, on which occasion I delivered the order issued by his Government, intimating to him my appointment and its general objects.

3. I embraced this opportunity of explaining to the Manager in detail the instructions I had received, informing him that my attention had been principally directed towards effecting settlements with the Mehwasee and Naikra population of these districts, avoiding all interference in the internal administration of the country exclusively belonging to Dowlut Rao Sindia. I also explained the nature of the arrangements I proposed in the first instance endeavouring to effect with the rude tribes above referred to, the basis of which I need scarcely remark is founded in the exercise of good faith and conciliation towards them, an almost general amnesty for the past, preventive measures for the future, and a reciprocal security for their own rights and those which may be due to the Government to whom they owe allegiance,

4. Considering the system, so radically different from the above, which has been so long and systematically pursued in this province, I was prepared to expect my plans would not meet with the Manager's entire approval. He unequivocally declared they did not meet with his concurrence, and strongly urged the necessity of coercive measures being resorted to, such as the destruction of villages and their inhabitants, and the infliction of retributive justice (as he termed it) for past offences, observing it to be his opinion, that no satisfactory settlements could be effected without first creating an impression of fear and terror in the minds of those with whom I had to deal. I mildly but decidedly discountenanced the resorting to such measures until those I had proposed should fail, or except in cases of the most urgent necessity.

5. In the course of this interview, the Manager admitted that all the Naikra Chiefs, and many of the Mehwasees, were not sufficiently under his authority to warrant the expectation that they would obey a summons issued direct through him; but notwithstanding this admission, which was perfectly correct, he most inconsistently objected to my procuring their attendance by any other means. I informed him it was altogether immaterial to me by what channel the summons was issued, provided it ensured the attendance and obedience of the parties summoned, but that after the above admission on his part, I thought it would be most expedient that a joint summons, conveyed by his people, should be issued in the name of the Gwalior Government by both of us. After some hesitation this proposition was agreed to and adopted, and though hitherto it has generally succeeded, in some instances I have been obliged to have recourse to Bhats of the country, to induce, by assurances, the Chiefs to come in, many of them not having as yet full confidence that any ameliorating change in the system hitherto pursued towards them is intended.

6. My attention is now principally directed towards exacting the most efficient security and counter-securities procurable from the whole of the Mehwasee and Naikra villages included in this Agency. The Manager wished me to enter on an immediate investigation and settlement of numerous claims he had to bring forward, but acquiesced in the propriety of such being postponed until the peace of the country had been secured.

7. It affords me great satisfaction in being able thus early to report the peaceable submission of the greater part of the Mehwasee Chiefs of the Hallole and Kallole districts, viz. of the former eleven, and of the latter twenty-two, and among them that of the Thakoor Humeer Sing, whose extensive depredations in the Baria territory, formed the subject of my letter to the Chief Secretary to Government dated the 9th of November last. It is with still greater satisfaction (as being more unexpected) that I am able to report a similar submission of the principal and most notorious of the Naikra Chiefs residing in the jungly tract of country which surrounds the Hill of Powaghur and

Champaneer, whose excesses in the districts of Sunkeira, Dubhoy, &c. have been so often complained of by the Gaekwar Government. The latter were induced to come in after considerable hesitation, and under the greatest dread and distrust of the treatment they would meet with; but I soon succeeded in removing these impressions, by assurances of future safety and just treatment, on relinquishing their present predatory and abandoned pursuits. They have in consequence agreed to furnish security for their good conduct, and have submitted to such other arrangements as yet proposed for their future government and restraint.

8. I shall hereafter have the honour to report the nature and details of these and other arrangements now in progress when they have been extended throughout my charge, accompanying the same with tabular and explanatory statements. I take, however, the earliest opportunity of submitting, for your information, copy and translation of a security bond which has already been obtained from the Mehwasee Chief of the village of Kunjerree, and several others, tributary to or in allegiance to the Gwalior Government, and which I propose uniformly to obtain from all the Chiefs of this description within my charge, whether subject to His Highness the Gaekwar or to Dowlut Rao Sindia. I should have wished to have obtained your approval of its general nature previous to carrying it into effect, but the season being so far advanced does not admit of further delay in commencing entering into these engagements with these classes, who are very numerous. I am however induced to believe that the bond will be considered unexceptionable, and adapted to the present state of the country and the customs and habits of those from whom it is demanded. It appears to me to embrace, in the most comprehensive manner, every object which it is desirable to secure and obtain; to contain the strictest provisions for securing the tranquillity of this province; to check the excesses and outrages which have reduced it to the brink of ruin; to restrain and provide for the adjustment of all dissensions and disputes among the Chiefs themselves; to secure the just and ancient rights and claims of every description due to the Government on the one hand, and those of the Mehwasee Chiefs on the other; and finally to place the investigation and settlement of both entirely and unreservedly in the hands of Government. The engagement consists of fifteen Articles, the object and tendency of each of which being sufficiently manifested, I shall confine myself to giving the above general outline of its nature, referring you for details to the deed itself. The security required for the due observance of the engagement is of a mixed nature, consisting, 1st, of the possessions and whole property of the Chiefs being pledged on their part for its observance; 2nd, the security of Baroots for the same; and 3rd, the counter-security of two, three, or more Mehwasee Chiefs of vicinal villages, the whole in the aggregate constituting a complete Sanklee Zamin, or connected chain of security, which

I trust, when once generally set in motion, will only require a constant vigilance and supervision on my part to maintain and keep unimpaired.

9. The engagement was, in the first instance, submitted for the information and opinion of the Manager, with a request that he would suggest any addition or modification in its terms which might appear to him expedient. With the exception, however, of one or two verbal alterations, it received his unqualified acquiescence. In giving this assent, however, the Manager intimated it to be his desire, to exact separate bonds of a similar nature, not only from the Mehwasees of this province, but from those subject to the Gaekwar Government in the adjacent districts—a request altogether inadmissible, inasmuch as it implied the resumption of the system, in which the necessity of the establishment of this Agency originated.

10. The 14th Article of the agreement refers to a measure to which I beg the sanction of Government, viz. to the entertaining of five or six District Mehtas, with Peons attached to each, on a salary of from 20 to 30 rupees each, in proportion to the extent and importance of their respective charges and their relative conveniences or inconveniences, for the same purposes and objects as those employed on the north-western frontier of Guzerat under the Political Agent at Pahlunpoor. This is the only mode which occurs to me likely to ensure my being kept constantly apprized of the state of affairs and events occurring throughout the extensive range of country included in this Agency. I shall require from the persons entertained for this duty, security for their good behaviour and conducting themselves in conformity to written instructions which will be furnished for their guidance, directing them to confine themselves to reporting any infraction of existing engagements, any disturbance of the public peace, and such other information as may be necessary, and particularly avoiding in the slightest degree any direct interference with the Chiefs, whose conduct they will have to observe and report upon. The expense of this necessary aid is trifling, and may either be directly borne by Government, or (should it seem fit) by the Chiefs themselves, in proportion to their means, though the first mode will be the most preferable.

11. I have been thus particular in reporting my preliminary proceedings in this province, because they appear to have created considerable dissatisfaction and distrust on the part of the Manager, particularly within the last few days, who evinces in consequence an intention to withhold all information and co-operation required of him, without which I can hardly expect to succeed in effecting the arrangements I have been directed to carry into effect. I wish to avoid making any formal complaint on this subject, trusting by firmness mixed with conciliation to be able to induce the Manager to lend his aid in carrying into effect the objects of the allied Governments. Copy of this and all subsequent reports of my proceedings in the Punchmahals will be forwarded

direct for the information of the Resident at Gwalior, through whose friendly mediation I hope to receive every proper support and countenance on the part of the Gwalior Durbar.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powaghur Punchmahals,
Political Agent's Office, 25th February 1826.

Translation of a Fuel Zamin, or Security Bond for good behaviour, entered into with the Sirkar Alijah Bahadoor (Government of Dowlut Rao Sindia), through the mediation of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Political Agent on the part of the British Government in the Province of Rewa Kanta and the Zilla of Powaghur, by Thakoor Kesree Sing Abbeh Sing, and his son Deep Sing, proprietors of the Mehwasee Village of Kunjerree, of the Hallole Purguna, dated 8th Maha Sood, Sumvut 1882, *15th February* 1826.

We, of our free will, and in perfect possession of our faculties, have entered into a bond with the Sirkar, containing the undermentioned Articles of agreement, the same being binding in perpetuity on ourselves, our brethren and relations, on all inhabitants or persons bearing arms, residing within the Jampla or gates of the village or villages belonging to us, or outside in its (or their) suburbs, usually designated Mowada, Wara or Was, to wit:—

ARTICLE I.—We will conduct ourselves as peaceable Ryuts, observing respect to the (Umul) authority of the Sirkar (Government) which has hitherto been established over the above-mentioned village or villages, or lands under our management, and paying implicit obedience to its (the Government's) orders. Whatever settlement the Sahib (or Agent) may make of the Jumabundee, Babtees, Ghansdana, or other just claims hitherto paid by us to the Government, we will agree to the same, and in conformity thereto pay the amount year by year. We will, moreover, pay annually whatever Dhan (taxes) it may have been the ancient custom to levy on Oopurwuria land (situated in other villages) cultivated by us, or any Sulamee which may be due upon our Wanta or other lands. We will also pay (Huckdar-no Huck) the rights of individuals according to ancient custom.

ARTICLE II.—We will reside in the country belonging to the Government after the manner of Ryuts, carrying on each his own proper trade or occupation, and cultivating the soil. We will not live in enmity, or enter into any dispute, or commit any breach of the peace with any one residing in the districts belonging to Government, to any Talookdar, or Zumindar; neither will

we quarrel nor make disputes with one another. We will pay implicit obedience to the orders we may receive from those Thanas (detachments of troops) of Government which are at present, or may hereafter be established.

ARTICLE III.—We will furnish to the Agent a detailed account of all our just and ancient rights, Geeras, Wanta, Dhan, and Rukhoopa dues, as well as of any claims we may possess upon any person or persons residing in the districts belonging to Government, to any Talookdar, or Zumindar, specifying the place or places from whence they may be due. We stipulate for ourselves and brethren and descendants in perpetuity, to abide by whatever settlement the Agent may make of such of these as on investigation may appear to be founded in equity; whatever proportion (of these rights) the Government may grant to us, we will thankfully receive. If at any time a boundary dispute shall arise between us and any one, we will make the same known to the Agent, and abide by any settlement of the same which to him may seem good and equitable.

ARTICLE IV.—If we have obtained possession of any village or land or Geeras by advancing money on loan, we will abide by any settlement which the Government may prescribe for the liquidation of such portion of such debt as on inquiry may be found to be justly due. We renounce all claim to such villages, lands, or Geeras, and will not enter into any direct discussion or dispute with their inhabitants or proprietors. If any dispute shall hereafter arise in our dealings and transactions with any one, we will make Government acquainted with the same, and consent to abide by whatever settlement it may mediate. We will not enter into any direct disputes with the villagers, nor demand more from them than the award of Government; neither will we cause any extra expense to fall on any village.

ARTICLE V.—If it should be made known to Government that we have unjustly possessed ourselves of, or forcibly occupied any village or land, we stipulate to make restitution of the same on receiving directions to that effect. In future we will not possess ourselves of, or receive any written deeds, making over to us by sale, by mortgage, or by gift, any village or land or Pusaeeta or Geeras, without obtaining the previous sanction of Government.

ARTICLE VI.—We will not associate with criminals (Apradee) or outlaws (Bharwuteeas) from any of the districts belonging to the Government, or to any Talookdar or Zumindar; we will not afford an asylum to any robber or disturber of the public peace, nor will we permit any one belonging to our village or villages to do so. We will neither ourselves give them food or a resting place, nor allow any one to do so. If perchance any persons of this description fall into our power, we will seize and deliver them over to the custody of Government. If we are proved to hold intercourse with them, we hold ourselves responsible for their persons and crimes, and liable to

such fines as may be imposed on us. If thieves be traced into our villages or within our boundaries, we will carry on the trace to another village and establish the theft on it; otherwise we will produce the thieves and cause restitution of the property stolen to be made. We will neither associate with thieves nor ourselves commit theft. If any robbery or misdemeanour committed by any other village comes to our knowledge, we will immediately inform Government of the same, or on failure of doing so answer for the omission, and be subjected to a fine. If perchance any one belonging to our villages proceed (with the intention to commit theft or any other crime) to any village belonging to Government, to any Talookdar, or Zumindar, we will answer for the same; and should he be caught in the fact and happen to be slain, we renounce the claim called Runwutteea (blood money) on that village, and will neither ourselves make it nor permit any one to do so.

Article VII.—Should the Geeras, Runwutteea, Wuchan, or Pusaeeta rights of any Geerasia who may be now residing or may hereafter come to reside in our villages, be interfered with, or prohibited by any one, we will represent his case to the Government, and prevent his making any direct disturbance on the subject. If we fail to do so, and any injury ensues, we hold ourselves responsible for the same, or to deliver up the Geerasia offending into the hands of Government. We will also make such arrangements with all Rajpoots and Koolees who are now or may hereafter be in our employ, as will prevent them making any disturbance in any place, under pretence of any claims they may have on us, so long as they may continue in and after their discharge from our service; otherwise we will be responsible for the consequences.

Article VIII.—Should we have appropriated any of our hereditary lands, or property, or coparceners' share, Geeras, Wanta, or Pusaeeta rights, either in liquidation of debts, in Runwutteea, or by free gift, we promise not to resume such (assigned) without previously coming to a fair settlement of that debt, or making a fair exchange. We bind ourselves not to interfere with or trench upon such Geeras or *Aujda* (provision or assignment) lands, &c. which may, in conformity to ancient custom, belong to our brethren or other persons. In this respect we will make no change; but should any dispute arise in either of the above cases, we will represent the same to the Agent, and will conform to and abide by any orders we may receive on the subject consonant with justice. We will not, moreover, injure or oppress unjustly any respectable bankers, Bramins, or poor persons who may reside in our villages.

Article IX.—We will not in any way molest merchants or travellers frequenting the country, but will efficiently preserve and keep the peace of the highway. Should any injury be sustained (by them) within our limits, we will produce the person or persons who occasioned it, or be responsible for the

same. We promise not to levy more *Guddhaee* or other dues from merchants than those which are sanctioned by long and ancient usage. On this point we will not enter into any further discussion hereafter.

Article X.—We will afford protection to any person dependant on or in the service of Government, or to any detachments of Government troops (Surenjaum) who may halt within our limits, and will furnish guides to escort them in safety beyond our boundaries. In this matter we will not fail to act in conformity with the custom of the country (Mool'k Sereshteh).

Article XI.—We will discharge any Seebundy, whether of horse or foot, Sindians, Arabs, Mukranees, or Purdesees who may at present be in our employ, and will not hereafter entertain in our service any such descriptions of foreign mercenaries, either of horse or foot, nor will we permit any one to do so. If from this time it is proved that we act contrary to this stipulation, we hold ourselves responsible for doing so, and liable to be fined, or to undergo any other punishment the Government may inflict.

Article XII.—In conformity with the wishes of the Government of the Honorable Company, we will not permit the open or concealed import or export of opium unaccompanied by a permit or seal (Cháp). On this point we will adopt efficient arrangements within our limits, and should we discover any illicit opium we will seize it, and report the circumstances to the Government. We will, moreover, act up to any arrangements adopted in future by Government for regulating the trade in opium.

Article XIII.—We will conduct ourselves in conformity to any orders we may receive from the Government independent of the above Articles; and should Government require the presence of any one for the purpose of giving evidence in any matter or transaction under investigation, we promise to produce the person so required.

Article XIV.—Should a Mehta and Peon be stationed in our village on the part of Government, for the purpose of observing and reporting the due observance of the present agreement, we promise to make them acquainted with every occurrence, and to furnish them such accounts faithfully as it may be usual for Government to demand.

Article XV.—This engagement is binding on us and on our descendants from generation to generation in perpetuity; wherefore, on our decease, should a son survive us, we stipulate that he succeed to the management of our estate with the knowledge and sanction of Government. In case of our having no son and heir, and we wish to provide ourselves with one by adoption, we promise to represent our wishes to Government, and abide by its orders on the subject.

In this manner we have entered into these fifteen Articles of agreement, and will conduct ourselves in conformity to the same peaceably for ever and

ever, or submit to any punishment Government may award for any infraction thereof. We pledge our Wuttun lands, Geeras, and other property as security for their due observance. We also furnish as perpetual securities for our good behaviour, personal appearance, and that we will act in strict conformity to what is written above, the Baroots Humeer Sing Devee Sing and Mehtab Sing Kaleedas, inhabitants of the village of Kunjerree of the Hallole Purguna, and, as our perpetual counter-securities, Puggee Jeet Sing Puttoobhye (proprietor) of the village of Surnej of the Wangoria Purguna, Puggee Narrainbhye Udeh Sing (proprietor) of the village of Bakrolle of the same Purguna, and Baria Uwul Sing (proprietor) of the village of Sakurda of the Baroda Purguna, they will observe their part of this contract, and oblige us to do so for ever and ever in perpetuity, for which their property is held responsible.

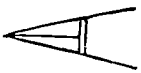
(Signed) THAKOOR KESREE SING ABBEH SING (what is written is genuine), for himself, his son Deep Sing, brethren, dependants, and all under his authority.

Declaration made by the Baroots becoming Securities.

We declare that, of our own free will and accord, we become security for the good behaviour, and personal bail for the parties entering into the above engagement.

(Signed) BAROOT HUMEER SING DEVEE SING,

„ BAROOT MEHTAB SING KALEEDAS, of the village of Kunjerree.

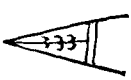


Declaration made by the Persons becoming Counter-Securities.

We, of our own free will, and in perfect possession of our senses, become counter-security in perpetuity, year by year and from generation to generation, to the Government, for the peaceable and proper observance of what is subscribed to above. We will abide by the same and cause it to be duly kept. If our principal does not act in conformity with what he has subscribed to, and does not afford the satisfaction demanded by Government, we, either collectively or individually, are responsible for him, and pledge our possessions and property as security for being so.

This declaration is sincere and true.

(Signed) PUGGEE JEETSING PUTTOOBHYE, of Surnej.
„ PUGGEE NARRAINBHYE UDEH SING, of Bakrolle.
„ BARIA BAWABHYE UWUL SING, of Sakurda.



(True translation)
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

No. 94 of 1826.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 13th March 1826.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to submit copy of a further report from the Political Agent in the Punchmahals; this letter encloses copy of a security bond, similar in principle to the one before transmitted but simplified, and is well calculated, as before observed, to attain the object contemplated.

2. Six of the Naikra Chiefs have subscribed to the conditions of the bond. The Agent has thought fit to station a detachment at Wandurda, consisting of infantry and irregular horse, under charge of an Officer, the reasons for which are cogent; the instructions enclosed in the letter, being copy of the requisition to the Officer commanding the detachment, are clear and conclusive.

3. The Manager had been requested to station a Thana of his own at Tallowree for the same reasons which induced the Agent to place one at Wandurda, and the Manager consented after some discussion. It is satisfactory that the Chiefs themselves, in whose Talookas the detachments are respectively stationed, made no objection to the measure.

4. Mr. Willoughby proposes that some few of the Chiefs of the Naikras and Bheels should be entertained in the service of Sindia's Government; this would be desirable, and perhaps the Resident at Gwalior might be able to induce the acquiescence of that Court. The expense is stated to be trifling, not more than 250 rupees per mensem, or say 300, and their services might be made most beneficial to the public interests.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 13th March 1826.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent,

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 3rd March 1826.

SIR,—In continuation of the report of my proceedings in this province contained in my letter of the 25th ultimo, I have now the honour to submit copy and translation of the security bond I propose endeavouring uniformly to obtain from the whole of the Naikra Chiefs residing within the limits of this Agency.

2. This document does not require any detailed explanation or remark, being in principle and tenor of the same kind as the one transmitted in my

letter above referred to. It has, however, purposely been drawn out in a more simple and concise form (consisting of eight Articles only), as being better adapted to the wild and singular class for whose future restraint and government it is proposed.

3. The Naikra Chiefs referred to in the 7th paragraph of my letter of the 25th ultimo, six in number, have, I am happy to report, already subscribed to and furnished as efficient security as could have been expected, for the due observance of its provisions, and have ratified the engagement by an oath peculiar to their caste. The particulars of these arrangements will be hereafter submitted in one general report, with any information I may procure respecting the Chiefs and their connections and the caste in general.

4. Being convinced by experience that the only mode of securing permanency to engagements of this nature, entered into by such an uncivilized and predatory caste, is to adopt preventive measures to check the possibility of their infraction, I have deemed it expedient to station, for the present, a detail of 100 rank and file, and a few Irregular Horse, at the village of Wandurda, from its central situation (with reference to the Naikra villages) and other advantages the most eligible post for preventing future excesses.

* * * * * *

6. I have suggested to the Komavisdar the expediency of his stationing a Thana of his own troops at a place called Tullowree, to which, after some hesitation, he agreed. Mehtas on my part will, for the present, be stationed at both these places, to report upon the conduct of the Chiefs and the manner in which they observe their engagements. I am happy to add that no umbrage or displeasure was evinced by the Chiefs on the adoption of these measures. I had certainly expected such would have been manifested by them, but the contrary being the case, some foundation exists for placing reliance in their promises of future amendment.

7. The rights of these Chiefs will hereafter be investigated and reported upon; but I embrace this opportunity to recommend that service, on a limited scale, should be given to them and a few of their followers by the Government of Sindia. I have suggested the expediency of this measure to the Manager, who (though he seemed fully to admit its policy, and with reference to the beneficial results it would produce, economy) stated he could not carry it into effect without receiving the express sanction of his Government.

8. Under these circumstances a reference appears necessary to the Resident at Gwalior, to obtain the sanction of the Government of Dowlut Rao Sindia to the measure, provided it meets with his concurrence. I should conceive that the monthly expense ought not to exceed Rs. 250, nor be less than Rs. 200 per mensem, to be divided among the Chiefs, in reference to their rank and consequence, and to be disbursed either from the ample Nemnook granted to

the Manager for the expenses of the management of this province, or from the amount of tribute to be hereafter collected by me on account of Sindia's Government. The Chiefs and followers entertained on this account should be distributed among the different Thanas kept up by Government, to co-operate with them in maintaining the tranquillity of the country, in which their local knowledge will render them extremely useful, particularly as guides and informants.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powaghur Punchmahals,
Political Agent's Office, 3rd March 1826.

Translation of a Fuel Zamin, or Security Bond for good behaviour, entered into with the Sirkar Alijah Bahadoor (Government of Dowlut Rao Sindia), through the mediation of J. P. Willoughby, Esquire, Political Agent on the part of the British Government in the Province of Rewa Kanta and Zilla of Powaghur, by Kesur Veerum, Roopa Kesur, and Umra Kesur, Naikra Chiefs, of the Village of Sheorajpoor, of the Hallole Purguna, dated Muha Wud the 2nd, Sumvut 1882, *or the 24th February* 1826.

We, of our own accord, and in possession of our faculties, enter into the undermentioned Articles of agreement with the Sirkar, the same being binding in perpetuity on ourselves, our brethren, and all who reside in our village:—

ARTICLE I.—We will not commit any kind of disturbances, or any breach of the peace, in the territory or in any village or place under the authority of the Governments of Dowlut Rao Sindia, or of the Gaekwar, or of the Honorable Company, or of any Talookdar or Zumindar; neither will we quarrel or make disputes among ourselves. We will not, either singly or in gangs, rob on the highway; nor commit Jhansa ourselves, nor will we allow any one to do so. We will not associate with robbers or thieves, but seize them and all other disturbers of the public peace, and deliver them up to the custody of Government, whose orders we will in every respect implicitly obey.

ARTICLE II.—We will conduct ourselves as peaceable Ryuts, each carrying on his own cultivation or peculiar trade, labour, or service. Whatever Jumabundee or other dues may be the ancient right of the Sirkar, or of individuals, we will pay the same year by year in conformity to any settlement or adjustment the Sahib (Agent) may make.

ARTICLE III.—We will represent in detail to the Agent whatever Geeras, Wanta, Dhan, Rukhoopoo dues or any other just rights we may possess in any place in the districts belonging to the Governments, or any Talookdar or Zumindar, or any claims we may have on individuals. Whatever proportion

of these may on inquiry be found to be just, we will agree for ourselves and brethren to receive in perpetuity such proportion in any manner which he (the Agent) may arrange; on this subject we will not make any disturbance or discussion with the villages direct. Should we have unjustly possessed ourselves of, or forcibly occupied any village, land, &c. &c. belonging to the Governments, Talookdars, Zumindars, or other persons, we promise to make restitution of the same, on receiving orders from Government to do so; and stipulate in future not to obtain any village, lands, Geeras, &c. &c. either by mortgage, sale, or gift, without the previous concurrence of Government.

Article IV.—We will not entertain in our service any Sindians, Mukranees, Arabs, or Purdesees, whether of horse or foot, and will dismiss any foreign mercenaries of this description who may at present be in our employ. If from henceforth we are proved to act contrary to this stipulation, we will be responsible for the same to Government, and submit to a fine or any other punishment it may inflict.

Article V.—If henceforward any robbery or crime is proved against us, we will answer for the same in such manner as Government may direct, and bear the expense of the Mohsuls placed upon our village.

Article VI.—We will afford protection to any merchants or single travellers frequenting the highway, and furnish them with guides for their safe escort beyond our limits, in conformity with the custom of the country; we will not molest or injure them in any way, and should injury befall them in our limits we will produce the person who occasioned it, or be responsible for the damage sustained.

Article VII.—Should any one belonging to our village proceed any where with the intention to commit theft or any other crime, he shall be made to answer for the same, and should he, being caught in the fact, happen to be slain, we will not prefer the claim called Runwutteea (blood money) nor allow any other person to do so.

Article VIII.—We will pay obedience to any orders we may receive from the Thanas of Government, which are now or may hereafter be established. We will remain subject to their authority and orders. In this manner we have entered into these eight Articles of agreement, and will act peaceably in conformity thereto for ever and ever, or submit to any punishment Government may inflict for any infraction thereof. We pledge our Wuttun, lands, Geeras, and other property as security for the same; we also give as perpetual securities for our good behaviour, personal appearance, and that we will act in strict conformity to what is above written, the Baroots Humeer Sing Deveé Sing and Mehtab Sing Kaleedas, of the village of Kunjerree, of the Hallole Purguna, and as our perpetual counter-securities Jumadar Syed bin Soleeman, of the Hallole Purguna, and Mohunt Deveeghur Hurreeghur of the village of

Kurachela, and Naick Dheroo Gober of the village of Dhurola of the Hallole Purguna; they will observe their part of this contract, and oblige us to do so, for ever and ever in perpetuity, for which their property is held responsible.

(Signed) Naick Kesur Veerum,

„ Naick Roopa Kesur,

„ Naick Umra Kesur,

for themselves, brethren, and all under their authority.

Declaration made by the Baroots becoming Securities.

We declare that, of our own free will and accord, we become security for the good behaviour, and personal bail for the parties entering into the above engagement.

(Signed) Baroot Humeer Sing Deyee Sing.

„ Baroot Mehtab Sing Kaleedas, of Kunjerree.

Declaration made by the persons becoming Counter-Securities.

We, of our own free will, and in perfect possession of our senses, become counter-security in perpetuity, year by year, and from generation to generation, to the Government, for the peaceable and proper observance of what is subscribed to above. We will abide by the same and cause it to be duly kept. If our principal does not act in conformity with what he has subscribed to, and does not afford the satisfaction demanded by Government, we either collectively or individually are responsible for him, and pledge our possessions and property as security for being so. This declaration is sincere and true.

(Signed) Syed bin Soleeman, Jumadar of Hullole.

„ Mohunt Deveeghur Hurreeghur, of Kurachela.

„ Naick Dheroo Gober, of Dhurola.

(True copy)

(Signed) J. W. Muspratt, 2nd Assistant Resident.

(True translations)

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To the RESIDENT AT BARODA.

Dated 6th April 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 13th ultimo, Nos. 93* and 94,† forwarding copies of despatches from the Political Agent in Sindia's districts, detailing his proceedings since assuming charge of his new appointment, and to acquaint you that Mr. Willoughby's views appear to be just and his proceedings judicious.

The Governor in Council concurs with you in the proposed measures regarding the entertainment of the Mehtas and Peons for the purpose of giving intelligence.

The Governor in Council directs me to refer you to the instructions contained in my letter of the 13th‡ of last month, and to request that you will observe, in relation to the 3rd Article of the Fuel Zamin, the same caution and attention to former practice that was then recommended. The 3rd Article seems to embrace the terms of the 5th Article of Enclosure No. 3 to your despatch of the 7th October.

With regard to the employment of a few of the Chiefs of the Naikras, as alluded to in the 4th para. of your letter No. 94, I have to acquaint you that a reference has been made to the Resident at Gwalior on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1826.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To the RESIDENT AT GWALIOR.

Dated 6th April 1826.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a despatch, No. 94, from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 13th ultimo, with transcript of one from the Political Agent in Sindia's Punchmahals, detailing his proceedings since assuming charge of his new office.

The Governor in Council will be happy to learn your sentiments on the employment of the Naikra Chiefs in the manner suggested by Mr. Willoughby, and the probability of Sindia's bearing a share of the expense.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1826.

* Vide page 811 of this Selection. † Vide page 822 of this Selection.
‡ Vide page 811 of this Selection.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To Wm NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 10th June 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Political Agent in the Punchmahals and Rajpeepla to my address, briefly detailing his proceedings during the late circuit he had made of the whole of the Gaekwar districts which fell within the influence of the Agency. The petty States of Oodepoor, Baria, and Rajpeepla were also visited, and separate reports will be forwarded hereafter upon those places.

2. I am happy to observe that no difficulty has been experienced by Mr. Willoughby in taking the securities necessary from the Naikra and Mehwasee villages situated within the Gaekwar limits, and that the troops of His Highness attached to the Political Agent have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. The deficiency in the number is not to be avoided; the Gaekwar Government is not able to maintain the large number of horses required for the different Agencies.

3. The detachment under command of Captain Foquett appears to have behaved with great correctness, and the Political Agent attributes the success which attended his proceedings in some measure to the presence and exemplary discipline of the detachment.

4. It is very satisfactory to know, that with the exception of Sindia's possessions, every other part within the range of the Political Agent's influence is in perfect tranquillity.

5. I have approved of the different detachments stationed by Mr. Willoughby, and of the relief of the Nandod Detachment.

6. It is not requisite for me to advert on this occasion to the zeal and activity of Mr. Willoughby during this period, when that dreadful scourge, the cholera, was raging in camp and around him; he persevered till the duties he was engaged in were completed, and only returned on the setting in of the monsoon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 10th June 1826.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent in the Punchmahals, &c.

To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated 4th June 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for your information, that I have visited the petty States of Rajpeepla, Chota Oodepoor, and Baria. The condition of these petty States, and my proceedings with their respective Governments, will be separately reported upon in detail after my return to Baroda.

2. I have also completed a circuit of the whole of the Gaekwar districts included in this Agency, during which security and counter-securities of a satisfactory nature have been obtained from the whole of the Mehwasee, Bheel, and Naikra villages situated within them as yet placed under my superintendence. To enable me to effect this object, I have been under the necessity of making a tour of upwards of 500 miles, which at this season of the year has been rather harassing. Latterly, morever, the *Cholera morbus*, which has prevailed to a most lamentable extent in many parts of my charge, made its appearance in my camp, and I regret to add, most of the cases which fell under my immediate observation proved fatal in a few hours after the attack.

3. I shall be able to report more satisfactorily upon the present condition of the villages above referred to on my return to Baroda, since the tribute due from them to Government and their own rights are to be investigated and settled in direct communication with the Baroda Durbar. I shall only, therefore, now add that I am provided with all the information which is necessary to enter upon an investigation of the claims of all parties.

4. The following is an abstract of the number of villages in each district from which security has been obtained, and which henceforward are entitled to the protection of the British Government to the extent and limits prescribed by the negotiations with the Gaekwar Government which preceded my appointment:—

District of	Saolee.....	20	villages.
Ditto	Wangaria	4	ditto.
Ditto	Dubhoy	1	ditto.
Ditto	Bhadurpoor ..	1	ditto.
Ditto	Sunkaira	21	ditto.
Ditto	Tullukwara ..	15	ditto.
Ditto	Sinnore	2	ditto.
Ditto	Wusravee	34	ditto.
	Total..	98	villages.

5. It affords me much satisfaction in being able to report, that I have received the most ready and cordial co-operation from the whole of the Gaekwar officers in charge of the above districts, to which in fact, in a material degree, is to be attributed the success which has attended my proceedings.

6. The celerity with which security has been obtained, imposing the most salutary restraints upon so many villages and persons hitherto subsisting by plunder and subjected to no control whatever, is also in a very great degree to be attributed to the presence of the detachment of the 20th Regiment N. I., under the command of Captain Foquett, originally placed at my disposal. I gladly embrace this opportunity (and I trust I may do so without being considered presumptuous) of expressing my obligation to Captain Foquett for the readiness with which he has at all times met my views and wishes in

carrying into effect the orders of Government; and of bringing to your notice the uniform and exemplary good conduct of the detachment under his command, so creditable to himself and the officers subordinate to him. Fortunately no necessity arose for resorting to coercive measures, but the moral influence arising from the presence of this detachment greatly contributed to the success of my proceedings, and the total absence of all complaint from the inhabitants of the extensive tract of country it had to traverse, is the most satisfactory proof I could mention of its discipline and good conduct.

7. The detachment of the Gaekwar Irregular Horse placed at my disposal, nominally 200 but in reality no more than 150, conducted itself in a very creditable manner, and was of essential service. It has now been distributed in small Thanas, or posts, at places best calculated to protect the Company's and Gaekwar districts, and to give permanency to the security engagements obtained.

8. With the exception of the Punchmahals (where, from causes I could not control, similar arrangements have not yet been completely effected) I am happy to report general tranquillity has already been established throughout my charge, and in consequence I feel myself justified (though certainly not altogether without risk) in consideration of the want of troops which generally prevails, to dispense with the services of 100 rank and file from those at present under my orders.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Political Agent.

Rajpeepla and Powaghur Punchmahals,
Political Agent's Office, 4th June 1826.

From D. Greenhill, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government,

To the Resident at Baroda.

Dated 1st July 1826.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th ultimo, forwarding copy of one from the Political Agent in the Punchmahals, detailing his proceedings during his late circuit of the Gaekwar's districts within his Agency, and to acquaint you that Mr. Willoughby's arrangements appear to have been perfectly judicious.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. Greenhill, Acting Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1826.

EXTRACTS FROM DESPATCHES

ADDRESSED BY

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

TO

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVIEWING THE PROCEEDINGS OF MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, DETAILED AT PAGES 389 TO 653 AND 699 TO 831 OF THIS SELECTION.

Extracts, Paras. 31 *to* 47, *from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the address of the Bombay Government, dated the* 16*th February* 1825.

31. The reports here brought to our notice are highly creditable to the zeal and talents of Mr. Willoughby.

32. The degree of interposition which you thought it necessary to exercise in the affairs of Rajpeepla, we consider to have been advisable.

33. The arbitration of the claims of Narsing and Purtaub Sing to the Gadee, the final decision in favour of Narsing, and the investiture with the sovereignty of his son Verisal (Narsing being incapacitated by blindness), and the selection of a Karbaree and Potdar, appear unexceptionable.

34. The collection of the Gaekwar tribute by British agency is included in the general arrangements respecting Katteewar and Mahee Kanta, which have been already noticed by us.

35. The resources of the State, with reference to its present circumstances, we apprehend are over-estimated.* The assessment (Rs. 2,29,278) is much in excess of the average of the two periods mentioned in your 63rd paragraph.† The expenses are stated at an amount (Rs. 90,060) which, as we judge from the circumstances reported

† Two periods of five years, one amounting annually to Rs. 1,58,438
The other to ..... „ 2,44,887
Of which the average would be ..... „ 2,01,622

* With reference to the remarks contained in this and the following paragraph, Mr. Willoughby, on the 24th October 1825, submitted the following explanation :—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant Resident, Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 24th October 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 26th of July last, transmitting for my information, and for any observations I may have to offer, extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court Directors, dated the 16th February 1825, upon the affairs of Rajpeepla.

2. The observations I have to offer are few in number, since the arrangement adverted to in the despatch from the Honorable Court are for the most part honored with its commendation;

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.
To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant in Charge of the Residency at Baroda.

Dated 26th July 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and any observations you may have to offer, the accompanying copy of paragraphs 31 to 47 of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 16th February last, regarding the Rajpeepla affairs.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Secretary.
Bombay Castle, 26th July 1825.

concerning them, they are not expected ever to fall short of, and which it may therefore be reasonably feared they will sometimes exceed.

36. In the 62nd para. of the letter to which we are replying, the Rajpeepla tribute is stated at Rs. 75,000, for which you had the authority of Mr. Williams' despatch of the 16th February 1822 (para. 2), but that gentleman was then offering an estimate of the probable resources and disbursements of the Rajpeepla

and my subsequent reports upon the affairs of Rajpeepla will, there is reason to hope, have tended to remove its apprehensions that the resources of this petty State have been over-estimated.

3. These apprehensions may, at least in part, be attributed to an error observable in the 35th para. of the Honorable Court's letter, wherein the average of the two periods selected for assessing the revenue of the State for Sumvut 1878 (1821-22) is stated to have been for the first Rs. 1,58,438, and for the second Rs. 2,44,887; consequently giving as the average of both Rs. 2,01,622, whereas the actual assessment made amounted to Rs. 2,29,278.

4. It is only necessary, at this late period, to refer the Honorable Board to my report to the Resident, dated the 19th of January 1822,* explaining the principles on which the above assessment was fixed; and with reference to the 6th para. of that report to observe, that the two items from which the average of the Honorable Court is obtained, are the averages for the two periods selected of the revenue of one district only, whereas the actual assessment quoted comprised the revenues of every description due to the Government for the year referred to.

5. The underwritten statement, taken from the same report, exhibiting the decennial average amount of revenue obtained from each of the six principal districts of the country, contrasted with the actual assessment made on them for Sumvut 1878, will satisfy the Honorable Court that a system exactly the reverse of the one supposed was pursued in determining the latter:—

No.	Names of Districts.	Decennial Average.			Assessment of 1878 (1821-22).		
		Rs.	*qr.*	*reas.*	*Rs.*	*qr.*	*reas.*
1	Nandod	41,371	3	91	45,096	2	0
2	Wurertee	22,456	0	48½	16,758	0	0
3	Bhalodie	24,860	0	17	17,010	3	50
4	Gowalee	12,527	3	50	11,000	0	0
5	Jugreea	16,540	1	60	12,005	0	0
6	Jubboogaum	9,101	1	20	7,001	0	0
	Total .. Rs.	1,26,757	2	86½	1,08,871	1	50

This statement shows, that only in one instance did the assessment exceed the decennial average, and that the aggregate of the former upon the six districts fell short of the latter to the extent of Rs. 17,886-1-36½. A continuation of the comparison would exhibit a still more favourable result, as for example, the decennial average from the Ruttonpoor district was ascertained to have been at least Rs. 30,000, whereas its assessment for 1878 was only Rs. 12,023. I am thus particular in endeavouring to show that the evil of over-estimates, connected with prospective arrangements, has not escaped my notice; because I am aware that the stability of many of the arrangements subsequently adopted in Rajpeepla, through my agency, would be destroyed could it be shown that I had fallen into so vital an error. I

* Vide pages 531 to 579 of this Selection.

Principality, and assumed the abovementioned sum as the amount payable in future to the Gaekwar Government. In point of fact, however, His Highness' claims amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 88,000 per annum, as appears from Mr. Willoughby's report of the 30th December 1821, who says, "it is impossible to claim any decrease as a matter of right, as the above amount was fixed by the agreement Ramsing entered into in A. D. 1805 with the Gaekwar Govern-

may, in conclusion of this part of my letter, refer the Honorable Board to my annual reports of the estimated, contrasted with the actual resources of Rajpeepla, as their inspection will show that, with the exception of one year of extraordinary calamity, my estimates have invariably fallen short (though to a trifling extent) of the resources actually realized.

6. The view taken by the Honorable Court of the value of the concession on the part of His Highness the Gaekwar, in reducing the Rajpeepla tribute to Rs. 65,000 per annum, coupled as it was with the retention of other rights of at least a doubtful title, admits of no question. It is truly valued at Rs. 8,893 per annum, and although it would have been highly desirable could His Highness have been prevailed upon to have made a larger concession to the tributary, yet I must add, he appears in my humble judgment to be fully entitled to receive credit for voluntarily acceding to a remission to the above amount; conceiving as I do that (however different in their origin the imposition of Jumabundee and Ghansdana may have been) in the case of Rajpeepla, he was as much entitled to the one as to the other, both being alike secured by treaty, and confirmed by long prescriptive enjoyment.

7. I shall take the liberty on this occasion to offer a few remarks in opposition to the theory (if I may so term it) referred to in the Honorable Court's despatch, "that in the case of countries, especially hilly districts, from which a large sum as tribute, and a smaller one as Ghansdana, have been distinctly exacted and always by the presence or impending fear of a military force, the Jumabundee is to be considered as the actual tribute and the Ghansdana as the local expense of the collecting force." I shall first dissent from this opinion as far as Rajpeepla is concerned, as material to the present question; and second, as far as respects the right generally as an interesting point of history. I do so, however, with great deference, and some hesitation, as the majority of my superiors hold a contrary opinion, and I have not access to the records of Government and the information on which their opinion is grounded.

8. The following summary, tracing the history of the Ghansdana claimed from Rajpeepla, from its first imposition in A. D. 1786 to A. D. 1805, will, I think, fully bear me out in my opinion that no such connection exists, or ever did exist, between it and the Jumabundee paid by the same State. It was originally imposed by Futteh Sing Gaekwar the First, in Sumvut 1843 (A. D. 1786), and amounted in the first instance to Rs. 15,000, payable every alternate year. In that year Ajebsing succeeded to the sovereignty of the country, and the Gaekwar Government, taking advantage of a new succession, subjected him to this tax as the price of recognizing his title to succeed. In Sumvut 1848 (A. D. 1791), it was augmented by Govind Rao Gaekwar to Rs. 20,000, payable as formerly every other year, and the pretence under which this increase was made was assistance which the Raja of Rajpeepla was accused of having afforded to Futteh Sing the First in opposition to Govind Rao. In 1861 (A. D. 1805) the amount previously paid was doubled, being made payable every year, on which occasion the Raja entered into a written engagement in the manner recorded in my letter to the Resident dated the 31st December 1821, binding himself and heirs to pay the amount in perpetuity, in addition to the tribute strictly so called. For this increase also a specific cause was assignable, as it was demanded by the Gaekwar Government as a remuneration for

ment. Notwithstanding it was obtained owing to the inability of Ramsing to refuse compliance with its terms, I conclude it must be considered as binding upon the present Raja." This sum of Rs. 88,000 was made up as follows:—

Jumabundee.....	68,000
Ghansdana	20,000
Rs.	88,000

37. We observe, that at the period when you undertook the adjustment of

expense it incurred in equipping a military force and sending it, with the knowledge of the British Government, to Rajpeepla, to subdue Baroot Sing, a disaffected Jumadar, who had rebelled against the Raja and had invaded his country. The authenticity of this history may be relied upon, and if it is considered insufficient to disprove that the theory I am opposing cannot be applied to the case of Rajpeepla, I may add that in all my inquiries respecting the Gaekwar's rights upon Rajpeepla, and with the most anxious desire to reduce them to the lowest amount possible consistent with justice, the local authorities invariably treated the Ghansdana claim as equally tenable and just as the one for Jumabundee.

9. The following are my principal reasons for contending that the theory in question cannot be applied in a general point of view:—1st, If Juma be the amount of tribute and Ghansdana the tax imposed to cover the expense of collecting that tribute, one would naturally expect to find, wherever the one exists that the other exists also, and certainly with still greater reason that both wherever found together should belong to the same power. On the contrary, however, a system exactly the reverse is met with; the Ghansdana rights of His Highness the Gaekwar being for the most part claimed from petty States, from which he possesses no claim for Juma. It is hardly necessary to quote the case of Katteewar from its notoriety. In that province Ghansdana was found established, not on the Gaekwar's own tributaries, but on those belonging to the ex-Peshwa, and be it observed, at a time when the Peshwa collected his tribute by his own officers. In this case the right was justly disallowed by the British Government, its establishment being contrary to the partition treaty entered into between the Gaekwar and Peshwa about A. D. 1752. This, however, cannot be quoted in support of the rejection of the claim established over places as in the case of Rajpeepla) not embraced by the prohibitory article of this treaty. Again, in what I may term Guzerat Proper, Ghansdana is not, generally speaking, found established upon the petty States tributary to the Gaekwar, but either upon those originally subject to the ex-Peshwa (in all which cases I conceive the right might have been rejected as inadmissible on the same grounds as in the instance of Katteewar or to the late Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, viz. in the Punchmahals under Kaira; in the Purantej district under Ahmedabad; Pahlunpoor, Morassa, Loonawara, Balasinore &c. originally tributary to the former, and the tributaries of the Kurree, Dehgaum, and Byeel districts to the latter authority. In these instances, as well as in that of Katteewar, the tribute was due to one power and the Ghansdana to another, a fact of itself, I should conceive, sufficient to disprove the existence of the intimate connection between them which I am now questioning; for I may add, in support of the opposite side of the question, it must be shown that the two rights were undivided and payable to the same State.

10. The second fact which I shall adduce, in opposition to this theory, is that Ghansdana has been imposed by the Gaekwar Government upon some petty States where no Juma is paid either to it or any other State. The cases I principally allude to are the petty States of Chota Oodepoor, Mandwa, and Meahgaum, the Chiefs of which pay Ghansdana to this

the Gaekwar's claims upon the tributary State of Rajpeepla, they had been raised to the exorbitant amount of a lakh of rupees, viz:—

Jumabundee..... (Including 8,000 under the denomination of Durbarkurch.)	76,001
Ghansdana	20,000
Babties or Daita.....	4,000
Rs.	1,00,001

Government, but are exempt from paying tribute to any one. Other instances of minor importance might be added, but those quoted are quite sufficient for my purpose.

11. My third and last reason is still more conclusive. In the "Meeratee Ahmedee," a Persian manuscript of great authority in Guzerat, Ghansdana in stated to have been imposed by the Murathas, in addition to the Juma or tribute, after the example set them by their predecessors the Moguls, who had imposed a tax (also in addition to the tribute) designated Kachri.

12. The author of the above work states, that the Kachri کچیری tax was first imposed by Maharaja Ajeet Sing of Joudpoor (Soubadar of Ahmedabad) on making a circuit to collect his tribute, about 1127 of the Hijree, or A. D. 1702. From the name of this tax it has been supposed (but I believe erroneously) that in the first instance it consisted in rations to his men; but the author I am quoting does not so describe it. At all events it soon became converted to a money payment, for the historian states it to have been one at first small in amount, and designates it a bad innovation بدعت upon previous custom. He subsequently observes that the amount was increased to such an extent by succeeding Soubadars, that even in his time "the Jumabundee (tribute) had doubled, the tributaries and Ryuts were involved in ruin, and the name of Jageerdars alone remained to the former."

13. The above account of the Kachri tax proves that it was distinct from the tribute; and I now proceed to quote from the same author a passage proving that the Muratha levy, Ghansdana, corresponds with it, and consequently to do so must be distinct also. In recording the history of Momin Khan (Soubadar of Guzerat from about 1150 to 1156 of the Hijree, or about A. D. 1735 to 1741, and who divided Guzerat with Damajee Rao Gaekwar) the author makes the following remarks, which not only identifies Ghansdana with the Kachri tax of the Moguls, but proves its imposition to have been coeval with the establishment of the Gaekwar dynasty in Guzerat:—"In short the resources of the Soubah declined annually, in consequence of the injury and damage occasioned by the incursions of the Murathas, and from their levying from the towns and villages a tax called Kah Danah کاہ و دانہ (literally straw and grain), corresponding with that collected by the Moguls designated Kachri." On these grounds, I venture with deference to state it to be my opinion, that the Ghansdana levied by the Murathas was not imposed to defray the expense of collecting the tribute, but that it was a distinct exaction, which though undoubtedly imposed in the first instance by force, to free those who submitted to it from indiscriminate plunder, became, on the consolidation of the Gaekwar power, as regular a right as the tribute strictly so termed.

14. These are all the remarks which it occurs to me to offer upon the Honorable Court's despatch; but in conclusion I may be permitted to express the gratification I have derived from the commendation bestowed on my proceedings in Rajpeepla.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby, Assistant Resident.

Baroda Residency, 24th October 1825.

Mr. Willoughby, however, proved most satisfactorily that the exactions of Rs. 8,000 on account of Durbarkurch, and of Rs. 4,000 on account of Babtees or Daita, were wholly untenable, having been imposed at a recent period, during which the Gaekwar administered the affairs of the country, and without any agreement with the Raja or any rule of prescription. From Mr. Williams' letter of the 14th September 1822, recorded on your Consultations of the 20th November 1822, we learn that the Gaekwar Government relinquished these exactions, and that His Highness voluntarily agreed to reduce the tribute under every denomination to Rs. 65,000 per annum. The value of this concession is, however, diminished by his having insisted upon the cession of the village of Bhurn to which he had no right, and by his reserving various items of receipt which had formerly been accounted as part of the tribute of Rs. 88,000. The items alluded to amounted in the aggregate to..Rs. 9,107
The revenue derivable from the village of Bhurn is estimated at.... „ 5,000
Adding to these sums the reduced tribute of ..... „ 65,000

It appears that, under the late arrangement, the contributions of the Rajpeepla State to the Gaekwar, in one shape or another, amount to .....Rs. 79,107

which is only Rs. 8,893 less than was exacted under the agreement with Ramsing in the year 1805, and that agreement included Rs. 20,000 for Ghansdana, which is at least a questionable claim.

38. The Gaekwar's claims to Ghansdana from the British tributaries in Katteewar were decided to be untenable on the ground that they were contrary to the partition treaty between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. This ground alone was sufficient for decision on that occasion. But during the progress of the discussion, the view taken of the Ghansdana claims generally by Mr. Prendergast, was adopted as the opinion of the majority of the Council in the Government of your late President; and although a different opinion was expressed by your present President, still the balance appears to us to incline in favour of Mr. Prendergast's view of the question, namely, that in the case of countries, especially hilly districts, from which a large sum as tribute and a smaller sum as Ghansdana have been distinctly exacted and always by the presence or impending fear of a military force (as in the case of Rajpeepla before it was taken entirely under the management of the Gaekwar in 1815, the Jumabundee is to be considered as the actual tribute and the Ghansdana as the local expense of the collecting force. If the Ghansdana be not a claim equally tenable with the tribute, the nominal reduction in the present instance will appear to be an actual increase, the highest amount at any time claimed for tribute having been Rs. 76,001, and the aggregate existing contribution of the Rajpeepla State to the Gaekwar being, as shown above, Rs. 79,107.

39. This sum is more than one-third of the average gross revenue, about one-half of the lowest, and much more than one-fourth of the highest recorded receipts. In his letter to your Secretary, of the 10th March 1822, Mr. Williams suggested the propriety of fixing the tribute in perpetuity at not more than Rs. 60,000, which he considered to be fully as much as the Gaekwar Government was entitled to receive. In answer to this suggestion it was observed, that although it might perhaps be possible to persuade the Gaekwar that Rs. 60,000 was all that could then be paid, he would nevertheless expect that his whole tribute should be made good when the condition of Rajpeepla should improve.

40. Mr. Williams, writing on the 8th March (two days anterior to the date of the letter above referred to), observes, with reference to some paragraphs of a letter wherein Mr. Willoughby had pointed out reasons for questioning the Gaekwar's right to demand so large a tribute, and had entered into details of its ancient amount—"I do not see the use of pursuing that subject, as it only tends to prove that the tribute was acquired, as all tributes are, by the sword, and that the powerful State availed itself to the utmost of the imbecility of the inferior to increase its demands. This, although a good moral argument, will not do in a political question, and we might as well attempt to set aside the Gaekwar's claims to tribute from Katteewar, and set the example ourselves of relieving from the burthen those tributaries who have exchanged the yoke of the Peshwa for that of the British Government, with this difference to the parties, that they have less power of maintaining their independence, and less chance of evading payment of their tribute." You express your concurrence in these opinions, and observe in another place—"Unless some specific calamity can be shown, or some infringement of engagement on the Gaekwar's part, we are bound to obtain the full payment of his regular tribute."

41. We are not, however, convinced of the correctness of this doctrine, that however disproportionate the imposed tribute may be to the means of the tributary, we are bound to exact it to the utmost. The moral argument which Mr. Williams rejects, should, we think, so far prevail, that the demand of the superior State should be fixed at an amount which the inferior State can be reasonably expected to pay, consistently with the continuance of its existence as a substantive State. There is a wide difference between this degree of concession and resigning the claim to tribute altogether. We ought, if there be any instances in which it has not been done, to set the example ourselves of so far relieving our own tributaries.

42. You observe indeed (4th November 1822) that the British Government does not come under any direct pecuniary responsibility, being only bound to procure payment from the tributary, subject of course to the accidents to which such payments are liable; and Mr. Willoughby mentions that the original

agreement with the Gaekwar contains the usual stipulation for remissions in case of "heavenly or earthly calamity." But if we rightly understand your views of this stipulation, it is only to be considered available in cases of specific calamity, whereas we can easily conceive that though there may be neither hostile incursions, nor inundations, nor violent drought, nor any other events which may be distinguished as specific calamities, the resources of the State may be in the less favourable season inadequate to the full payment of its highly assessed tribute (for it greatly exceeds the usual rate, the tribute of Katteewar having for instance been assessed, though with very unequal pressure on individuals, at less than one-fifth of the gross revenue in the mass); and in these cases, if there has been no improvidence or mismangement on the part of the Government, we think a liberal construction of the stipulation would authorise an adequate remission.

43. The provision for the widow of the late Raja Ramsing, and her son Purtaub Sing,* and the allowances for the personal expenses of the present Raja Verisal† and his father Narsing,‡ certainly do not err on the score of excess. The remaining expenses of the State§ appear to be estimated on as low a scale as possible, and include no provision for any emergency.

44. Supposing the revenue to be realized at the amount fixed by Mr. Willoughby, the expenses never to exceed the amount allowed in the Nemnook, and the Gaekwar tribute to be paid in full, there would remain an annual surplus of Rs. 50 or 60,000 for the liquidation of the debts of the Government. These, in Mr. Willoughby's letter of the 27th February 1822, are said to exceed the sum of thirty lakhs of rupees, of which above eighteen lakhs were claimed by the Gaekwar; but Mr. Williams, in the report of his conferences with the Gaekwar and his Minister, dated 14th September 1822, states that the Court of Baroda had admitted the propriety of abating about ten lakhs, thus reducing its demand to about eight and a half lakhs. The liquidation of this and the other debts with interest is impossible; without interest, it could not be accomplished, under the most favourable circumstances, in a reasonable period of time. It is therefore absolutely necessary that after the debts have been carefully scrutinized and reduced to their just limits, some compromise should be made with the creditors; but we agree with you in thinking that the course proposed by Mr. Williams, in his letter of the 27th February 1822, is too summary, and that the creditors are entitled to be satisfied that the sum offered is the most which the State can possibly pay. We observe that Rs. 1,25,000 of debt are under the Company's guarantee.

45. The revenue for the year 1821-22 was estimated at Rs. 2,29,278; but we find by your Consultations, of dates subsequent to that of the paragraphs

* Rs. 9,400 per annum.
† Rs. 15,000 per annum.
‡ Rs. 12,000 per annum.
§ Rs. 63,000 per annum.

under reply, that owing to a most destructive inundation, no more than Rs. 1,95,000 was realized, and that the resources of 1822-23 are estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 only. The expenses of the Government having been fixed on the most economical and moderate scale possible, are stated by Mr. Willoughby not to admit of any reduction; and these, with the provision for Purtaub Sing and his mother, absorb the whole estimated revenue. Under the impossibility of providing for any other of the heavy charges on the State tribute, arrears of tribute, debt under the Company's guarantee, balance to the Potdar, balance to the Komavisdar, &c., questions arise as to remission, postponement, and prospects of ultimate liquidation, which we fear do not admit of very satisfactory solution. Though we see little reason to doubt that good government, continuance of tranquillity, and ordinarily favourable seasons would, in time, render the resources of Rajpeepla much greater than they have ever been of late years, yet this prospect is remote, and subject to many contingencies. In the mean time the limited means of the State are, and are likely to be, for some years at least, inadequate to all the purposes to which they have been assigned. The receipts and disbursements have been estimated without sufficient provision for contingencies, and even, we think, setting contingencies aside, without sufficient advertence to the actual resources of the country. It appears to us, that either the actual charges must be adapted to the actual receipts without allowing more debt to accumulate in extraordinarily unfavourable, than can be liquidated in ordinarily favourable years, or the State can scarcely continue to exist as a substantive Government.

46. The commutation of the Rajpeepla Tora Geeras rights on British districts for a money payment from your treasury, is a satisfactory arrangement.

47. The settlements with the Bheels are important, and were conducted by Mr. Willoughby with ability, and in a laudably conciliatory manner.

Extract, Paras. 18 *to* 26, *from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No.* 6, *dated the* 20*th July* 1830.

(98 to 128) & (13 to 16) of 12th February 1827. Affairs of Rajpeepla.

18. We have here the agreeable duty to perform of bestowing unqualified praise.

19. The two points which most frequently require the intervention of the British Government in the affairs of the petty States in this part of India, are the realization of the Gaekwar's dues and the preservation of the peace of the country. In the case of Rajpeepla, as in those of most of the other tributaries, it has been found indispensable for the first-mentioned purpose, that we should assume entire control over the finances of the State; and for the latter, that we should undertake the task of reclaiming the wild inhabitants of the hilly regions.

20. Both these important trusts have been fulfilled by Mr. Willoughby in a manner highly honorable to him.

21. The Tullukwara Mehwasees had been for many years in the habitual practice of committing extensive depredations in the neighbouring country, and their territory was a general asylum for fugitive outlaws from all the surrounding districts. A detachment had been sent into their fastnesses with little success; but Mr. Willoughby having proceeded to Rajpeepla and opened a negotiation with the different Mehwasee Chiefs, succeeded, notwithstanding considerable distrust and suspicion on their part, in prevailing on them, one after another, to surrender unconditionally and proceed to Baroda, there to remain prisoners until an adjustment could be effected with them. This was soon done, and the terms granted to them being easy, they have become peaceable and useful members of society. The Bheel Chief Kooer Wussawa, and the other Chiefs with whom settlements were concluded in 1822, have continued to conduct themselves well. These facts afford a striking example of what may be effected among those rude tribes by good treatment and a conciliatory demeanour. You will, we have no doubt, derive from the success which has attended the measures of Mr. Willoughby, a useful lesson on the immense importance of appointing to stations which bring your officers in contact with Bheels and other wild people, persons whose conduct and manners are calculated to inspire them with confidence.

22. We are much pleased, that, by your engagements with the Bheels, you have been enabled to re-open the old channel of intercourse between the provinces of Khandesh, Guzerat, and Malwa, through the highland districts of Rajpeepla, a route upwards of sixty miles shorter than the other road. We approve of the abolition of the Koontee, or fee of protection, paid by the merchants travelling through these districts. The annual commutation of Rs. 2,000 to be paid by the Gaekwar Government to Kooer Wussawa and to the family of Jeewa Wussawa for the Koontee of Soonghur, and the compensation of Rs. 1,200 per annum granted to Kooer for the Koontee of Nowapoora are a small price to be paid for so great a benefit.

23. When our present connection with Rajpeepla began, the debt claimed from that State by the Gaekwar Government amounted to Rs. 21,76,246. Of this large sum, however, great part consisted of interest calculated at more than 24 per cent., and one item of three lakhs was altogether without foundation; while the extremely reduced condition of the tributary State rendered it altogether improbable that, until its resources should be greatly improved by tranquillity and good government, it could pay even a small proportion of the debt claimed. The Gaekwar, therefore, was induced, without much discussion, to remit Rs. 9,20,019 of the amount, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,56,226. In order to avoid the necessity of scrutinizing the different items of which this

claim was composed, many of which there was no doubt would prove to be unjust or extravagant, another arrangement was made with the Gaekwar, by which he consented further to reduce the debt to eight lakhs of rupees, on condition that as large a proportion of this sum as possible should be paid immediately in cash, in which case he consented that the remaining balance should be paid by annual instalments without interest. These eight lakhs included a disputed item of Rs. 1,40,330, which the tributary asserted had already been paid to the Gaekwar officers, and not brought to account by them. This dispute was afterwards compromised, to avoid the labour and inconvenience of a detailed investigation; Rs. 70,330 being remitted, and the remaining Rs. 70,000 added to the balance, which was to be discharged by instalments without interest.

24. The debt of eight lakhs, deducting the disputed item, left a balance of Rs. 6,59,669. Of this Rs. 4,05,694 were immediately paid. The balance, to be liquidated by instalments, was therefore Rs. 2,53,975. To this must be added the Rs. 70,000 afterwards admitted on the adjustment of the disputed item, together with an outstanding balance of tribute, amounting to Rs. 20,000; the great exertions which the Rajpeepla Government had made in a single year to pay so large a sum in cash having rendered it unable to discharge the full amount of the tribute for that year. The total amount still due to the Gaekwar was therefore Rs. 3,43,975.

25. In order to make the large immediate payment required by the Gaekwar, Mr. Willoughby had been under the necessity of borrowing for the Rajpeepla Government, under your guarantee, the sum of Rs. 2,25,001. Having made a prospective estimate of the resources of the State for five years subsequent to the then current year, he calculated that at the expiration of this period the whole of the new debt, except a small balance of interest, would be paid off; and that, after providing for all the expenses of the State and for the regular payment of the Gaekwar tribute of Rs. 68,000, there would remain a surplus of Rs. 38,224 towards the payment of the balance of debt still due to the Baroda Government.

26. Five years of the six to which Mr. Willoughby's estimate extended have now elapsed, and his calculations have been more than verified by the event. The amount fixed for the disbursements of the State has never been exceeded, except by a sum of Rs. 10,000, and another of Rs. 5,000 allowed with your sanction, in order to erect a residence for the Raja. The revenues have every year considerably exceeded the estimate. The tribute of Rs. 65,000 has been regularly paid within the year, if we except the sum of Rs. 10,833 remitted by the Gaekwar in Sumvut 1881, in consequence of a failure of crops. Of the five annual instalments stipulated to be paid towards the

Sumvut.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue Realized.
1879....	1,53,929	1,56,610
1880....	1,95,981	1,99,153
1881....	1,94,811	1,99,865
1882....	2,34,969	2,43,365
1883....	2,54,891	2,59,484

liquidation of the guaranteed loan, four, amounting to Rs. 21,001, Rs. 34,001, Rs. 55,001, and Rs. 65,001 have been punctually paid; and adverting to the rapidly increasing scale on which they were framed, their easy and regular realization affords a striking proof of the growing prosperity of the country. Three instalments of Rs. 10,000 each have also been paid in discharge of the remainder of the Gaekwar debt, which is thus reduced to Rs. 3,13,975, and the balance due to the Government Potdar and included in the yearly accounts as a loan annually liquidated and annually renewed, has been reduced from Rs. 33,791 to Rs. 3,046. The estimate for the next year is still more favourable, the receipts being expected to amount to Rs. 2,70,158, which will afford the means of paying the fifth Kist to the holders of the guaranteed loan (amounting to Rs. 85,001) and another instalment of Rs. 10,000 to the Gaekwar, besides extinguishing the small balance still due to the Government Potdar. Mr. Willoughby's performances have so regularly surpassed his promises, that we place much confidence in this estimate. If it be verified by the event, the whole of the guaranteed debt, except a small balance of interest, will be extinct, and the funds now appropriated to the payment of the annual Kists will be set free. In anticipation of this occurrence, Mr. Willoughby has concluded an agreement with the Gaekwar, providing for a large increase of the annual instalments payable to him after Sumvut 1884. Keeping in view the possibility of unexpected contingencies, Mr. Willoughby has fixed the instalments of the first two or three years at a rate much below what it is probable that the Rajpeepla Government will be able to pay. Even on this calculation, however, the whole balance will be paid off in Sumvut 1890 (A. D. 1833-34).

Sumvut 1884, the usual instalment of	Rs.	10,000
„ 1885, an instalment of	„	30,000
„ 1886, Do. do.	„	50,000
„ 1887, Do. do.	„	65,000
„ 1888, Do. do.	„	70,000
„ 1889, Do. do.	„	78,000
„ 1890, Do. do.	„	10,975
Total..	Rs.	3,13,975

TRANSFER

TO THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE POLITICAL AGENT IN THE REWA KANTA,

FOR THE PERIOD OF TEN YEARS

(FROM THE 30TH JULY 1853),

OF THE DISTRICTS COMPOSING THE

GODRA PUNCHMAHALS

IN GUZERAT,

BELONGING TO HIS HIGHNESS SINDIA;

AND

REPORTS ON THOSE DISTRICTS

FROM THAT PERIOD TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1855,

BY

MAJOR R. WALLACE,

POLITICAL AGENT IN THE REWA KANTA.

PUNCHMAHAL DISTRICTS.

From C. ALLEN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Dated Fort William, 3rd June 1853.

SIR,—* * * * * * I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the proposal of the Gwalior Durbar, that the districts of Sindia in Guzerat called the Punchmahals, be placed for ten years under the management of the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, and to request that the necessary orders may be issued to Major Fulljames to assume charge of the districts. An allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem was named by the Durbar as remuneration for the extra charge, and this amount may be sanctioned, or such other as the Bombay Government may think suitable. * * * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. ALLEN, Offg. Secretary.

Fort William, the 3rd June 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To MAJOR G. FULLJAMES, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Dated the 1st July 1853.

SIR,—* * * * * * I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter and of its enclosure from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 3rd ultimo, and to request that you will have the goodness to state, for the information of this Government, whether you are prepared to take charge of the districts composing the "Godra Punchmahals," and whether you will be able to manage them without further assistance.

2. In case you are prepared to receive charge of these districts, the Agent for the Governor General for Sindia's dominions will be requested to take the necessary steps for making them over to your charge, as soon as you may deem fit.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Major G. FULLJAMES, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 6th July 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with its enclosures from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, and to report that I am prepared to receive charge of the districts composing the Godra Punchmahals, and trust I shall be able to perform the duties of this extra charge without further assistance than that agreed to by the Gwalior Durbar.

2. With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter, and the 3rd of Mr. Bushby's letter to the Government of India No. 56, of the 16th May 1853, I would respectfully report, that the Sooba of Godra has already received orders to wait upon me and obey all my orders; it only therefore appears necessary that I should receive the sanction of Government for assuming charge.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. FULLJAMES, Political Agent.

Rewa Kanta Agency, Baroda, 6th July 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To Major G. FULLJAMES, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Dated 16th July 1853.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, and to instruct you to receive charge of the Godra districts from the Sooba, if properly authorised to make them over to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Major G. FULLJAMES, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated 30th July 1853.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated the 16th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

that I have assumed charge of the superintendence of the Powaghur Punchmahal districts of His Highness Sindia from the Sooba.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. Fulljames, Political Agent.

Rewa Kanta Agency, Baroda, 30th July 1853.

Extracts from a Report from Major R. Wallace, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta and Superintendent of the Powaghur Punchmahals, dated 19th May 1855, *No.* 35.

The charge of the Punchmahals was made over to my predecessor in this Agency (Major Fulljames) on the 1st August 1853, but the illness and death of that officer shortly after, prevented his doing much; and on my assuming charge, in November 1853, hardly any arrangements had been effected or establishments formed, and the Sooba and his Karkoons were still conducting affairs pretty much as before.

The monsoon of 1853 was a failure, and not a drop of rain fell in the province subsequent to July; the rice, wheat, and gram, which are the principal crops, consequently failed. There was an insurrection in the Purguna of Dahode, and the mercenaries throughout the districts were assuming a threatening attitude. By the assistance of a small detachment from the Baroda Brigade, however, these disorders were soon cured; but it was not till the year was more than half over that the necessary establishments were organized, and the revenue in process of realization.

I found it early necessary to remove the whole of the late Sooba's establishment, including himself. The members of it were generally unfit to transact business in the Guzerathee language, or according to our system, and they were also identified with the feebleness and bad faith which had characterized the preceding administrations.

The late Sooba, on his first arrival here, had made a quinquennial settlement of these districts, which remains in force till the end of this year. The leases he gave were all on an ascending scale, and are therefore the most burdensome in the two years which have fallen to my lot to administer. The Sooba was guided only by the record of previous receipts, and by the information received from the hereditary district officers. The consequence is, therefore, that the rates are very unequal, and in many instances the Patels were compelled to accept the lease of their respective villages. In some cases, therefore, I have been obliged to allow the holders to throw them up; and as it was certain that at the end of the current year the whole settlement would have to be revised, it was necessary to take steps at once to acquire some trustworthy information of the capabilities of the villages, for which

purpose an establishment on an economical scale has been organized, which will furnish, by the end of this season, a tolerably accurate survey of all the Khalsa villages of the Godra, Kallole, and Hallole Purgunas, together with a topographical map.

POLICE.—In each of the Purgunas the charge of the police (under the general control of the Mamlutdar) has been assigned to a distinct officer, who, being relieved of all revenue business, is able to devote himself entirely to his own department. This officer reports directly to myself on all important occasions, and he has power to imprison for fifteen days. The Mamlutdars have authority to imprison for one month, and to impose fines not above Rs. 25. The Assistant Superintendent may imprison for six months, and can inflict fines not above Rs. 100, and inflict twelve stripes. All heavier cases are disposed of by the Superintendent himself.

It will not be surprising that, under the circumstances, the list of crime during the year of report should be a heavy one, and that serious offences should be numerous. It is hoped and believed that a change for the better has already taken place, and that the measures adopted for the security of the country will be shown in next year's returns to be efficient.

ADAWLUT.—The Adawlut charges sanctioned by the Durbar, provided for the appointment of a Moonsiff at Godra only; but while I was at Dahode (which is commercially a more important place than Godra) I was requested by the inhabitants to make some arrangement by which the necessity of their proceeding so far might be obviated. The Moonsiff who had been appointed by Major Fulljames having resigned his situation, an experimental arrangement was made without exceeding the amount sanctioned by the Durbar, by which a separate Court was opened at Dahode. The Mamlutdars have the power of settling suits under Rs. 100, and an appeal from their decisions lies first to the Moonsiff, then to the Assistant Superintendent, and finally to myself. In the case of the Moonsiff, an appeal lies first to the Assistant Superintendent and then to myself. The accompanying Statement (No. 4) will show the numbers of suits instituted, and how they have been disposed of.

REVENUE.—According to the estimate forwarded to Mr. Bushby by Major Malcolm, with his letter No. 444, of the 28th December 1852, the revenue for this year was calculated by the Durbar at Rs. 2,19,299. This did not include many items which were only collected to be at once paid away to Hukdars and others; nor did it include a number of items under the head of Khasgee Babtee, which seem to have formed the personal perquisite of the Sooba. It will now, of course, be proper to bring to account every item of collection, and then to account for the disposal of the same under the proper heads of expenditure. The gross revenue then, for Sumvut 1910, amounted to Rs. 2,35,654-3-5, of which Rs. 1,015-10-9 have been remitted, and some further

portion must also be yet foregone. Rs. 1,96,758-11-10 had been collected, and a balance remained to be realized of Rs. 37,879-12-10.

The late Sooba left an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,614-2-6, of which Rs. 7,128-1-0 had been collected, and Rs. 2,486-1-6 have yet to be recovered.

The arrears seem large, but the greater part of them has been since realized, and though the season of 1910 was unfavourable, and some part of them must be remitted, yet this deficiency will be more than supplied by the new items of revenue which now reach the Durbar for the first time (and particularly the Khasgee Babtee) amounting to Rs. 14,436-10-6.

EXPENDITURE.—The revenue of Sumvut 1910 (A. D. 1853-54), amounted to Rs. 2,34,638-8-8; the charges for the same period will be found detailed in Statement No. 2, under the following heads:—

1.	Superintendent and Establishment .... Rs.	6,832	3	10
2.	Assistant ditto ditto	5,476	4	8
3.	Judicial Establishment	1,060	11	1
4.	District Establishments, including batta, dead stock, and contingencies	11,921	0	7
5.	Seebundy and District Dâk	20,933	2	10
6.	Durukdars	11,570	7	9
7.	Hukdars	5,725	0	0
8.	Temples and Wurshasun.....	9,711	6	3
9.	Miscellaneous charges	2,882	11	4
10.	Loans and Tukavee	8,419	14	0
11.	Remitted to, or paid on behalf of the Durbar	78,428	6	6
12.	Works of public utility	1,676	1	2
	Rs..	1,64,637	6	0

This would leave a surplus revenue for 1910 of Rs. 70,001-2-8.

The Durbar estimated that a surplus of Rs. 1,30,285 or thereabouts would be remitted to Gwalior out of the revenue for the year; and the above statement will show that considerably more will be available for that purpose. The sum of Rs. 1,64,637-6-0 covers every charge, and, with the exception of some not large remissions for the year 1910, the entire surplus will be at the disposal of the Durbar, besides the sum of Rs. 8,419-14-0 which has been advanced on loan to the Zumindars and Ryuts on good security.

The entire collections during Sumvut 1910 amount to Rs. 2,03,886-12-10, viz. Rs. 7,128-1-0 for previous arrears, and Rs. 1,96,758-11-10 for the current year; of this, Statement No. 2 will show Rs. 1,35,730-11-1 to have been expended, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 68,156-1-9, and an outstanding balance of Rs. 40,365-14-4 to be accounted for in my next report.

I have now the honour to detail the measures taken to relieve certain of the Zumindars from the presence of bodies of mercenaries whom they had taken into their employ during the late unsettled times, and to the leaders of which they were indebted. Assistance from the State is equitably due to these persons, as bad government was the primary cause of their being entangled with these mercenaries; but I have been able, with but little direct pecuniary aid, and that given on loan bearing 6 per cent. interest and on good security, to get rid of a good many of these turbulent people.

The Thakoor of Soneepoor, a Talooka of about 40 villages, principally waste, to the south-east of Powaghud.—There were two small gangs of mercenaries fastened upon this Zumindar, and it was with difficulty they were ejected without coercion. The leader of one party had a claim on the State of Rs. 4,393-8-0, and until this was liquidated, his salary and the pay of his men, amounting to Rs. 540 per annum, was a charge upon it. The leader of the other party claimed Rs. 5,107, and was entitled to annual wages of Rs. 516; together, therefore, the charge was Rs. 1,056 on an Estate, the entire revenue of which does not at present exceed Rs. 1,600 per annum, leaving hardly anything for the demands of Government and absolutely nothing for the support of the family. By advancing Rs. 3,160-7-6, I have got rid of the claim of the first Jumadar, and by taking four of the followers of the second Jumadar into the Police, I have induced him to waive his present demands and to wait till there is some surplus revenue. The Talooka is fertile and favourably situated, and with care will improve annually. In consideration of the loan abovementioned, and the youthfulness of the Thakoor, I have taken entire charge of the Estate.

The Thakoor of Kunjerree was indebted to three different leaders of mercenaries, whose claims amounted to Rs. 2,300, Rs. 2,592-3-6, and Rs. 3,011 respectively; the wages of the soldiery formed an annual charge on the Estate of Rs. 1,932. I have advanced from the treasury sufficient to enable him to discharge in full the two first claims, as well as Rs. 1,000 of the third, and he has made over a sufficient portion of his Estate to liquidate this loan in four years, with interest at 6 per cent. All the mercenary soldiers about him have therefore been discharged.

The Thakoor of Bhumria is a mere boy, without any male relatives, and is deeply involved in debt. One Jumadar had a claim upon him for Rs. 2,979-12-0, for which he was entitled to receive in wages Rs. 540 per annum, which, as in the case of Soneepoor, scarcely left anything for the demands of Government and absolutely nothing for the Thakoor's family. A sum of Rs. 1,142-4-0 has been advanced, on receiving which the Jumadar consented to receive the balance by instalments without interest. I have assumed the direct management of this Estate, which is close to Soneepoor and very much in the same condition (waste that is) but capable of much improvement.

The Thakoor of Mehlole is a man of extreme imbecility, heavily in debt, particularly to two leaders of mercenaries, who kept him almost a prisoner in his own house; to one he owed Rs. 5,859-3-0 and to the other Rs. 502-5-5, and he was obliged to pay them in wages Rs. 1,422 per annum. At his urgent request I took charge of his Estate, and have guaranteed the re-payment of Rs. 4,656-11-9, which were advanced for the payment of the mercenaries by one of the Thakoor's principal creditors. The relief which has been given to this Zumindar by the removal of these mercenaries, and by the substitution of simple 6 per cent. interest for the enormous charges of his overbearing Seebundy creditors, has been obtained without any loan from the treasury; and as his Estate under good management is valuable, the guarantee I have given is not likely to cause the least inconvenience.

The Zumindar of Tanda was arrested in the course of the disturbances which occurred in the beginning of last year in the Dahode Purguna. He had then in his service a body of mercenaries, to whom he was indebted for loans of money and arrears of pay to the extent of Rs. 9,691-3-6: he was also bound to pay these men Rs. 1,200 per annum. As I found he was quite unable to pay these men their arrears, and that they could not be got rid of otherwise without bloodshed, I consented to advance sufficient for the payment of the soldiers' arrears, leaving the money borrowed from their Jumadar to be repaid by annual instalments. On this account Rs. 3,025 were advanced from the treasury, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and the Zumindar has given security for the repayment of this loan in six annual instalments. The origin of this Zumindar's embarrassments was a fine of Rs. 1,500 levied from him several years ago by the then Mamlutdar of Dahode, without, as far as I have been able to ascertain, even the pretext of any offence committed. I had the honour to address Major Malcolm on this subject, on the 4th February and 18th March 1854, but as it seems that His Highness Sindia is unwilling to take cognizance of the circumstance, it only remains for me to make as favourable an arrangement for the Zumindar as possible of the Government demands upon him, that he may be able by degrees to liquidate the Jumadar's demands.

The only sums that have been advanced from the treasury during the year under review have been as follows:—

To the Thakoor of Kunjerree	.. ..	Rs. 3,300
To the Thakoor of Soneepoor	.. ..	„ 835
To the Zumindar of Tanda	.. ..	„ 3,025

These items, together with Rs. 1,259-14-0 advanced to new settlers in the old Town of Champaneer, which is, I trust, gradually being recovered from the jungle that has grown over it, make up the sum of Rs. 8,419-14-0 which is set down in the expenditure as advanced on loan.

I have concluded during the year a careful investigation of the claims of Zumindars and Durukdars, religious and charitable endowments, and I beg to enclose seven statements of these in Murathee for the information of the Durbar. There are some claims which appear to me doubtful, and I should feel obliged, if, in transmitting them to the Durbar, you will draw attention to the notes attached thereto, and ascertain its wishes on each case.

My attention has been also directed to the customs and transit duties, which seem to require revision. As a preliminary step I farmed the whole to the same persons who also farm those of the Barić territory, which runs like a wedge through the Punchmahals, and by this means have been able to consolidate the whole. The farmers have also agreed to take up all the petty Nakas and compensate the owners, so that traders might pass through without constant molestation. I have also made arrangements for ascertaining the actual amount of the collections, so that I hope to be able, in the ensuing year, to introduce very extensive reductions, and thus relieve trade and industry from very harassing burdens, without a material sacrifice of revenue.

The sum of Rs. 1,676-1-2 has been expended on works of public utility, such as repairs and additions to public buildings, and clearing the roads of the thick jungle that overarched and impeded them. The details are given in the vernacular statements. Vernacular schools have been established in each of the Kusba towns; two vaccinators have been appointed; and other arrangements of a similar kind have been planned, which will be detailed in my report for A. D. 1854-55. On the whole, I can safely congratulate Sindia's Government on the measure of transferring the management of the Punchmahals to the British Government. There can be no doubt that there will be a gradual influx of population from other parts of Guzerat; the stream has already begun to flow, and two or three hundred families have already been established in different localities. Without attempting to press any increase of revenue, it is already evident that it will gradually improve, while it is not less certain that the cost of management will be diminished as security is established.

Extracts from a Report from Major R. Wallace, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta and Superintendent of the Powaghur Punchmahals, dated 17th October, No. 92 of 1855.

REVENUE.—The revenue for Sumvut 1911, ending the 5th June 1855, amounts to Rs. 2,62,857-2-8, against Rs. 2,35,654-3-5 for the previous year. The increase arises partly from the increased assessment of Rs. 7,356-8-0 estimated in the statement forwarded by Major Malcolm to Mr. Bushby in his letter No. 444, of the 28th December 1852; partly to recovery of Tukavee and other loans made in the previous year to Ryuts and Zumindars, Rs. 4,188-6-10;

partly to increased fees arising from increase of business in the Adawlut, Rs. 928-14-10; partly to the proceeds of a new tax imposed in the last year of the late Sooba's management to cover the expenses of surveying and road-making, but which, owing to the unfavourable character of last season, I did not before think it proper to collect, but which has now produced Rs. 1,705-5-6; and partly from other sources.

At the close of Sumvut 1910 there was a balance of Rs. 40,365-14-4 to be recovered, which, added to the revenue for the current year, amounts to Rs. 3,03,223-1-0. Of this sum Rs. 472-0-11 has been remitted, and Rs. 2,45,817-1-4 has been realized, so that there still remains a balance to be collected of Rs. 61,912-9-7. There was a cash balance of Rs. 68,156-1-9 at the close of last year, which, added to the realizations of the present, make up a sum of Rs. 3,13,973-3-1, for which I have to account.

EXPENDITURE.—The charge for the year, including the unsettled claims of last year, amounts to Rs. 3,11,256-1-9, of which Rs. 2,73,178-2-11 have been paid, leaving yet due Rs. 38,077-14-10 as a set off against the above-mentioned recoverable balance. The principal heads of expenditure are as follow:—

1.	Superintendent's Establishment.....Rs.	8,197	4	6
2.	Assistant Superintendent's ditto	5,697	8	4
3.	Adawlut Establishment.....	1,719	7	1
4.	District Establishments	18,918	7	4
5.	Seebundy and Dâk	33,425	9	2
6.	Durukdars.....	10,065	14	3
7.	Huckdars	5,625	0	0
8.	Wurshasun.....	6,182	14	2
9.	Miscellaneous	11,660	0	9
10.	Loans and Tukavee	11,343	15	4
11.	Remitted or paid on account of Sindia's Durbar	1,56,304	11	6
12.	Works of public utility.....	4,037	6	6
	Total..Rs.	2,73,178	2	11

Leaving a cash balance in hand of Rs. 40,795-0-2.

FIXED ESTABLISHMENTS.—In most of the fixed establishments there has been an increase. The salaries of the Moonsiff and Naib Moonsiff were in the first instance experimental, but the work has so much increased, as the fees show, and these two officers have given such satisfaction, that I have increased their salaries from Rs. 50 and 20 to Rs. 65 and 35 respectively. The increase of revenue business in the several Mahals has also necessitated some addition to the establishments, part of which, however, will be temporary; but the

principal additions to the charges are the Survey and Seebundy establishments; the former is engaged in a very useful survey and measurement of village lands, the registers of which will be of great value.

LOANS AND TUKAVEE.—During the past two years Rs. 6,544-1-10 have been advanced (without interest) to the Ryuts, and Rs. 1,713-12-3 have been refunded. The loans to Zumindars (which, however, bear 9 per cent. interest) amount to Rs. 13,219-11-6, of which Rs. 3,264-14-7 have been repaid. The nature and necessity for these loans is described in my last annual report.

REVENUE REMITTED TO SINDIA.—According to the estimate submitted to Mr. Bushby by Major Malcolm, in his letter of 28th December 1852 above quoted, Sindia would expect a surplus of about Rs. 1,30,200 for Sumvut 1910, and Rs. 1,37,600 for 1911, or Rs. 2,67,800 for the two years. The actual sum paid has been Rs. 78,428-6-6 for 1910, and Rs. 1,56,304-11-6 for 1911, or Rs. 2,34,733-2-0 for the two years. Our account with Sindia, therefore, stands pretty nearly as follows:—

Dr.				*Cr.*		
Balance due to Durbar..	Rs. 33,067	0	0	Cash in hand	Rs. 40,795	0	0
Balance to be paid to				Arrears to be collected..	61,912	0	0
Establishments	38,077	0	0	Loans & Tukavee do....	14,785	0	0
Total..	71,144	0	0				
Balance in our favour...	46,348	0	0				
	Rs. 1,17,492	0	0		Rs. 1,17,492	0	0

PUBLIC WORKS.—Rs. 3,094-7-3 have been expended during the year of report in public works. As might have been expected, I found not only that such works as old wells, bowrees, and tanks had been allowed to fall into ruin, but that the public buildings necessary for the transaction of business, the small forts, (the old Fort of Powaghud especially) had been entirely neglected. The most urgent repairs have been made to the latter description of works, and I propose gradually to put the whole into proper order, building *de novo* what cannot be said to have existed up to this time, viz. proper district gaols for the reception of prisoners, with separate accommodation for females. With respect to Powaghud, it would, of course, be an unnecessary waste of money to attempt to keep in repair the extensive fortifications there. This place, however, as you may be aware, is visited from time to time by many pilgrims on account of the temple on the summit. It is needful to preserve order among these; and for their protection, as well as for the credit of Sindia's Government, it is proper that the main entrances should be kept in a respectable condition, and that such buildings as are still capable of being turned to account should not be allowed to fall into decay, and thus much, I presume, will not be objected to, and thus much only has been undertaken.

Another class of works, are those from which profit may be expected, such as repairs to wells, bowrees, tanks, &c. As a general rule I have determined to contribute to such works only when the inhabitants of the village agreed to do something also. The sum of Rs. 718-9-0, besides labour, has been contributed by the villagers, in the past year, over and above what has been given by Government, and this principle is likely to be more largely acted on hereafter. For instance, the people of Kallole, who have always suffered from want of a good supply of water, have engaged to subscribe Rs. 2,500, to be added to a similar grant by Government, for the formation of a large tank near that town. In addition, however, to what appears in this year's accounts, there has also been expended Rs. 1,441-11-7, out of property bequeathed for the purpose by a widow at Mullow, in deepening and enlarging the tank there, from which a considerable surface of rice land is irrigated. This being a private fund, is not entered in the accounts.

Customs and Transit Duties.—The arrangement made last year with the persons who farmed the customs and transit duties, and alluded to in my last annual report, was of an experimental nature. No increase of revenue was expected, but it was made in the interests of commerce, with such precautions as seemed necessary to guard against any decided loss. By it the farmers were to be indemnified if there should be a deficit of more than Rs. 2,000, and in return, they were to give up the profits, minus their expenses, if they exceeded the ordinary receipts. As the contract has proved profitable, about Rs. 5,000 will be paid into the treasury by them immediately, which abundantly indemnifies us for the expenditure under this head of Rs. 40 per mensem to check the contractor's accounts; and the information gained of the working of the existing system of transit duties in the course of the year, has enabled me to put into execution the plan mentioned in my last report for simplifying and modifying the rates.

It has for very many years been the practice here to farm out the customs, &c. of each Purguna separately, and to separate persons; so that there has been a constant system of one farmer enticing traffic away from one line of road to another. Very great confusion was in consequence found to exist in the rates of one Purguna as compared with those of another, as well as between the ostensible rates and those actually levied; all which tended to restrict traffic and render it fluctuating and uncertain. Much was done last year to simplify matters by the promulgation of fixed rates, on payment of which on the frontier, traders might pass through the whole of the Punch-mahal and Baria districts without being annoyed by petty demands at various places; but still much remained to do: for instance, the same goods when proceeding *to* Malwa or coming *from* Malwa, were charged different rates; goods proceeding by one route paid more than when

passing by another; some classes of carriers paid more than others; and certain persons held Purwanas, by means of which they virtually had a monopoly of the traffic on the Jhallode road, the ordinary rates being much in excess of what was charged to them. In the present year, all this has been amended, and comparatively simple rates have been substituted for the fluctuating and vexatious discrepancies of the old ones; and acting on the knowledge that the duties have produced Rs. 5,000 more than heretofore, in the present year I have reduced the rates on many articles (particularly in grain and salt, and altogether abolished certain petty exactions, which produced little revenue, and left open a wide door for extortion) to the estimated amount of Rs. 6,000. The result of this measure will be known next year, but I am sanguine it will not occasion a loss to the revenue of nearly that amount; and if, on the contrary, there should be no loss to speak of, I propose to abolish the duties on export of all agricultural produce, either by degrees, or, if the state of revenue should authorise it, at once.

The arrangement made last year for the collection of the customs and transit duties was to hand them over to the farmers of the duties of the State of Baria, who had also for many years been connected with those of the Punchmahals. These persons were to receive Rs. 3,500 for their expenses; they were to be responsible for any loss not exceeding Rs. 2,000; and they were to pay all the profits over Rs. 2,000 into the treasury. They were to collect the whole of the duties, including the Hucks of villagers and petty proprietors, and to repay them at an average struck on the previous ten years' receipts: this arrangement, as I have above stated, has resulted in a profit of upwards of Rs. 5,000 (the accounts not being quite finished, I am unable to state the exact amount).

The arrangement I have now made with them is this:—They have taken a farm of the Baria duties for three years, and for the next year they are to superintend the collection of the whole duties of the Punchmahals also, receiving Rs. 2,000 for their trouble. The accounts and records are, however, to be kept to the minutest particular by our own establishment, and, at the close of the year, the farmers are to receive half the profits that may accrue, over and above the net receipts of Government for the past year, viz. Rs. 30,161, deducting the expense of establishments and their own allowance of Rs. 2,000. I thus secure their knowledge and experience, and have a two-fold check on a branch of revenue which is peculiarly dependent on the exertions of the collectors, and in which peculation is more easy to be practised and more difficult of detection than any other.

I have retained in my own power the liberty of reducing or abolishing any duties at the close of this year, from which if the farmers dissent, they may retire from the business; and I have also engaged them to admit any

moderate reductions in the Baria duties which may be agreed on by the Raja, under my advice, in return for the assistance they will receive from our establishments in collecting these duties and keeping the necessary accounts. As a preliminary it has already been agreed to simplify the Baria duties by equalizing the rates on all the different roads, five in number, and in abolishing the distinction hitherto made between merchandize going to Malwa and that coming from it. Traders, therefore, may now, for the next three years, pay a fixed sum on either frontier, and then proceed through Baria and the Punchmahals in any direction they think proper, changing their route according to information they may receive of the state of markets in transitu.

Besides this, there has been suspended the tax hitherto levied in the Baria territory and the Punchmahals on empty carts and unladen bullocks, which must have been a very vexatious and obstructive one.

Civil Judicial Administration.—The Mamlutdars' Courts were only intended for the summary disposal of petty suits; and observing that the duration of these suits was becoming long, I issued an order that every case not brought to a close in thirty days should be transferred to the Moonsiffs' Courts. The number of suits instituted in Sumvut 1910 was 159, and in the year under review 568; the value of suits instituted in Sumvut 1910 was Rs. 8,301-12-0, and in Sumvut 1911 Rs. 24,332-2-5. The average duration of suits seems satisfactory, with reference to the last Returns which I have seen of the Civil Judicial administration of the Honorable Company's districts under the Bombay Presidency.

Extract from a Report from the Superintendent of the Powaghur Punchmahals, dated 31st December, No. 103 of 1855.

By a census taken during the month of May 1855, the population of the several districts of the Punchmahals appears as follows:—

Purgunas.	Villages.	Population.	Land Revenue.
Godra	248	48,542	37,783
Kallole	60	31,961	48,031
Hallole	85	15,245	14,835
Dahode	121	26,338	52,734
Jhallode	95	21,509	24,854
Total....	609	1,43,595	1,78,237

For this population there are the following indigenous schools :—

Godra	1	Kallole	1
Mehlole	1	Veijulpoor	1
Teemba	1	Mullow	1
Kantdee	1	Rabode	1
Dahode	3	Dehlole	1
Jhallode	1	Juntral	1
Leemree	1	Aradra	1

The instruction in these schools is of the most elementary character, comprising nothing beyond reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic; there are no class-books used, nor is any general information given.

To lay the foundation of a better system, three schools were established, as follows :—

8th April 1854 at Godra.
18th Feb. 1855 at Hallole.
20th July 1855 at Kallole.

Superintended by masters who had received their own education in British Government schools, and supplied with proper class-books. The school at Godra has 58 pupils in attendance; that at Hallole has 103 pupils in attendance; and that at Kallole 54. All these pupils pay a monthly fea of one anna for the petty expenses of the school, and they receive the same education as is imparted in the Government schools of the province of Guzerat.

The inhabitants of Kallole, Hallole, and Veijulpoor having agreed to pay half the expense of building school-houses in these towns, I have allotted similar amounts from the revenues, viz. Rs. 125½ for the Hallole, Rs. 136 for the Kallole, and Rs. 95 for the Veijulpoor school; and the salary of the master for the latter place will be charged to the revenues henceforward.

Two other schools are to be opened at Jhallode and Dahode, which will be reported hereafter, as well as an elementary English school at Godra, half the total expense of which will be borne by the inhabitants. I trust that in a short time, when they shall perceive the advantages of a better system of education, all these schools and others may be supported by an extra cess.

The introduction of Vaccination has, I trust, been successfully accomplished. Two vaccinators were appointed in October 1854, and they have vaccinated the following children since that time :—

Month.	Vaccinator Nubboolall.		Vaccinator Runchore.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
November 1854	20	16	19	9	39	25
December „	163	100	40	19	203	119
January 1855	162	112	56	52	218	164
February „	123	100	45	32	168	132
March „	145	113	55	50	200	163
April „	12	18	14	8	26	26
May „	24	26	5	4	29	30
June „	34	26	23	17	57	43
July „	27	23	7	4	34	27
August „	40	23	20	20	60	43
September „	42	32	38	24	80	56
October „	38	47	50	34	88	81
November „	26	16	76	67	102	83
				Total....	1,304	992

The districts, however, are so extensive, and in some parts so unhealthy, that it has been found necessary to add two to the number of vaccinators, so as to provide against the possibility of interruption to the work by either of those previously appointed falling ill. As a large proportion of the population is of the Bheel tribe, there has been and still is much difficulty in getting them to allow their children to be vaccinated; but these prejudices will be overcome by patience and perseverance.

00104355

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 30 January, 2020